

The Role and Importance of Anti-Corruption Researching

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Abstract— *This article intends to elaborate the significance of a public control on counteracting the legalization of criminal incomes in developing legal democratic country. End of article includes suggestions and recommendations. Proper analysis of compliance with criminal law, including criminal procedure and procedural rules, to eliminate all forms of corruption.*

Keywords: *corruption, public opinion, anti-corruption researching*

I. INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a major problem, and not only in developing countries. It impedes economic growth, weakens the rule of law and undermines the legitimacy of institutions. Although it has been studied at national level from different perspectives, there is a recent growing body of research on local corruption [11].

Article 6 of Chapter 30 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On countering corruption" concept "study in the field of corruption" includes: the study of the state of corruption, its nature, extent, dynamics and trends and the effectiveness of implementation of the state policy in the field of combating corruption carried out by state authorities in cooperation with local authorities, non-governmental and other organizations, the media and citizens on an ongoing basis through a sociological, special, and other types of scientific research. The most important feature of scientific research is its organized and purposeful nature, as well as reliance on scientific principles and methods [1].

Sociological research includes the systematic study of public opinion through sociological surveys and other methods in order to identify the industries and areas most prone to corruption, the causes and conditions of its occurrence, as well as the establishment of social groups involved in this activity. There are also many similar definitions and kinds of corruption in the scientific literature. Corruption takes many forms [5]. Special studies include regular systematic analysis of the results of the activities of law enforcement and regulatory agencies to combat corruption, the state of corruption crime, statistical accounting of corruption indicators, the study of the nature and scope, dynamics and trends of corruption in all spheres of life of the state and society.

Scientific studies include research on the problems of corruption counteraction, the development of scientific practices and their rational introduction, forecasting and scientific analysis of efficiency of anti-corruption forms and

methods. To address the corruption issue social constructionist perspective is employed, specifically qualitative methodology is used to gain an insight of the phenomenon.[4]

Anti-corruption studies should take into account the following:

Develop and adopt proposals and recommendations aimed at addressing the political, socio-economic and legal aspects of the development of social relations with an in-depth study of the experience of the international community in the fight against corruption;

Creation of anti-corruption commissions under the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Proper analysis of compliance with criminal law, including criminal procedure and procedural rules, to eliminate all forms of corruption;

Make proposals for the development of a Code of conduct for civil servants, judicial and law enforcement officials;

adoption of regulations on social protection of civil servants, reform of their remuneration system, including benefits for scientific (theoretical) research in the field of medical services, housing;

Conducting scientific and theoretical research on the formation of legal awareness and culture of civil servants;

providing scientific and theoretical recommendations and recommendations for the consistent continuation of the improvement of the judicial system, guaranteeing the rule of law and the rights and freedoms of citizens, the activities of law enforcement agencies to combat corruption;

Establishment of legal mechanisms to establish special procedures to identify, investigate and prosecute corrupt officials;

Providing scientific and theoretical suggestions and recommendations to improve the work of institutions that protect the confidentiality of sources of information and witnesses and persons who provide information about corruption and violations;

focusing on the creation of an audit system and the publication of declarations on property and income of civil servants, the study of best international practices;

to study scientific and theoretical aspects of systematic reorganization of positions of all officials on the basis of regional and branch principles;

identification of specific causes and conditions causing corruption: development of a list of "warning signals" of corruption;

It is necessary to pay constant attention to sociological research to determine the level of corruption in the regions (regions, districts) and offices (education, health, etc.).

Revised Manuscript Received on 14, October 2019.

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There is increasing scholarly interest in how social media impacts our society [9]. Moreover, we find that social media is complementary to press freedom in regards to its association with corruption [10]. Nevertheless, we find growing evidence of the effectiveness of policies based on monitoring, including anti-corruption audits and e-governance[13].

