

# **ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY: UZBEKISTAN'S EXPERIENCE, IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS.**

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the anti-corruption strategy in our country, methods and tactics of its implementation, the establishment of an anti-corruption agency, the importance of regulatory legal acts adopted to combat corruption.

**Keywords:** UN, Uzbekistan, corruption, Anti-Corruption Agency, tactics, strategy, legal mechanism, openness, transparency.

Anti-corruption strategy is the art of setting long-term goals and organizing measures to achieve them through the effective use of material and moral resources available in our country.

Uzbekistan's accession to the UN Convention against Corruption in 2008 and the Istanbul Action Plan on Combating Corruption adopted within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in 2010 was an important step in creating a legal basis for combating corruption. Thus, on the basis of international legal instruments and national legislation, organizational and legal mechanisms have been created in our country to combat corruption.

In our country, the anti-corruption strategy, as a method of anti-corruption action, is characterized by the fact that it is necessary in conditions where the available resources are insufficient to directly achieve the main goal. In this case, the goal of the anti-corruption strategy is the effective use of available resources to achieve the main goal - the elimination of corruption in a bullet vein. Tactics, on the other hand, are a means of implementing the strategy, which are subordinate to

the main goal of the strategy. The strategy achieves the main goal by solving intermediate tactical tasks.

The anti-corruption strategy and tactics in Uzbekistan can be explained as a two-level model: a higher, abstract level strategy, and a lower, specific tactic. In such a model, a strategy at any level can be considered a tactic in relation to a higher strategy. Also, tactics can be considered a strategy in relation to tactics at a lower level. Imagine a multi-story house. Each floor is a strategy for the lower floors and at the same time a tactic for the higher floors. It is important to remember that tactics are action scenarios in which you know exactly what the result will be when implemented. The more tactics you have, the more multifaceted strategies you can create.

The main principles of the tactics of combating corruption in Uzbekistan are established by Article 4 of the Law "On Combating Corruption" "Basic Principles of Combating Corruption": legality; priority of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens; openness and transparency; systematicity; cooperation between the state and civil society; priority of measures to prevent corruption; inevitability of responsibility. It is worth noting that all republics of the former USSR, although they declare that the fight is being waged, suffer from corruption. Every year, The Risk Advisory Group, in its report "Corruption Challenges", attempts to show which countries have low or high levels of corruption by using the indicators "Level of Corruption Challenges", "Corruption Threat" and "Insufficient Information on Corruption": "light (white) color - countries with the lowest level of corruption; dark yellow (gray) color - countries with an average level of corruption; red color - countries with a high level of corruption". This information is very useful in the fight against corruption. Any crime occurs under the influence of certain causes and conditions. There is a two-way relationship between corruption and the problems that cause it. On the one hand, these problems increase corruption, and solving them can help reduce the level of corruption, on the other hand, the widespread nature of corruption exacerbates the

problems of the transition period, hindering their solution. The conclusion from this is that, firstly, corruption can only be prevented if it is not can be reduced and limited by solving the problems and conditions that cause them; secondly, a resolute and uncompromising fight against corruption in all directions will help to solve these problems.

The main directions for increasing the effectiveness of the anti-corruption strategy and further improving it scientifically and practically include the following.

1. Developing a short- and long-term model for achieving the effectiveness of the fight against corruption. It should include a clear legal mechanism for combating corruption, an effective institutional structure, constant provision of financial and labor resources, regular monitoring activities and an objective and transparent assessment system, which should be consolidated in specific legislation; developing and establishing a mechanism for interaction and mutual influence between the legal, economic and social elements of combating corruption in the legislation. This will ensure the effectiveness of establishing an integrated and integrated system for combating corruption in society.

2. Effectively apply an innovative approach in the anti-corruption strategy. In this regard, special attention should be paid to ensuring the active cooperation of state bodies with all civil society institutions, as well as to further strengthening the cooperation of national structures with international organizations in the fight against corruption. This will serve to ensure that one of the factors hindering the achievement of integration in the field of combating corruption in Uzbekistan is the thorough development of articles of criminal and criminal procedural legislation on combating corruption, as well as the study and analysis of the circumstances that lead to corruption, and the development and implementation of programs and measures aimed at preventing corruption, based on accurate statistics and evidence-based information.

3. To further strengthen the fight against corruption in the social spheres of society, in particular in the fields of entrepreneurship, education, healthcare, including law enforcement, to ensure the implementation of programs aimed at eliminating certain actions related to corruption in all areas and to strengthen the standards stipulated in international documents in legislation based on the study of international experience. This will create an opportunity to achieve good results in the fight against corruption in our country.

4. To develop an effective legal mechanism for ensuring the implementation of the state program to combat corruption in society and for systematic monitoring in this regard at the level of reform requirements. This will serve to establish social justice in society as a result of revealing the level of compliance of civil servants with anti-corruption rules below the required level, ensuring the principle of openness of state bodies' activities in practice, and improving legislative norms aimed at preventing corruption based on the requirements of international law.

5. An approach to combating corruption based on the characteristics of each sector. This will serve to ensure the lawful development of society by developing and applying new innovative methods aimed at preventing corruption cases, conducting an examination, monitoring and fair assessment of corruption cases.

The main directions of the state policy of the state of Uzbekistan in combating corruption, which are of strategic importance, are: raising the legal awareness and legal culture of the population, forming an uncompromising attitude towards corruption in society; implementation of measures to prevent corruption in all spheres of state and social life; timely detection of corruption-related offenses, their suppression, elimination of their consequences, causes and conditions that enable them, ensuring the principle of inevitability of responsibility for committing corruption-related offenses.

In conclusion, it can be said that as Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted: "...unfortunately, in our society, corruption in its various forms is hindering our development. If this evil scourge is not prevented, it is impossible to create a real

business and investment environment, and in general, no sector of society will develop." Therefore, "unless all segments of the population and the best specialists are involved in the fight against corruption, unless all members of our society are vaccinated with, so to speak, the "vaccine of honesty," we will not be able to achieve the high goals we have set for ourselves. "We need to move from dealing with the consequences of corruption to preventing it early on," he said.

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