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Some Issues Of Application Of Measures Of Legal Impact On Crime Related To Corruption

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses some issues of application of legal sanctions for corruption-related crimes from a scientific and practical point of view. Also, some problems in the fight against corruption were analyzed and proposals were developed.

KEYWORDS

Corruption, Organized Crime Groups, Fight Against Corruption, Prevention, Prevention Of Corruption.

INTRODUCTION

The creation of a system of social and legal control aimed at preventing crime, including corruption, is a key task not only for lawyers, but also for other professionals.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It should be noted that effective organizational and legal measures are being taken to prevent corruption-related crimes in society. There are

many measures to combat corruption (criminological, administrative, criminal, forensic, operational-search, etc.), in this regard, our scientists make various proposals in their areas.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One of the urgent tasks is to take organizational and legal measures to prevent corruption-related crimes, their objects of aggression and victims. Such measures can be conditionally divided into the following three groups:

- 1) Complicating the commission of a crime;
- 2) Increasing the risk of committing a crime;
- 3) Reducing the profit from criminal activity.

Simultaneous implementation of these measures as a system is one of the main conditions for their effectiveness.

Measures to complicate and prevent the commission of corruption-related crimes: introduction of a system of detailed inspections when hiring employees; setting an adequate probationary period; raising the level of business culture and conscientious attitude of the official to work; the introduction of rules for the treatment of officials during and after work and the conduct of meetings with persons prone to criminal activity; restriction of powers that discredit the name of the official; introduction of unconditional transparency in activities; ensuring transparent decision-making; introduction of accountability of civil servants; change of permanent residence of officials; prohibiting officials from participating in activities for which they have a material interest; temporary ban on engaging in private

activities in the field under his control until his dismissal from the civil service; prohibiting a former official from defending his personal interests in his office; supporting employees who are victims of false accusations.

Measures to increase the risk of corruption-related crimes include: providing the media with open access to relevant information; to make the property of the official and his relatives subject to mandatory inspection; ensuring personal responsibility of officials for the decisions made; organization of departmental security service; installation of internal TV system; ensuring the use of modern information and communication technologies; prohibition of acceptance of valuables and introduction of reporting on them; support and encourage employees who provide information that exposes corruption; international enforcement of compulsory extradition of persons involved in corruption. Measures aimed at reducing the benefits of committing corruption-related crimes include: introducing a system of fair remuneration of civil servants and the creation of other benefits; introduction of an honesty incentive system; introduction of mandatory dismissal for violation of anti-corruption rules; creating opportunities for honest employees to advance in their careers; creating appropriate conditions for retirement.

The above-mentioned measures should be developed in the institutions where civil servants work, adapted to their type of activity, specific ministries and departments. But in any case, the main requirements for civil servants - honesty, integrity, objectivity, accountability, transparency, honesty. If these measures are implemented in a comprehensive manner, they

will increase the chances of preventing organized.

The study of corruption crimes is primarily aimed at developing and implementing science-based measures to help effectively combat these negative social phenomena, reduce their number and eliminate their serious forms. Achieving this goal requires identifying which events, processes and processes in the society are causing, feeding, and contributing to the spread of corruption-related crimes, "disclosing" the process of their impact, and in what situations this process can intensify.

This allows you to predict the status, structure and direction of corruption-related crimes and plan the development and implementation of comprehensive measures to combat them. Determinants of corruption-related crimes are present in all spheres of public life. They are connected at one level or another, and rely on socio-economic, spiritual-spiritual,

organizational-managerial and legal factors. It should be taken into account that the development of anti-corruption measures should be taken so that economic factors are the "starting rings" of the chain of causes of Health crimes, which are indirectly related to crime, both social and individual consciousness.

Organized criminal groups that incite officials to corruption are persuaded in various ways (in exchange for material gain, intimidation, or other means) to abuse power or official authority.

In some cases, officials themselves are intentional criminals, creating conditions for organized groups.

It is necessary not only to impose penalties on those who have committed acts related to corruption-related crimes, but also to apply to them criminal incentives, as well as criminological preventive measures. It is possible to prevent those who are involved in corruption crimes not only from aggravating punishment, but also from preparing for the rapid detection and commission of crimes, if the opposite method, ie incentive norms, is applied.

Corruption-related crimes occur and grow at the same time as changes in society or the acceleration of development. They can be seen as an unintended consequence or an additional consequence of development.

The development of crime prevention measures should not be limited to the general types of crimes. At the same time, it should be applied to socially dangerous types of crimes, such as economic crimes, such as tax evasion, in which public and private institutions, organizations and individuals are directly or indirectly involved. An integral part of preventive measures is a system of economic, socio-cultural, educational and legal measures taken by government agencies to combat crime, in particular the evasion of taxes and other payments, which is one of the types of economic crime.

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On crime prevention" adopted in 2014 types of crime prevention - general prevention of offenses, special prevention of

offenses, individual prevention of offenses and victimological prevention of offenses - are used: prevention (preventive measures) against special groups (officials); special prevention carried out by specialized bodies and organizations using special means and methods (for example, in relation to convicts in penitentiaries).

Individual prevention work in the fight against corruption-related crimes is primarily aimed at working with each individual (official). They are always clear and apply when it is actually determined that an official may proceed to act illegally. Individual preventive measures affect both the individual and those around him. However, in order for preventive measures to be most effective, a number of preparatory conditions need to be implemented:

- Study of the probable candidate for prophylaxis (his position, length of service, contacts, etc.);
- Identification of the main measures and topics of ideological and legal influence on the candidate;
- Determination of measures to control the effectiveness of the preventive interview.

CONCLUSION

Individual prevention is a set of measures of persuasion (education) and coercion (punishment) applied to officials engaged in corruption, and should be the main tool of the system of uprophy prevention.

Preventive activity requires a high level of mutual understanding, agreement, readiness for coordinated actions from the subjects (bodies, organizations, institutions, officials,

citizens). Cooperation on the exchange of information between the subjects of prevention is also needed. Proper organization of information exchange-prevention system is a guarantee of providing the necessary flexibility to changing conditions.

These measures should be applied to other persons who, together with an official involved in corruption offenses, incited him to commit a crime. In the fight against corruption-related crimes, first of all, it is necessary to develop a number of organizational measures to clean up the ranks of law enforcement agencies, to train employees to be conscientious in their duties, to respect the rights and interests of citizens. In conclusion, corruption-related crimes are one of the biggest problems facing our state today. An official who engages in corruption crimes, thinking of his own interests, causes great material and moral damage to the state, society and citizens, hinders the development of the state.

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