Methods and theories of sociological research are of particular General biological and fundamental importance in the system of social Sciences in the conduct of scientific research on the fight against corruption. This includes the study of sociological research methods and techniques, applied materials analysis methods and techniques, identification theory and problem solving (a combination of theory and practice); be able to make appropriate suggestions and recommendations to improve theory, practice and legislation, as well as have theoretical knowledge on how to analyze practical materials, how to identify problems and how to solve them (combination of theory and practice). The level of social media usage of a country affects the level of perceived control of corruption [9].

Empirical (simple) and experimental (special) estimates are widely used in sociological research and methods of their evaluation in scientific research. The nature of the empirical evaluation is based on daily observations, life experiences and norms of the environment. A normal assessment should come as a scientific assessment and follow rationality in an empirical assessment. We conclude that 'carrots' of higher public-sector wages reduce corruption when the public-sector wage is low, but, when the public-sector wage is high, 'sticks' rather than carrots seem to be required to deter corruption [12].

Methods of conducting sociological research in the field of anti-corruption research include the criteria for evaluating the study: objectivity, rationality, comprehensive study of the problem, the reliability and feasibility of the results, scientific innovations, humanistic ideas, their contribution to the solution of social problems and their effectiveness. Primary documentary sources, we present two models of anti-corruptionism whereby active civil engagement produces suboptimal outcomes [7].

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

The relevance of the topic is important when conducting research on the fight against corruption, taking into account the real and ideal state of the subject. It is necessary to find similarities and contradictions between them and to justify the relevance of the subject.

Understanding how much this topic is used in research in this area. The criteria for determining the level of performance should be based on objectivity, completeness, modernity, intensity, mobility and reliability. Intensive study of the topic in various fields of national jurisprudence and abroad. Reliability is a requirement for research results and applied methods. This requirement is also reflected in the scope of the study.

The purpose of the research work and its connection with the scientific concept. Conceptual foundations of scientific

purpose. Theoretical and practical goals are analyzed, their purpose is generalization and analysis.

Analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, integrated approach, system-functional approach, retrospective approach, comparative analysis, collection of empirical materials, questionnaires, observations, experiments, use of content analysis and statistical data, interviews and Express interviews, use of sociometric methods in research, modeling, monostylistics and polystylistics in research, interpretation and interpretation, methods of discussion, and criticism.

The works Of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, international legal documents, international covenants, agreements, declarations, the Constitution and legislation, normative legal documents and national literature are widely used in scientific research in the fight against corruption.

II. CONCLUSIONS

In addition, statistical sources are used to investigate and analyze specific criminal case materials. Sources from the manuscript and empirical observations are also investigated. The results of a social survey of specialists in criminal qualification and division of sentences, as well as statistics of forensic practice and summary materials are analyzed. The results of the experimental observation-also analyzed the sources of scientific research and given appropriate suggestions and recommendations for the prevention of corruption.

Research is the acquisition of scientific knowledge through research, conceptualization, experimentation, and cognitive theory. The idea of fighting corruption is a deeply meaningful goal, presentation, proposal or idea aimed at understanding, describing, explaining or preventing corruption in society. Legal nihilism is ignoring anti-corruption legislation. Anti-corruption forecasting is a forecast of the extent to which corruption, policies, trends and changes can be made over a period of time.

Corruption crime analysis is an assessment of corruption in society. In the course of this analysis, the researcher will have sufficient and qualitative data on corruption-related crimes. On the basis of the brief analysis of the situation in higher education the following measures that could be taken by the government to deal with corruption somehow and try to prevent it and finally liquidate it [6].

Special studies include the work of law enforcement and regulatory agencies in the fight against corruption, systematic analysis of corruption statistics, systematic statistical analysis of corruption indicators, as well as the study of the nature and extent of corruption, trends and trends in all spheres of public and public life.

Research includes research of anti-corruption problems, development of scientific methods and recommendations, their rational implementation, forecasting and scientific analysis of the effectiveness of forms and methods used in the fight against corruption. Research has shown that corruption lower the quality of public infrastructure and biases in government expenditures [8].

The state supports and encourages anti-corruption research.

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