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ISSUES OF COORDINATION OF STATISTICAL DATA IN CORRUPTION AND PREVENTION

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ABSTRACT

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This article presents theoretical and practical views on corruption and its negative consequences, the conditions for recognition as corruption by organizations fighting corruption in the world, forms of fighting against it, statistics for 2017-2021 indicators and the main directions of their use in the fight against corruption and its prevention in the future are indicated. Information on corruption in Uzbekistan is analyzed using statistical methods, opinions on current problems are expressed, and scientific recommendations on their solution are given.

KEYWORDS: *corruption, crime related to corruption, statistics, statistical methods, statistical analysis, bribery, fraud, extortion, shadow economy, corruption perception index.*

INTRODUCTION

Countries of the world face corruption as an obstacle to the implementation of the state's macroeconomic policy, which reduces economic growth, leads to the inability to obtain reliable information about the real state of the economy, decreases the flow of investment, and increases the possibility of extortion of state resources. It is considered as a negative situation that leads to serious increase in the expenses of entrepreneurs and causes economic and social problems. Corruption is one of the global problems that must be solved on a global scale.

Measures to combat corruption are being developed on a very large scale in our country. We can find many examples in our lives that corruption is the main problem of society and the state. In this regard, unless all strata of the population, the best specialists are involved in the fight against corruption by our President, and all members of our society are vaccinated with the "honesty vaccine", so to speak, 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 its early prevention We can quote his comments about [1] .

They also emphasized that digital technologies not only increase the quality of products and services, reduce excess costs, but are also an effective tool in eliminating the worst evil - corruption.

Therefore, "corruption is the illegal use of one's position or official position for personal interests or the interests of other persons for the purpose of obtaining material or immaterial benefits , as well as illegal presentation of such benefits" [2] .

Corruption perception is an indicator that provides a ranking of countries and regions according to the overall level of corruption [3].

Disputes with large companies from the second half of the last century to the present day (Volkswagen, Daimler, Siemens (Germany) Odenbrecht, Petrobras (Brazil), Samsung Group, Hyundai Motor Co. (Republic of Korea), BAE Systems (Great Britain) , Baker Hughes Inc., Panalpina World Transport (USA), etc.) fighting

corruption in the private sector required a radical reform of the systems.

Different definitions of corruption have been given by international organizations. In the normative and legal documents adopted by the UN, "... the performance of certain actions or inaction by an official in exchange for any form of reward, in the interests of the person giving the reward, in violation of the provisions of the job instructions, within the scope of his official authority" is defined as [4].

In the 1990 interregional seminar of the UN General Assembly devoted to the problems of corruption in Havana, it was stated that "corruption is the abuse of office by officials for the sake of personal or group interests, as well as the abuse of official duties by public servants" [5].

Another definition given by international organizations states that "corruption is bribery of officials of the state or private system in order to violate their duties within the framework of their official authority" [7].

In our opinion, corruption is a set of criminal actions by an individual or a group of individuals for the purpose of a certain benefit, doing actions prohibited by law or failing to do actions that are required to be done, thereby causing a negative impact on others.

Analyzing all the above definitions of corruption, it can be shown that it has the following common characteristics:

- corruption is primarily a social phenomenon without a single legal definition; it ultimately leads to the weakening of the entire developing civil society and the state, in which corrupt practices become the daily norm of public life;
- there is a certain range of subjects of corruption offenses (these are, first of all, employees, persons authorized to perform state functions, as well as persons authorized to perform management functions in the private sector);
- of these subjects from their service position, the legal status and reputation of the position they hold (not from the reputation of the position as a citizen), the interests of the service (that is, service in the public service and private sector organizations), and law and ethics their use contrary to the established rules;
- the activity of these subjects for personal enrichment, and the interests of other individuals or corporate interests.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

The term "hidden economy" officially appeared in the early 70s of the last century. It is considered as an activity that covers the concealment of income and the social methods of their realization. In local scientific literature, the use of this term began to be used in issues related to the analysis of

the "secret" growth of economic activity after the entry into force of the Criminal Code of the USSR in 1961 [8].

