

**HISTORY OF THE FIGHT AGAINST BRIBERY CRIMES**<sup>1</sup>Sadikova Yorqinoy Salijonovna, <sup>2</sup>Nosirova Dilangiz AkbarovnaSamMI, Department of Humanities and Socio-Economic Sciences, Ph.D<sup>1</sup>, SamMI Vocational Education(Therapeutic Work) Faculty 607 group student<sup>2</sup>yorkinoy.sadikova@bk.ru<sup>1</sup>, sadriddinovshokhrux@gmail.com<sup>2</sup>**ANNOTATION**

This article analyzes the history of the fight against bribery crimes. Also, in it, the opinions of scientists were studied and debated. In this article, the Bribery Act would bring about the following negative consequences for the state, namely: a great violation of the reputation of the state in the international arena; a loss of confidence of citizens in leaders, government, political parties and the rule of law; it would dismiss the market forces, that is, the market would be occupied by entrepreneurs who take advantage of; organized crime creates favorable conditions for its existence, which in turn undermines the national security of the state; it is also stressed about the fact that it causes social tensions in society, the occurrence of conflicts, political instability and the activity of terrorist structures.

**Keywords:** *bribery, corruption, crime, history, counteraction, Civil Service, criminal liability, punishment, criminal association, harm.*

It is known to all of us that the layer of servicemen engaged in the organization and implementation of the civil service, although in our country their legal status is not strengthened by a single law, are civil servants. It should be noted that if the civil servant takes into account the implementation of cross - activity, that is, extremely important activity in the life of the state and society-civil service, certain restrictions will be established in order to achieve full implementation of his service duties, proceeding from their legal status. Such restrictions are an expression from a set of various factors in the public servant's service activities and the appearance of a ban that determines. In particular, civil servants are forbidden to receive various remuneration from citizens and legal entities within the framework of their service competence, to take actions that may undermine the reputation and attention of the state body, as well as to use their right of service for personal benefit.

The crimes provided for in articles 210-212 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan are considered crimes against the management order, these crimes undermine the existing social relations, effective and legal organization of the state administration by the civil servants through the mediation of obtaining money, obtaining money, obtaining money. Any socially dangerous action directed against the normal functioning of the state apparatus in the process of building a society based on the prototype of the rule of law, democracy and human rights of the state, the atomization of the management system, the atomization of powers and activities of officials seriously harms the prosperity of the society, provokes distrust of the state apparatus.

Corruption is one of the vices that adversely affects the political and economic development not only in one state, but also in all other states on Earth. The fight against this evil has become of urgent importance. Because corruption is a socially dangerous phenomenon that harms the political, economic development of any state, society, undermines the constitutional foundations of the state, undermines democratic institutions and the rule of law, threatens the stability of social life.

In addition, the bribery imposes the following negative consequences for the state:

greatly undermines the state's reputation in the international arena;

leads to the loss of confidence of citizens in the leaders, government, political parties and rule of law;

the market is dominated by entrepreneurs who take their profits, that is, the market is not competitive entrepreneurs, but entrepreneurs who take the benefits to the Pura evasion;

organized crime creates favorable conditions for its existence, which in turn undermines the national security of the state;

it causes social tensions in the society, the occurrence of conflicts, political instability and the fading of terrorist structures.

In fact, bribery as a manifestation of criminal corruption was called in ancient times mainly by the name of corruption. It came into existence at the time when officials appeared in public administration. It should be noted that scientists, philosophers, historians of all time were interested in this issue. Greek philosopher Plato and Aristotle have argued that the condemnation of corruption in his works is associated with politics. In particular, Aristotle said that "in any state system, the most important thing is that these laws and regulations should be established so that officials cannot increase wealth by gypsy means. The stability of state activity can be ensured only by eliminating corruption [1]".

About the corrupt persons were recorded in the cuneiform records of ancient Babylon. In it, in the XXIV century BC, the Sumerian King Urukagin sought ways to solve the problem of putting an end to the corruption of the officials who, as at that time, had tried to take charge of the law in full force [2]. Also take and give mentioned in the laws of table XII, which were in practice in the ancient Roman state. Primitive and early signify in the society, it was considered as a customary to pay the priest, the tribal whitewash, the military chief to obtain certain privileges [3]. High-ranking officials claimed that the lower-ranking "servants" were satisfied only with the assigned salary. And the lower resident official, on the contrary, preferred to pay a certain amount from the complainant for the performance of his service duties. At the same time, in Roman law, the term "crampier" was formed, and it was considered a synonym for the expressions of violation, and expressed any manifestations of the abuse of career status.

