

**SOCIAL NEED TO COMBAT CORRUPTION CRIMES****Ergashev Kahramon Zokirjonovich****First Deputy Head of the Internal Affairs Department of Namangan Region - Head of the Operational-Search Service, Lieutenant Colonel, Independent Seeker.**<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14759983>

**Abstract.** The article conditionally divides the historical development of the fight against corruption crimes into periods, revealing the characteristics and distinctive aspects of each period.

**Keywords:** history, propaganda, corruption, laws, instructions.

Concepts such as "bribery" and "corruption" have been formed since ancient times. After all, the history of corruption is no less than the history of human civilization. It manifested itself in all forms of state governance. At the same time, the phenomenon of corruption changed and improved in connection with various changes in society. However, this corruption does not have the same meaning everywhere. The causes of corruption are diverse in different countries and are determined by historical stages and the level of socio-economic development. In this regard, historical and legal study is of great importance in preventing and combating corruption.

It should be noted that the state and society have been striving to combat the scourge of corruption since ancient times. For example, written sources detail that in Egypt during the period of the New Kingdom, Khoremheb (1342-1338 BC) carried out several reforms, including the reorganization of the tax system and the adoption of measures against the prevention of bribery by soldiers and officials in order to seize state property.[1]

According to Herodotus, the king of Persia, Kambiz, executed the judge with death. He ordered the judge's chair to be covered with the skin of the judge who was sentenced to death. Doro crucified the guilty judge for taking a bribe. According to the laws of the "Table XII" in Rome, he was sentenced to death for the time he was accepted by the judge.[2] The laws of Khumarappi state that "severe punishment is imposed on any person who commits official crimes." [3] Corruption is an incurable disease of humanity. It is not easy to abandon it. This harmful phenomenon was considered a negative phenomenon at all times, regardless of whether it was large or small, wealthy or poor.

It is known that corruption has existed since ancient times. This phenomenon is mentioned in works on the art of governance, religious and legal literature [4] of ancient Egypt, Babylon, Mesopotamia, China, Rome, India, Greece. These crimes were mainly committed by officials (judge, tax collector, treasurer, slave trader, intermediary, etc.), and the guilty person was punished according to the rules established in the holy books.

We conditionally divided the stages of emergence and development of the fight against corruption into the following three periods:

the first period (period from the 7th century BC to the 7th century AD). When discussing the fight against corruption in the Ancient East, it is advisable to focus primarily on the sacred book of the Zoroastrian religion, "Avesta." From the history of our first statehood to the present day, various methods have been used to combat corruption, which we call corruption.

In particular, in the verses of the "Avesta," it is noted: "Don't sit at the feast of the rich." "don't hit people"; "do not fight for my position"; "do not appoint an oppressive person to the prison ministry"; "get advice from wise people"; "do'stlarim ko'paysin desang donishmand bo'l"; "dunyo boyliklari ketidan quvma"; "Don't laugh at the elderly, because you too are old" [5] meant that members of society at that time would follow these advice to avoid corruption. In the teachings of the "Avesta," great attention is paid to the interpretation of the role of such mutually contradictory views as good and sin, creativity and destruction in human life [6]. The first of these calls a person to truth, creativity, and perfection, while the second eliminates vices such as corruption, selfishness, and immorality, and teaches that every person should strive for awareness and self-awareness, living a sharp distinction between good and evil. Another aspect is that the "Avesta" pays serious attention to raising every child in a way that is free from corruption, that is, with pure intentions, behavior, and right hands. Based on these needs and requirements, the "Avesta" defines the duties of teachers and educators, assigning them the most important and urgent task of society.

In ancient Egypt, during the reign of the Pharaohs, corruption among officials was not considered a serious crime, and court cases were held against officials and treasurers. The judicial system was divided into moral and religious laws, and the court judged not only living citizens of ancient Egypt but also those who had already died. This was considered very frightening, and such trials were called "the court of the other world." During this period, polytheism was prevalent, and citizens worshipped the goddess of justice, "Maat." The Egyptians revered this deity and considered her a symbol of truth, order, and justice. Along with treason, blasphemy, and threats to the lives of high-ranking individuals, corruption and bribery were classified as secondary crimes. It was believed that those who committed these crimes would be punished even after death [7]. As punishment, officials caught taking bribes had their noses cut off. If a judge was caught with a bribe, both ears were cut off. Officials who received bribes were removed from their positions and reduced to ordinary peasants. Only the Pharaoh could pardon them when the material damage inflicted on the state was compensated [8]. During this period, that is, in the 14th century, punishment was applied to the guilty person based on the rules provided in sacred books against this vice. When the damage caused to the state was compensated, it was possible to be pardoned from punishment by decree of the rulers. As a positive aspect, it should be noted that the role of teachers and mentors in society in the fight against this crime was incomparable. A mentor who duly fulfilled his duty and obligations was considered respectable and appreciated by the rulers.

The second period (from the 7th century to the 90s of the 20th century).