In the work of Fedor Razzakov, it was noted that "corruption was undoubtedly the main reason for the collapse of empires such as Rome in ancient times and the USSR in the recent past." [9].

In the article of VV Lutsev, "Corruption, especially in the conditions of market economy, free trade and democracy, does not consist of simple bribery. Lobbying, favoritism, protectionism, contributions to political goals, traditions of political figures and state officials becoming honorary presidents of corporations and private firms, financing of commercial organizations from the state budget, transfer of state property to joint-stock companies, use of connections of criminal organizations, etc. are disguised forms of corruption" [10].

There have been various methodological approaches to understanding the phenomenon of corruption. Several of its social, political, criminological, and legal aspects have been considered. In particular, Plato and Aristotle political category of corruption [11]; N. Machiavelli is an indicator of the general disease of the state; J. Montesquieu assessed that a good political order or system becomes invalid because it is a dysfunctional process.

In our opinion, the phenomenon of corruption is an expression of the moral decline of humanity, "it is not the voluntary exchange of services according to the rules of the market, but illegal payment for their provision." [12]. So corruption is wrong is a social, illegal service.

The term "corruption" comes from the Latin word "corruptio n", which means "to spoil" and "to buy with a bribe". These two words define the essence of corruption.

According to KS Belsky, "this aspect, from a scientific point of view, makes it possible to use the stock of word meanings, with the help of which specific concepts can be defined more clearly (using the ambiguity inherent in the language). The moral violation of officials in the state administration apparatus means not only the illegal enrichment of the official, but also other negative phenomena from the point of view of ethics and law: familiarity (protectionism), family favoritism, nepotism, etc. Among the above-mentioned phenomena, the most observed is the phenomenon of familiarity - seed breeding" [13]. Then the author of the article writes: "Knowledge is a phenomenon worthy of punishment as an element of corruption. If bribery can be defined as the enrichment of a civil servant through the abuse of official powers, acquaintanceship is a loyal but not always educated relative, friends, and acquaintances of an official. is to strengthen his personal power by collecting z people" [13].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

During the research, methods such as systematic analysis, statistical observation, statistical summation and grouping, summarizing indicators, average quantities, dynamic series, correlation - regression analysis, econometric modeling and statistical forecasting were widely used.

In this article, in order to prevent the harmful consequences of corruption from an economic and social point of view, the factors and sources that cause them are taken with the help of statistical information, various analyzes were conducted on them using statistical methods, and based on the results of the research of local and foreign scientists, the best alternatives are suitable for implementation in our country. characteristics were shown.

Corruption is measured based on:

Corruption perception index (Corruption Perceptions Index - CPI) has been calculated by Transparency International [14] since 1995. The obtained results were analyzed using statistical methods and diagrams.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The role of statistical data in the organization of anti-corruption processes is invaluable. Statistical data play an important role in clarifying the state, nature, extent, changes and trends of corruption. It serves to increase the effectiveness of the implementation of state policy in the field of combating corruption. There are following types of corruption:

- Bribery;
- Fraud;
- Scam;
- Nepotism.

Acquaintance is the formation of staff on the basis of familiarity, not on the basis of business qualities, but on the basis of one's own interests.

Strategy of Actions on five priority directions of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 in order to develop the modernized Uzbekistan at a stable and rapid pace, and to further increase the effectiveness of the ongoing reforms In [8] format, on January 3, 2017, due to the political will of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" [2] was adopted:

First of all, it started a whole new stage of fight against corruption in our country, which means that the Republic of Uzbekistan is a supporter of consistent fight against corruption.

Secondly, it shows that the country's economy is striving to improve the judicial system, ensure the true independence of the judiciary and reform the public service, and increase the ability of the country's economy to attract foreign investment.

Thirdly, he clarified that the fight against corruption is considered one of the priority tasks of the state policy and activities of state bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Fourthly, it made it possible to combine the powers and capabilities of the state apparatus and institutions of civil society in the fight against such a dangerous evil as corruption.

Fifth, as part of the noteworthy work in the direction of ensuring the purity of our ranks and personnel, in 2017-2021, the institutional and legal foundations of ensuring legality and law and order were formed in our country, which is an effective integrated system of fighting corruption. is evidence of its creation (Table 1).