Corruption is a historical concept, the definition of which can also be met in Roman law. The term actually came from Roman law, which meant such illegal actions as "satiety", "nausea", "violation", "forgery", "purchase". This terminology is stemmed in cases in which several individuals involved in judicial processes or in which the purpose of managing public affairs is to obtain Corruption[4].

The problem of corruption was also studied by ancient Greek philosophers. In particular, in the opinion of Aristotle, the fight against corruption is the basis of ensuring the stability of the state. He noted that "the most important thing in any state system is to organize work through these laws and procedures in such a way that, officials cannot increase wealth by means of Gypsy" [5]. The idea of warlord Makiavelli, an enlightened period of awakening about corruption, is also significant. He likened corruption to tuberculosis. He said corruption is initially difficult to detect but is easy to treat, if it is detected early, however difficult to treat [6].

As the statehood developed and became centralized, it began to limit the independence of citizens more and more, thus giving impetus to the provision of money to citizens who want to get rid of the control of lower and higher officials. Corrupt officials were punished in the public eye for being a lesson to others, but this measure did not give its result, because instead of one bribe, another would come "exchange of bribes".

After the Arab rule was established, the religion of Islam was decided in the country. The religion of Islam began in our country during the period of Caliph Umar, and after the Arabs occupied Central Asia from the VIII-IX centuries passed to full use of Sharia norms.

Islam also strongly condemns bribery crimes. "Corruption" in Arabic is called "rishwa", in Shari'ah invasion, which is said to be given to destroy the truth and to expose falsehood [7].

For example, someone has a right in something, looking at the governor to get that right. A second person comes and asks the governor to give the same thing in his favor, even if he is not right. If the governor does the same thing, he will judge in favor of someone wrongly, violating the right of the righteous. It turns out that in this case both the payer and the payer are doing an unjust act, betraying someone else's right and pursuing their own benefit.

Abu Hurairah will be narrated from raziyallahu anhudan:" the messenger of Allah (may peace be upon him) cursed both the giver of Corruption and the receiver of Corruption in the judgment of vasallam[8]".

"Usually we talk a lot in the sense of condemning the Corruption recipient-he, but we do not talk about the Corruption giver. However, this hadith is mentioned before giving Pura in Sharif. Because, the initiator of an economic, moral, social crime, which is called Corruption, is a Corruption giver. We seem to notice that in other cases, it is obligatory to give the porridge, since it tastes more. But those" forced " being are also two different. In this case, how can we say an excuse for the plodder Not at all possible. Then there is no doubt that the Corruption-giving will also be subjected to curse by joining the Corruption-recipient. In the second case, the supplier of the porridge will be forced to give the porridge because of the porous body, in order to achieve its remuneration. Some subordinates and scribes are those who say that in this case it is considered an excuse to procure, it is hoped that it will be cursed. But some of our other printers say that in this case it is not considered to be an excuse to give the plow. In another hadith Sharif from this issue, the mediator standing between a third person giving Corruption and a Corruption recipient is also cursed " [9].

In Sharia, special attention was paid to the veterans, and in order to prevent corruption in their activities, he said: "If a just judge enters the Fisk path, for example, if he takes a pore, commits adultery or drinks khichri – the governor will dismiss him. If a person reaches the position of Judge with Corruption, then according to Sharia he is considered a judge, if he judges, the judgment is not passed (that is, such a judgment was canceled by another judge). The judge cannot take Pura from anyone, he does not go, which is specially organized for him, except if many are called [10].

Particular attention is paid to the issues of prevention of bribery, even in the Timur regulations. Since Amir Temur was a great statesman, he prioritized the issue of punishing a bribe taker as the main measure to prevent the escalation of such vices in his state.

"In the state of temurids, officers have been questioned, investigated, investigated from time to time in order to regulate their work. Such acts as abuse of one's own actions, bribery, constant drinking of alcohol, domestic perversion was considered a grave sin and were severely punished. Historical sources quoted as saying that the son of Amir Temur, Mironshoh, his grandchildren Pirmuhammad and Halil Sultans were punished before the people for violating the above-mentioned norms" [11].

