

ANTI-KORRUPTIONS-STRATEGIE VON USBEKISTAN: AUSLÄNDISCHE UND INLÄNDISCHE ERFAHRUNG

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Zusammenfassung: Dieser Artikel befasst sich mit Fragen, die auf der Strategie Usbekistans zur Zusammenarbeit mit internationalen Nichtregierungsorganisationen im Kampf gegen Korruption basieren, sowie auf bewährte Praktiken ausländischer Länder. Usbekistans Antikorruptionsstrategie und laufende Reformen werden analysiert.

Schlüsselwörter: Usbekistan, Staat, Korruption, Internationale Organisationen, Strategie, Zivilgesellschaft.

ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY OF UZBEKISTAN: FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXPERIENCE

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Abstract: This article deals with the issues based on the strategy of Uzbekistan for cooperation with international non-governmental organizations in the fight against corruption, as well as best practices of foreign countries. Uzbekistan's anti-corruption strategy and ongoing reforms are analyzed.

Keywords. Uzbekistan, state, corruption, international organizations, strategy, civil society.

Introduction

It is known that today in more than 170 countries around the world, along with organizations specializing in the fight against corruption, there are also NGOs (International non-governmental organizations - INGOs - English). One of the first specialized anti-corruption bodies was established in 1952. As such bodies, the Office for the Investigation of Corruption has been opened in Singapore. In 1964, the Central Committee for Awareness was established in India, in 2004 the Anti-Corruption Commission was established in Azerbaijan, in 2008 the Anti-Corruption Council in Georgia and the Independent Commission on Combating Corruption and Civil Rights in the Republic of Korea. In 2020, the Anti-Corruption Agency was established in Uzbekistan.

Literature review. It is known that there are many classifications of corruption in the scientific literature: its distribution, forms of manifestation, scale, level of public perception, the fight against corruption by the authorities, the ethnic composition of the participants in corrupt legal relations and so on. One of the most

popular classifications is the division of corruption into white, gray, and black by researcher A. Heidenheimer. The classification is based on differences in perceptions of corruption in different societies. According to the researcher, "white corruption" is widespread in society and is considered by him to be a common and inevitable phenomenon, rather than a criminal thing. In this case, the perception of corruption is not negative. "Gray corruption" is vaguely perceived by society. While one part of the society sees an element of corruption in the actions of this or that official, another part considers the actions committed to be permissible. "Black corruption" has a negative impact on society as a whole, is criminally prosecuted, and goes beyond universally recognized moral values. [1. p. 139-154]

In Russia, corruption is divided into "hard" and "soft" according to the forms of benefits received by officials involved in corruption. The first is a classic type of corruption associated with obtaining material benefits (bribery). Secondly, specific types of corruption based on non-material interests: favoritism, nepotism, chronism (protectionism based on friendship), lobbying and others. [2. 125]

Materials. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said in his Address to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 24, 2020, "Corruption in our society in various forms hinders our development. If we do not prevent this evil, we will not be able to create a real business and investment climate, and in general, not a single sector of society will develop." [3] Of course, as long as there is corruption in our society, the processes of development and modernization will not take place in any area.

The legal culture of the participants in legal relations plays an important role in the implementation of the state anti-corruption strategy, the level of which largely determines the content and effectiveness of the functions of regulating the activities of state authorities, science, education and the public. safety. Legal culture is not a specific spiritual culture leading to formal law-abiding, alienation of power from society, but a spiritual and educational culture that fosters respect for the law, high civic engagement, lawful behavior, and a factor in the formation of feelings. Citizens - legal relations are explained by personal responsibility as participants. This is a necessary condition for building a truly democratic constitutional state.

As part of the general anti-corruption measures, NGOs and NGOs should focus their efforts on changing the culture and value system of citizens in society. Widespread paternalism and authoritarian ideas hinder the involvement of the population in active anti-corruption activities.

To date, there are no comprehensive programs for the systematic implementation of educational and spiritual-enlightenment activities to combat corruption. Today, anti-corruption training programs are used in many foreign countries. Anti-corruption programs are available mainly in Mexico, USA, UK, France, Italy, Germany and other countries through leadership development courses. In recent years, international organizations (UN, World Bank, Interpol and other NGOs) organize training courses on corruption prevention. The experience of many developed countries in this regard is being studied. In this regard, it is advisable, within the framework of our study, to study the best practices of some foreign

countries in the fight against corruption. For example, international organizations of the UN system, the Council of Europe, the World Bank, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and other international organizations play an important role in bringing national legislation into line with international ones. standards.

Understanding the international nature of corruption and its transnational nature requires the adoption of global measures at the interstate level to eliminate the threat to the security of the entire world community. Therefore, the UN itself recommends that other countries use the theoretical and practical experience of NGOs in solving the problem of corruption. The purpose of anti-corruption programs of NGOs is, **firstly**, to reduce the risk and danger of corruption for the development of society and the state; **secondly**, the focus will be on ensuring that all states do not violate the established rules in the fight against corruption and the further development of the legal culture of citizens; **thirdly**, it ultimately forms in the minds of citizens a sense of obedience to the law. All this develops mechanisms for increasing transparency and accountability of citizens and NGOs in the field of public procurement and foreign trade operations. In addition, NGOs organize training seminars for judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officers, financial officials and politicians. [4. p.51]

In the United States, a number of NGOs are active in the fight against corruption. In particular, the main tasks of Judicial Watch, Project on Government Oversight Global Integration, Government Accountability Project and other non-governmental non-profit organizations are to detect and eliminate corruption in advance. Anti-corruption training is conducted regularly (usually once a year) in all U.S. federal agencies. This is done on the basis of active participation of citizens. The legal basis for the participation of citizens in the fight against corruption is the Law on Freedom of Information. There are now more than 1.5 million NGOs in the United States, and one of their main tasks is to fight corruption and prevent corruption. 70% of the U.S. population is a member of various NGOs.