Speaking of corruption and bribery, it should be noted that throughout history, corruption as an economic phenomenon has existed where commodity-money relations exist. Various restrictions on economic activity established in the state, the wide, uncontrolled, unlimited or permissive or prohibitive powers of officials create the basis for the rooting of corruption. At the same time, in order to increase their income and gain special privileges in market competition, some businessmen who have great wealth try to buy government officials for a fee and subordinate them to their will. In Islamic law, corruption and bribery are strongly condemned. In classical literature on our religion, the para is called "rishva" in Arabic, and in the Shariah, it is explained in the meaning of "a thing given to destroy the para-haq and create the botile." Eating someone else's right unfairly and the one who gives and

receives a bribe is also a serious sinner. The Book of Islam, the Holy Quran (Surah Nis, verse 29), states: "O you who believe, eat your possessions among yourselves in a false way," as well as in verse 88 of Surah Bakara: "Eat your possessions and goods among yourselves in a false (harem) way." Also, knowing that you do not refer it to the governors in order to devour part of the rights of people in a sinful way" [9]; The fact that the Prophet (peace be upon him) states in the hadiths: "Anybody who eats a harem will not enter paradise" [10] indicates that prostitution is strictly condemned in Islam and is one of the most serious sins.

The illicit consumption of someone else's goods includes libel, gambling, extortion, deception, fraud, artificially raising the price of goods, theft, and bribery. Among them is the guilt of the deed due to its severity.

In history, a number of factors such as rebellions, power struggle, external threats, plague epidemics, and corruption [11] have had a serious impact on the weakening of the Mongol Empire. As a result, an entire empire was destroyed. Thanks to this, trade between the East and the West has significantly improved.

Our great ancestor, Sahibkiran, understood well that officials who were ambitious and greedy could take any path to achieve their goals, and as a result, corruption could escalate, and he took appropriate measures. The embezzlement of state officials is considered a dangerous crime and corresponds to today's corruption crime. Such crimes were considered crimes against the state, and severe punishments were imposed on them.[12] The compulsory function of the state is aimed at eliminating them and ensuring stability in the state.

At the end of the 18th century, the United States, after gaining independence from British colonialism, engaged in a decent fight against corruption for more than a century. That is, from the end of the 18th century to the beginning of the 20th century, the attitude of society towards corruption in the United States began to change radically [13]. Specifically, according to the U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1787, bribery is one of two crimes that can be committed by the U.S. President. As political parties and state governance strengthened, discord between the political elite and representatives of large businesses began to intensify. Subsequently, in the United States, financial and military ministers were directly involved in the corruption scandal, for example, during the investigation of the Senate Commission, Congressman William Tweed fraudulently stole \$200 million from the U.S. Treasury. Over the past period, the US government has adopted laws and regulations based on the Constitution to effectively combat this crime. Furthermore, when domestic corruption intensified in the U.S. states, federal special services conducted special anti-corruption operations, putting an end to the activities of organized criminal groups, and transferring the property and material objects taken from them to the state.

In France at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries, the problem of corruption did not seriously concern members of the government. As a result, the financial and political conflicts of this country did not allow serious attention to the issue of corruption. The French writer Sh.L. Montesquieu said the following about the evil of corruption: "For centuries it has been known that everyone who has power is prone to abuse it and will go in this direction until he reaches the established limit" [14]. At the beginning of the 19th century, the French government set the task of developing a mechanism for comprehensive measures to combat corruption. Previously, a state program was developed to curb large-scale corruption cases.[15] At the same time, attention has been paid to politics, business, and

education, and laws have been adopted to prevent corruption in these areas. Subsequently, a mechanism for combating small and domestic corruption was developed.

In Russian history, corruption was frequently observed in the activities of officials, the highest stratum of which was called the "ruler's palace," and this institution continued until the beginning of the 18th century, with bribery and bribery being a common occurrence.

By the time of Peter I, the principles of an ancestral monarchy in the Middle Ages had been abandoned, which was reflected in the formation of state structures, and instead of the principle of lineage, they began to adhere to the principle of merit. Pyotr introduced a procedure in which promotion to the position depended on the abilities and personal services of the groom. He was the founder of the Russian bureaucracy and included the structures and staff of state institutions in the General Regulations issued in 1720.

A completely new procedure for serving in the civil service has been introduced to prevent spousal abuse and other abuse of power. That is, to work in the position only for two years. This period could be extended only in the presence of a written petition of the city's population on the continuation of the official's duties. Taking into account the spread of bribery as the most dangerous form of abuse of office, Peter I introduced criminal liability for bribery along with bribery by a decree of August 23, 1713.[16] In December 1714, Peter I issued a decree "On the Prohibition of Bribes and Rewards and the Establishment of Punishments for Them," by which he abolished the local supply of officials and increased the monthly amount of money paid to them. Because paroxysm in the management apparatus "harmed" the state,[17] it was qualified as a crime that should be punished most severely in the Decree. All officials appointed to large and small, spiritual, military, civilian, political, commercial, artistic and other jobs, regardless of their title, are prohibited from wearing epaulettes.