Table 1
Typology of corrupt relations

Criteria for dividing corruption into types	Types of corruption
Who abuses his official position	State (corruption of state officials) ; Trade (corruption of company managers) ; Political (corruption of political figures)
Who is the initiator of corrupt relations	Asking for a bribe by a leader on his own initiative (bribery) Bribery and purchase at the requester's initiative
Who is the bribe giver	Individual bribe (by a citizen) Business bribery (by a legitimate firm) Bribery and criminal acquisition (by criminal entrepreneurs, for example, drug mafia)
The form of benefit that the bribe taker receives from the presence of corruption	Bribes in the form of money Exchange of favors (patronage, nepotism)
Corruption or objectives from the point of view of the briber	Expediting bribe (given so that the recipient of the bribe can fulfill his functional obligation faster) Delaying (stopping) bribe (given so that the person receiving the bribe violates his service obligations) Bribe "for a good attitude" (it is given so that the person receiving the bribe does not needlessly bother the bribe giver)

Table 1 above provides a comprehensive breakdown of corruption by type as well as by type.

With the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption"[2], the provisions of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated

February 2, 2017 Decision No. PQ-2752 [15] on implementation measures was adopted.

Table 2 below provides information about the factors that cause corruption, according to which these factors are divided into different groups for economic, institutional and socio-cultural reasons.

Table 2
Causes of Corruption

Economic Reasons	Institutional Reasons	Socio-Cultural
low salaries of civil servants	high degree of closure of state institutions	weakening and disappearance of moral concepts in society;
high authority	reporting system idiosyncrasy (magnitude)	low legal culture of citizens
	lack of transparency in the law-making system	the atmosphere of society looking at the arbitrariness of the "power holders".
	weak personnel policy of the state	

As a result of a number of practical measures to combat corruption-related crimes in Uzbekistan,

the level of detection of corruption-related crimes has increased (Table 3) [14].

Table 3
Level of detection of corruption related crimes in Uzbekistan

System name	2021	2022 (January-June)
Ministry of Health	517	354
Banking system	324	312
Ministry of Public Education	210	219
Ministry of Preschool Education	201	178
Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education	109	82
Employment and labor relations	56	66
Ministry of Agriculture	33	44
Authority	150	189

As can be seen from the above statistical figures, the largest number of corrupt crimes are attributed to health care, banking system, and education system organizations.

presence of corruption is considered the biggest threat to the future. Corruption in education undermines ongoing reforms and creates a new "corruption-prone generation."

Especially in the field of education (primary education, general education, higher education), the

Table 4
Countries with the lowest level of corruption, 2019

Level of corruption calls	The threat of corruption	Access to information on corruption
New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand
Australia	Singapore	Australia
United Kingdom	Ireland	United Kingdom
France	Germany	France
Singapore	Denmark	Latvia
Latvia	Iceland	Malaysia
Czech Republic	Norway	Czech Republic
Estonia	Finland	India
Ireland	Japan	Italy
Hong Kong	Luxembourg	Singapore

On the official site of this rating, it is noted that 131 out of 180 countries have hardly increased during the last 10 years, and the average global indicator has not increased during these years.

analysis shows that in the new ranking of Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index for 2021 among the CIS countries, the Russian

Federation is on 7 places (from 129 to 136), Ukraine is on 5 places (from 117 to 122), Kazakhstan Estonia by 8 places (from 94 to 102), Kyrgyzstan by 20 places (from 124 to 144), Tajikistan by 1 place (from 149 to 150), Turkmenistan by 4 places (from 165 to 169) decreased, while the indicators of the Republics of Georgia and Armenia remained unchanged.

Table 5
Countries with the highest level of corruption, 2019

Level of corruption calls	The threat of corruption	Inability to obtain information on corruption
Turkmenistan	Libya	Turkmenistan
Libya	Somalia	Libya
Somalia	Yemen	Somalia
Yemen	Central Africa	Yemen
North Korea	Congo	North Korea
South Sudan	South Sudan	South Sudan
Syria	Syria	Syria
Congo	Guinea-Bissau	Congo
Eritrea	Afghanistan	Eritrea
Laos	Venezuela	Laos

Since the level of development of the countries listed in the table cannot be compared with developed countries in the world, it is possible to understand

that corruption has a high level of influence on the economy.