The main mechanism for combating corruption in Finland is trust. That is, trust between the state and citizens ensures that any form of corruption is prevented. The role and importance of Finnish NGOs in society is great: self-confidence, objectivity, strict obedience to the law, the ability to control the activities of public administration. Because it is on the basis of these principles that NGOs educate citizens in every way. Based on this concept, it will pave the way for further development of cooperation in Finland based on the principle of mutual trust between citizens, NGOs and government agencies. In addition, society in Finland has a very high demand and need for information from citizens. In Finland, 5.45 mln. The circulation of weekly electronic and print media is 2.25 million. is formed. In this way, the active participation and participation of the community in the fight against corruption will be ensured.

Australia. The main anti-corruption education program in the country includes special courses on “Corruption and Ten Ways to Fight Corruption” at the Faculty of Public Policy of the Australian National University (Canberra). During the training, participants will have the opportunity to get acquainted with different approaches to

the phenomenon of corruption and ways to combat its manifestation. There are also special courses for university teachers and high school teachers. This training program is offered by the Global Education Center.

In Austria, the fight against corruption begins with the educational process. Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs are invited as teachers. In Austria, a three- to five-week anti-corruption training course will be organized for government officials and NGOs. The Austrian Federal Anti-Corruption Bureau and NGO staff have developed an “anti-corruption training” project for children aged 14 to 18 years. Students and expert psychologists, sociologists, lawyers, criminologists and teachers are actively involved in the project. The project ensures that students are active in the fight against corruption, have civic activism, legal knowledge and culture. NGOs explained to students how to deal with corruption when confronted with it. The purpose of this training is to increase the civic responsibility of high school students, to explain human rights and public duties.

There is a special textbook on corruption cases and facts in the UK. These textbooks are organized annually by NGOs and NGOs at anti-corruption seminars at British Foreign Office embassies (similar events have been held in recent years at diplomatic missions in the United Kingdom, China, Russia, Argentina, Thailand, Singapore, Mexico, Spain and the United Arab Emirates).). Two-day intensive courses will be organized for diplomats assigned to the diplomatic corps, where anti-corruption experts will conduct personal interviews with Foreign Ministry officials and check written papers on anti-corruption. As part of a joint project between the Ministry of International Development and the UK Trade and Investment Agency and NGOs, a special textbook on corruption has been published, which will be sent to trade missions and embassies abroad. The main anti-corruption body in the UK is the Serious Fraud Office (SFO). [5.p. 51]

India. According to experts, one of the reasons for the ineffectiveness of the fight against corruption is the lack of legal literacy of the population. There are no anti-corruption education programs in Indian schools. Anti-corruption science programs are not taught separately in law colleges and universities.

In order to create effective mechanisms for solving the problem, the Central Commission will implement it as part of the national anti-corruption strategy. This document emphasizes the importance of appropriate education for the prevention of corruption and the formation of an intolerant attitude towards corruption among the population. In addressing this issue, NGOs and local NGOs are relying on their activism and practical support. Effective measures and training programs developed in cooperation with them are being implemented. [6]

Significant work is being done in Uzbekistan to combat corruption. Uzbekistan's accession to the UN Convention against Corruption in 2008 and the adoption of the Anti-Corruption Law in 2017 combined the efforts and capabilities of government agencies and civil society institutions to create an integrated legal framework. There are 210 normative legal acts in our country that use the word "corruption". In all of them, the word was used to prevent and combat corruption.

We believe that the establishment of this Agency is one of the most effective ways to minimize corruption, which has a negative impact on the development and modernization of social life in our country. This is because the Agency cooperates directly with government agencies, civil society institutions and NGOs. New concepts such as the elimination of bureaucratic barriers and the reduction of the "hidden economy", the nationwide anti-corruption "corruption-free sector", "honesty vaccine", "reasonable wages", "compliance control" were introduced into everyday life.

Transparency International, an international non-profit organization, has published an updated ranking of the Corruption Perceptions Index for 2021. According to him, Uzbekistan has risen by 6 places compared to 2020 and ranked 140th out of 180 countries. Uzbekistan has been recognized as one of the fastest growing countries in the region, with a steady increase in this index over the past five years (from 22 points in 2017 to 28 points in 2021).

Conclusion. NGOs are developing measures to identify and effectively combat corruption in the public life of the country. They need to study the development schemes of such negative situations from the bottom up and eliminate them. In our opinion, the implementation of Uzbekistan's cooperation with other organizations, such as Transparency International, will have a positive impact on improving the rating in other areas. It should be noted that cooperation with this organization and other NGOs in this area should be further expanded.

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