Regarding crimes, it should be noted that crimes such as abuse of power and official duties, bribery, official fraud, and violence have become widespread among officials. This situation was also noted by the senate commissions.

In the Uzbek khanates (Bukhara, Khiva, Kokand in the 16th-19th centuries), crimes related to corruption were committed by officials at the khan's palace, and guilty persons were punished according to Sharia according to the khan's order.

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The conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, the colonial policy in Turkestan, and the monopoly of cotton led to the further impoverishment of many independent peasants and barons, further enriching large landowners. The Russian dignitaries, on the other hand, were blind to the misuse they had made of the local wealthy by paying them large sums. The constant nature of these situations led to constant dissatisfaction among the peoples of Central Asia. The activities of the Soviet government in combating corruption were considered unsatisfactory and contributed to the separation of the peoples of Central Asia into independent states. Corruption crimes continued to be committed even in the 13th century. If the period of reducing these crimes was due to the correct performance of official duties by honest and just rulers, we can say that the period of increased corruption, the ignorance of the people, the lust of officials to gain wealth by squashing them, and the ignorance of puppet rulers, khans, and heads of state who saw and knew this were the reasons.



The third period (1991-2024 years of Uzbekistan's independence). Since the first years of our independence, within the framework of the implementation of the general strategy for building a democratic state of law and a civil society in our country, systematic measures have been consistently implemented to ensure the rule of law, protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, and reform the judicial and legal system. In a short historical period, the institutional and legal foundations for ensuring legality and law enforcement have been formed in the country, an effective anti-corruption system has been created. In the context of further democratization and modernization of state and public administration, liberalization of spheres of public administration, the commission by civil servants of crimes related to bribe, abuse of official position will lead to discrediting state power, undermining the political, economic, legal system of the state, and, as a result, weakening the effectiveness of state power. Therefore, the policy of combating and eliminating this disease has become one of the priority areas of activity of the state and society. Over 33 years, the fight against corruption has been carried out in two stages.

The first stage: initial changes in the activities of internal affairs bodies (IAB) from 1991 to 2016. During this period, general laws and Cabinet of Ministers resolutions were adopted to combat corruption. For example, in 1994, based on the Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, and Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 247 of May 11, 1994, "On Organizational Measures to Protect Private Property and Entrepreneurship from Corruption, Racketeering, and Other Types of Organized Crime," operational staff of the Main Directorate for Combating Corruption and Racketeering in the Ministry of Internal Affairs carried out work to detect and expose administrative offenses and crimes in this area. Furthermore, the adoption of laws and bylaws regulating the activities of state bodies engaged in combating corruption (Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Security Service, Prosecutor's Office) indicates that serious attention was paid to this issue at the level of state policy. The implementation of these legal acts has served to a certain extent in the fight against corruption.

The second stage covers the years 2017-2024. During this period, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" (2017), considered the most important document, was adopted along with subordinate legislation (Presidential Decrees, Presidential Resolutions, Cabinet of Ministers Resolutions) to ensure its implementation. Most notably, on June 29, 2020, the Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established by Presidential Decree. When analyzing the results of positive reforms in the context of bribery crimes committed during this period (Articles 210, 211, 212 of the Criminal Code), there were 177 cases in 2019, 161 in 2020, and 91 in 2021, showing a decrease of almost 50 percent. Analysis of the overall corruption-related crimes in recent years shows 4,607 cases in 2022 and 4,128 in 2023, an 11 percent decrease, with the highest figure in the Andijan region (971 cases). Certainly, these indicators are considered high, and we believe it is necessary to develop guidelines defining cooperative measures between state bodies directly involved in combating corruption to reduce or completely prevent such occurrences. In the first stage of the analyzed third period, there was no direct legal basis for combating corruption, and real statistics and calculations were not maintained. In the second stage, attention was focused on this issue, and large-scale measures were implemented. This practice served to define a clear mechanism for combating corruption. In the second stage, attention was paid to this issue and large-scale measures were implemented. This practice served to define a clear mechanism for combating corruption.

Overall, an analysis of the work carried out over the past seven years shows that systematic measures have been taken to increase the legal awareness and legal culture of the population and foster an uncompromising attitude towards corruption in society. Within the framework of reforms, it is necessary to further improve the effective mechanisms for protecting citizens' rights and interests, ensuring transparency in the activities of state authorities and management bodies, and enhancing public and parliamentary control.

If there is no serious, decisive fight against this evil in society, corruption will have the following negative consequences:

First, corruption creates factors that oppose ongoing economic and social reforms;

Second, the escalation of crime and corruption will undermine the constitutional foundations of the state, and serious violations of citizens' rights and freedoms will continue;

Third, it erodes the spiritual and moral foundations of society. This creates conditions for biased assessment of ongoing changes and the emergence of negative attitudes;

Fourth, development in all spheres of society will stagnate.

In conclusion, all members of society should participate in the fight against corruption. We believe that operational-search and preventive measures by state bodies alone are insufficient.

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