Table 6
in Central Asian countries level of corruption (2019 year, score)

Countries	Level of corruption calls	The threat of corruption	Difficulty in obtaining information on corruption	Total
Kazakhstan	28	10	12	50
Kyrgyzstan	29	10	13	52
Uzbekistan	38	12	20	70
Tajikistan	39	13	20	72
Turkmenistan	51	14	31	96

From the 7th table above, among the countries of Central Asia, our country has 38 points on the level of corruption threats, 12 points on the threat of corruption, and 20 points on the difficulty of obtaining information about corruption, with a total of 70 points. Let's see that it is in 3rd place.

Decree No. PF-6196 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 26, 2021 "On measures to raise the activity of internal affairs bodies to a new level in terms of quality in the field of ensuring public safety and fighting crime" [16], the authority to keep criminal legal statistics was transferred from the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Based on this decree, the Ministry's Rapid Information Department was transformed into the "Legal Statistics and Rapid Account Information Center" and was reorganized.

According to the joint decisions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the General Prosecutor's Office, the State Security Service, the State Customs Committee, the National Guard and the Supreme Court of November 15, 2021, the procedure for maintaining a single information system "Electronic criminal-legal statistics" is correct. Regulation on" [17] confirmed.

This Regulation Based on the requirements of [17], the "Electronic criminal-legal statistics" unified information system, state statistics and report forms on corruption crimes were approved.

Paragraph 26 of this Regulation clearly defines which articles of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan fall into the category of corruption crimes .

These are: 1. Crimes provided for in Articles 192⁹, 192¹⁰, 192¹¹, 205, 206, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 301 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan ;

2. Crimes provided for in Articles 167 and 168 of the Criminal Code, committed by an official or employee of an enterprise, institution and organization, regardless of the form of ownership, using their official position;

3. This Regulation includes the crimes provided for in Article 243 of the Criminal Code for the legalization of the proceeds of crimes, the main crime of which is recognized as a corruption crime .

include statistical reports on corruption crimes, but only reports on economic crimes were compiled.

At present, the statistics of corruption crimes are being kept at the level of ministries and agencies, and are being presented to the relevant ministry agencies, including the Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Decision PQ-240 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of May 11, 2022 "On measures to improve the mechanisms for eliminating corruption risks in the field of public administration and to expand public participation in this field" [18] The adoption of this law led to a significant reduction in all corruption-related crimes this year.

It also forms the ability to take specific measures aimed at preventing the repetition of the crime in the form of corruption by determining the causes and conditions of corruption in state bodies. Keeping statistics of corruption crimes is considered an important condition for prevention of corruption.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the fight against corruption, the priority of legality, rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens, openness and transparency, systematicity, cooperation of the state and civil society, the priority of measures to prevent corruption and the inevitability of responsibility must be determined by law.

Coordinating the statistics of corruption crimes in the development of state programs to fight corruption in our country, in the effective establishment of internal control structures against corruption in state bodies and organizations, including the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city administrations, the ministry and serves as an important tool in the development of the "Roadmap" for combating corruption in organizations, in the purposeful determination of the measures to be implemented in this direction.

The political-economic aspect of corruption is that it has an illegal influence on economic processes. A low salary that does not match the employee's qualifications and job responsibilities feeds corruption. According to a study conducted by the World Bank, the main reason for corruption is the low salaries of officials. Therefore, it is necessary to regularly encourage honest and high-quality, qualified work. Working conditions should be taken

into account when paying wages, and wages should be fairly differentiated.

The above-mentioned suggestions and recommendations are the main goal of our activities regarding the victory over corruption and "clean hands" policy of New Uzbekistan, which is to get rid of this vice by achieving the principles of justice and the rule of law in practice. , which rejects corruption in our country and creates an atmosphere of absolute intolerance and intolerance in society.

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