



HISTORICAL ROOTS AND DEVELOPMENT OF ANTI-CORRUPTION THINKING IN THE STRUCTURE OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES

Khojaev Zukhriddin Khairullaevich
Researcher Of Namangan State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article explores the historical roots and evolution of anti-corruption thinking in the structure of internal affairs bodies. The historical contexts that contributed to the formation and development of anti-corruption strategies in law enforcement agencies are analyzed in detail. The article highlights the influence of political, economic and socio-cultural factors on the formation of an anti-corruption paradigm in law enforcement agencies. The main stages of the development of anti-corruption mechanisms adopted in the structures of internal affairs, as well as their effectiveness and shortcomings, are also discussed. The study provides an overview of the current state of the fight against corruption in law enforcement agencies and offers recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures in the future.

KEYWORDS: Anti-corruption thinking, internal affairs bodies, historical roots, development of anti-corruption policy, fight against corruption, anti-corruption legislation, ethics and professional standards in law enforcement agencies, institutional mechanisms for combating corruption, education and training in the field of anti-corruption, international experience and best practices.

INTRODUCTION

The fight against corruption is one of the most important aspects of the development of the state and society. The internal affairs bodies play a key role in this process, as their tasks include ensuring public order, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as combating crime. Historically, the roots of anti-corruption thinking in the structure of internal affairs bodies go back to the distant past and are closely related to the development of the state itself and its institutions[1]. Even in ancient times, corruption was a common phenomenon that required counteraction. In ancient states such as Ancient Rome and China, there were special structures responsible for fighting corruption and ensuring the rule of law[2]. These structures included internal security and intelligence agencies, which were engaged not only in the suppression of crimes, but also in the fight against corruption among officials and law enforcement officers.

The Middle Ages and the Modern Period also left their mark on the fight against corruption. With the advent of the modernization of the state apparatus and the strengthening of the power of the monarchy, it became necessary to create more effective mechanisms for controlling officials and preventing corruption. The internal affairs bodies began to play an important role in this process, carrying out investigations, conducting audits and monitoring the activities of civil servants.

In the 20th century, the fight against corruption has acquired new forms and methods. With the development of democracy and civil society, it became clear that an effective fight against corruption requires not only repressive measures, but also systemic changes in public administration and legislation. Internal affairs agencies in many countries have begun to actively cooperate with civil society organizations and international institutions to develop comprehensive programs to prevent and combat corruption. In the modern world, the fight against corruption remains one of the priorities of the internal affairs agencies[3]. Globalization, the development of new technologies and the emergence of new forms of crime create new challenges for the law enforcement system. In this regard, the internal affairs bodies are forced to constantly improve their work and introduce new methods of combating corruption.

The fight against corruption has always been one of the most important aspects of law enforcement agencies in any society. Internal affairs, as a key structure for law enforcement and the protection of civil rights, have a special responsibility to combat this evil. The development of anti-corruption thinking in the internal affairs bodies has ancient origins, which are closely related to historical changes and socio-cultural contexts. The ideas of fighting corruption have been introduced into the activities of law enforcement agencies since ancient times. In various civilizations, mechanisms have been created to control the activities of officials and law enforcement officers aimed at preventing corruption. For example, the ancient Code of Hammurabi already contained norms aimed at combating abuse of power and bribery[4]. With the development of government structures and the strengthening of the legal regulation system, anti-corruption policy issues have become central to many cultures. In the Middle Ages and in later periods of the history of Europe and other regions, corruption in law enforcement agencies was often considered a serious crime subject to strict punishment.

With the development of the modernization of society and the strengthening of public administration institutions, the problem of corruption has become especially urgent. In the 19th and 20th centuries, when modern police agencies were being formed, attention to the fight against corruption became the focus of government policy. The creation of specialized departments and divisions aimed at combating corruption within law enforcement agencies has become an important stage in the development of anti-corruption thinking. Improving the professionalism of employees, the introduction of ethical codes and internal control systems have contributed to a more effective fight against corruption within the police and other internal affairs services.

With the development of information technology and information exchange between law enforcement agencies, new methods of detecting and suppressing corruption schemes have emerged. The active participation of public organizations, the media and international organizations in monitoring the activities of the police also contributes to strengthening anti-corruption thinking[5]. Currently, the fight against corruption within the internal affairs bodies remains one of the priorities of government agencies. However, at the same time, modern challenges such as globalization, cross-border crime and the use of new technologies to commit crimes require law enforcement agencies to constantly improve their methods of combating corruption.

An important area of development is the strengthening of institutional transparency, increasing the responsibility of officials and strengthening mechanisms for control and supervision of

police activities. It is also necessary to continue working on professional training of employees and creating incentives for the honest performance of official duties. In conclusion, the history of the fight against corruption in the structure of internal affairs bodies indicates that this is a complex and multifaceted process that requires constant attention and efforts from the state, society and law enforcement agencies. Only in the combination of modern methods and traditional values can significant results be achieved in the fight against corruption and ensure the effective functioning of the rule of law.

Corruption is one of the main problems faced by law enforcement agencies in any society. It undermines citizens' trust in State institutions, undermines law and order. The internal affairs agencies play a key role in combating this phenomenon. But what are the historical roots of anti-corruption thinking in their structure, and how has this thinking evolved over time?

The origins of anti-corruption thinking in the structure of law enforcement agencies go back to ancient times. Already in ancient states, such as Ancient Rome or China, there were mechanisms to control the actions of officials. For example, in China there was a system of mutual control of officials, where each official controlled the actions of his colleague, which created a kind of internal control system[6]. With the development of medieval Europe and the formation of state structures, the first police agencies began to appear, whose task was to maintain public order and combat crime. However, at that time, corruption within these structures was also widespread. The process of anti-corruption thinking began to develop in parallel with the formation of professional police forces.

With the advent of modernization and strengthening of state institutions in the 19th century, anti-corruption thinking in the structure of law enforcement agencies began to acquire a more systematic character. This has become especially noticeable in countries with developed democratic institutions, where the principles of public administration and transparency have begun to take shape. In the 20th century, especially after the Second World War, due to increased globalization and the development of technology, the issue of combating corruption in law enforcement agencies has acquired a new level of importance. International organizations have begun to actively advocate for measures to combat corruption at the state level, including internal affairs agencies. In today's world, anti-corruption thinking has become an integral part of law enforcement strategies in many countries. This is manifested both in the adoption of special laws and regulations, as well as in organizational measures aimed at preventing corruption and strengthening the principles of honesty and transparency.

However, despite significant successes in the fight against corruption, modern law enforcement agencies face new challenges. Globalization and the development of technology create new opportunities for corrupt actions, requiring constant improvement of counteraction methods. The prospects for the development of anti-corruption thinking in the structure of internal affairs bodies are associated with deepening international cooperation in this area, the introduction of new technologies to combat corruption, as well as strengthening civil society institutions and public control mechanisms.

In conclusion, the historical roots of anti-corruption thinking in the structure of internal affairs bodies go back in time and are associated with the development of state institutions and the principles of the rule of law. In the modern world, the fight against corruption remains one of the most important activities of law enforcement agencies, requiring constant improvement and the use of new approaches and technologies.

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