

THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC CONTROL IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

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Annotation: The article presents opinions on the role and importance of public control in the fight against corruption in modern developed societies.

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Corruption poses a serious threat to ensuring the rule of law, the principles of democracy, human rights, trust in authority, public administration, equality and social justice, healthy competition in the economy and hinders economic growth, trying to stop the formation and development of democratic and civil society institutions. History of corruption crimes Corruption is certainly not a new phenomenon, it has existed since ancient times. The ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle said that “In any state system, work should be organized in such a way - through laws and other decrees - that officials should not be allowed to enrich themselves illegally.” The French thinker Charles Montesquieu expressed the following thoughts in this regard: “It is known from the experience of centuries that a person who has any authority is inclined to abuse it and will continue in this direction until he achieves a certain goal.” In the subsequent history of Western European states, various forms of corruption and the rise of corrupt relations were

reflected not only in historical sources, but also in the works of leading philosophers of that time. In particular, it is also covered in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice", "Blood for Blood, Soul for Soul", Dante's "Inferno", "The Purifier". Dante expressed the opinion that corrupt people should be thrown into the darkest and deepest part of hell. Niccolo Machiavelli, studying the history of the origin and development of corruption, compared it to a cough and said, "Corruption, like a cough, is difficult to detect in advance, but easy to cure; but if you miss this disease, it is easy to detect, but difficult to cure." The truth in these words can also be applied to the forms of corruption that are widespread throughout the world today.

In any society, the state and governance, as stipulated in the Constitution of that state, must correspond to its fundamental goals. Article 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "The state expresses the will of the people and serves their interests. State bodies and officials are responsible to society and citizens." Such requirements of the Basic Law increase the responsibility of officials in the mechanisms of activity of state power, state service and local self-government bodies or in their spheres, and determine the obligations of the state apparatus to citizens. The fact that 2017 was declared the "Year of Dialogue with the People and Human Interests" is also evidence of our opinion. The people's trust in state authorities, of course, serves the development of this state. At a time when democratic values are being established in our country and globalization processes are gaining momentum, it is alarming that a terrible evil called corruption threatens the development of not one state, but an entire region or the world. It should be emphasized that corruption undermines the foundations of democracy and the rule of law, leads to gross violations of human rights, derails the economy, and creates conditions for the widespread spread of organized crime and terrorism, which are extremely dangerous for society and the state. There are different opinions on the etymological concept and definition of the term corruption. In particular, according to supporters of the first widely popular opinion, etymologically the term

corruption comes from the Latin word "corruptio", which means "to deceive in exchange for a bribe"¹.

According to recent studies, the term corruption comes from the Latin word "corrumpere", which means "to corrupt, to degenerate, to degrade".² Corruption, which poses a great threat to the individual, society and the state and at the same time negatively affects all spheres of social life, today not only affects the socio-economic development and security of the country, but also violates the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens and hinders the development of entrepreneurship. "It is more difficult to predict in advance what trick a cunning official will devise than to predict which direction a bird in the sky will turn; just as it is impossible to determine whether a fish in the sea drinks water or not, so it is impossible to determine whether an official is misusing the property entrusted to him or not."³.

The fight against corruption, its elimination in most cases consists of identifying and eliminating the factors, circumstances and conditions that cause it, as well as a comprehensive fight against it. Factors that lead to corruption include the complexity of the system of government bodies, the abundance of authoritarian practices, the lack of external and internal control over the activities of state authorities. It is sometimes very difficult to distinguish organizational misunderstandings from encouraging corrupt behavior of citizens. The excessive number of prohibitions, permission procedures, the absence of a mechanism for protecting the interests of citizens involved in the activities of state authorities also lead to corruption. Since the first days of gaining state independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has been sharply and uncompromisingly fighting corruption - a vice inherited from the former totalitarian regime. A solid legal basis has been created in our country in the field of combating corruption. In particular, the National Security Concept of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted in 1997, recognized

¹ Криминология. Учебник. Отв. редактор: Рустамбаев. М.Х. – Ташкент: ТГЮИ, 2008. – С. 219.

² Интернет манзили: <http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Коррупция>

³ Кузнецов Ю.А., Силинский Ю.П., Хомутова А.В. Российское и зарубежное законодательство о мерах противодействия коррупции. /

corruption as one of the threats to the country's national security. The "National Program for Improving Legal Culture in Society" also identifies issues of combating corruption.

On July 7, 2008, our country acceded to the UN Convention against Corruption (New York, October 31, 2003). In March 2010, our state acceded to the Istanbul Plan for Combating Corruption (September 10, 2003), adopted within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Also, the Oliy Majlis ratified the Agreement on the Eurasian Group on Combating the Legalization of Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism (Moscow, June 16, 2011) on December 13, 2011. Uzbekistan was one of the first in our region to adopt the Law "On Combating the Legalization of Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism". As a logical continuation of these measures, the Law "On Combating Corruption", signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on January 3, 2017, is of great importance. The document identifies the following as the main principles of combating corruption: legality; the primacy of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens; openness, transparency and systematicity; cooperation between the state and civil society; the priority of measures to prevent corruption and ensure accountability. At the same time, state bodies directly implementing anti-corruption activities are identified, which include the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan; the National Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan; the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan; the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan; and the Department for Combating Tax, Currency Crimes and Money Laundering under the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The analysis shows that the measures of state bodies alone are not enough to fight against corruption and prevent it, but strong cooperation of civil institutions is required and effective in this direction. Civic institutions, non-governmental non-commercial organizations are now becoming an important factor in the protection of democratic values, human rights and freedoms, as well as legal interests, they create conditions for citizens to realize their potential, increase their social, socio-

economic activity and legal culture, they help ensure the balance of interests in society. Various difficulties encountered in the initial stages of reforms, weak public control over the activities of officials and civil servants made the form of social life and corrupt activities in many areas of state activity a potential threat. Corruption-related crimes committed by officials and other civil servants create a sense of distrust, fear, and unwillingness to cooperate with the authorities and law enforcement agencies in society and among citizens. In this regard, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov, expressed the following opinion: "I would like to repeat here an idea that I have already expressed before. Let us not forget that the more we strengthen the control functions of the state, the more we increase the number of state structures and bodies engaged in control, the more violence and corruption by officials will increase. Therefore, we must pay special attention to comprehensively strengthening public control, public control over state activities, including the activities of its law enforcement agencies."⁴.

Фойдаланилган адабиётлар рўйхати

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