It is known that Sharia law was in force even after the invasion of Tsarist Russia on the territory of our country, that is, until the beginning of the XX century. At that time, in Central Asia until the beginning of the XX century, corruption was manifested in a legalized institutional form. In particular, the remuneration of representatives of the ruling circles in this or that way earned the character of a feudal obligation. For example, from ordinary peasants, Khans, Sultans, biys and other representatives of the nobility regularly paid a tax of "usur" in favor of them – the amount of this tax was equal to a certain head of livestock of this or that type. In addition, representatives of the nobility and whitewash were given gifts of different types-greetings.

Corruption began to multiply after the Tsarist Russia invaded Central Asia. The application written on behalf of Ubaydilla Asadullakho'jaev is noteworthy. It says: "brzhezinsky, the head of the current Andijan district, who

also existed earlier in his time, was deeply saddened by bribery, extortion and violence. The features of this system, which became a rule of law, are as follows: 1) local officials were involved in obtaining tribute from the population and bribery: representatives of the administration, such as ellikbashi, mingboshis and the current chief elder Shermat Alimkulov; 2) payment of tax-tribute and obtaining of PURA is carried out not directly by representatives of the administration, but indirectly by intermediaries. In particular, the linguist of the head of the county Yusufjon khodji and the translators of the consoles are mediating. This method is carried out so skillfully and consistently that as a result, the complaints of the officials of the population about their actions against the law have become accustomed to the fact that there will never be a fair solution" [12].

Corruption did not decrease even after the coup of the state, which was carried out in 1917 year. To prevent corruption, the Soviets adopted the decree "on bribery «on 8 May 1918 year. This decree was considered the first official document aimed at combating corruption in the former Union. In accordance with this decree, persons guilty of obtaining a pension are liable for failure to perform actions in public or public service, in the sentence of their powers, or for assistance in the performance of acts considered the duty of another office official [13].

With the adoption of the Criminal Code of the former USSR in 1926, a new system of corruption crimes appeared in the history of the Republic. Article 117,118,119 of this code establishes responsibility for bribery crimes. According to Article 117, an official is deemed to have committed or to have taken a possible action in the interest of the caretaker for the benefit of the caretaker.

According to the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the former Union "on Amnesty «dated March 27, 1953, it was envisaged to facilitate the legal measures of the state to officials. The main purpose of the decree was to impose disciplinary or administrative penalties instead of criminal responsibility for offenses related to career competence, in which the level of social danger was not so great, to ease the established penalties for some more frivolous career crimes. But this decree gave impetus to such ill-deeds as to obtain Pura by officials, and the deeds in this category began to multiply. To obtain this, responsibility for bribery crimes was imposed by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, which was adopted on 20 February 1962, in the decree "on the introduction of responsibility for bribery". According to this decree, the death penalty for procreation in cases of aggravating liability was established [14].

In 1959, The New Criminal Code of the USSR was adopted. In this code, corruption crimes were called official crimes [15]. A different aspect of this code than its predecessor was the imposition of penalties for bribery crimes. This code was in effect until April 1995 year. Since 1995, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted on September 22, 1994 has been introduced. In the first criminal code of our country, the issues of responsibility for bribery crimes are distinguished by their liberality in relation to their predecessors. For example, the code of 1959 year did not contain a fine for this type of crime. In our new code, a fine is introduced as a measure of punishment in Part 1 of articles 210, 211, 212, which provides for responsibility for bribery crimes.

In the years of independence, the policy of liberalization of the criminal penalties was carried out consistently, and as a result of this, the penalties imposed for the crimes of bribery were also partially reduced. With the law on August 29, 2001, the punishment for confiscation of property was issued from our Criminal Code.

In 2014, amendments and additions were introduced to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As a result of this change, the responsibility for the crime of granting and mediation in obtaining a share was equated with obtaining a share.

On August 10, 2015, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was amended. This amendment was also carried out in the direction of the liberalization of penalties. With this amendment, the Criminal Code introduced a new measure of restriction of freedom, which was reflected in articles 210, 211, 212, which provides for responsibility for bribery.

The latest amendment to the norms that provide for responsibility for bribery in our legislation was the law adopted on August 20, 2015. On the basis of this law, bribery crimes were divided into two, namely bribery (2111211) and obtaining a deviation from Corruption in Commerce (1929). The main difference in them was when the suffix changed. Now the defendant, provided for in Article 210 of the Criminal Code, is only an official of the state body, an organization with state participation or a self-governing body of citizens.

In conclusion from the above, we can say that with the crime of bribery has been struggling since ancient times. If this evil of the ligers belongs only to high-ranking officials, then as mankind develops, it also harms other officials. The main reason for this is that a person cannot restrain his ego, it will not be mistaken.

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