

## THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS AND MORAL EDUCATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION, ALONG WITH THE USE OF ECONOMIC AND LEGAL FACTORS

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**Annotation:** The article notes that the fight against corruption in Uzbekistan is now in full swing, and it is desirable to continue the religious and moral education, as well as the use of economic and legal factors in the fight against corruption.

**Keywords:** Corruption, betrayal, social evil, economic gain, legal education, upbringing.

In his Address to the Oliy Majlis this year, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "Intolerance of any form of corruption must become part of our daily lives. All government agencies, political parties, public organizations, the media and, in general, every citizen must be mobilized to combat this scourge. "Corruption is a very serious crime and we must instill in our children the idea of intolerance from an early age, teaching them to earn money only through honest work and entrepreneurship." [1]

What is corruption? Why is it so advanced? Why is there a fierce struggle against it all over the world? Corruption is the Latin term *corruptio* to bribe, to bribe, to bribe, to bribe; betrayal; breakdown, exactly failure; rot, rot, nausea, stench; crisis, depression, moral decay; rape, rape, etc. [2].

Corruption is now often understood as the abuse of power and rights entrusted to them by the state for personal gain in violation of moral and legal requirements, the bribery of high-ranking officials, their treachery and bribery. Our first President I. A. Karimov said, "Corruption-ridden officials put the interests of personal wealth and the interests of their descendants ahead of the interests of the state. This will cause irreparable damage to the political and economic path of the country and to the majority of the population." [3] The main feature of this social evil is the conflict between the interests of the elected person (risky behavior) and the interests of society, fraud committed by an official and belonging to the group of crimes against public authority. The goal of tackling corruption is economic gain. Currently, the fight against corruption in Uzbekistan is in full swing. However, looking at corruption as an economic and legal category, taking serious measures against it is not yielding the desired results not only in our country, but also around the world. In our opinion, along with the use of economic and legal factors in the fight against corruption, it seems expedient to consistently continue efforts to prevent it. It is important to pay attention to religious and moral education in the prevention of economic crimes, including corruption. It is narrated on the authority of Imam Bukhari, Muslim and Ahmad that Abu Hurayra reported that one day the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) mentioned a slave as a great sin and then said: He said, "O Messenger of Allah, help me." He said, "I cannot avert anything from the punishment of Allah for you. I have conveyed it to you." don't say "I will not see any of you on the Day of Resurrection bring a horse to me with a bridle on its shoulder; He said, "O Messenger of Allah, help me." He said, "I cannot avert anything from the punishment of Allah for you. I have conveyed it to you." don't say "I do not see any of you carrying gold and silver on my shoulders on the Day of Judgment; He said, "O Messenger of

Allah, help me." He said, "I cannot avert anything from the punishment of Allah. I have conveyed to you the command of Allah." do not say [4]. These verses and hadiths educate Muslims to be the most pure and unfaithful people in the world. There are people in the Islamic Ummah who do not betray even a single needle, and who consider betrayal to be a great shame. In our opinion, one of the effective measures of prevention in the fight against economic crime is education and upbringing. According to Article 18 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption", legal education and training in the field of combating corruption in educational institutions should be carried out in accordance with established state educational standards, as well as state education authorities and educational institutions in the field of anti-corruption. It is planned to develop measures aimed at legal education and training in educational institutions, improving the quality of professional training, continuous improvement of educational programs, taking into account the directions of education [4]. At the same time, the issue of direct application of the norm in this Law is controversial. Because the mechanism of its implementation is not clearly defined. Indeed, the role of education in the fight against corruption is defined in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 2, 2017 No PP-2752 "On measures to implement the provisions of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan" On Combating Corruption "[5]. However, Article 18 of the Law emphasizes not only education but also upbringing. Therefore, we find it necessary to make some comments in the fight against corruption below. We believe that the following should be taken into account in the organization of anti-corruption work:

- Improving the legislation in the fight against corruption in each area at the level of modern requirements and reforms;
  - Raising the legal awareness and legal culture of the population, the systematic formation of an intolerant attitude to corruption in the minds of our citizens who are members of society;
  - Development and consistent implementation of measures aimed at preventing corruption in all spheres of state and public life;
  - Timely detection of corruption offenses, their elimination and explanation of their consequences to the general public, elimination of the causes and conditions that led to corruption;
  - Organize organizational measures in the field of anti-corruption on a scientific and practical basis, conduct research and consistently establish international cooperation in this area.
- The development of corruption in any state has a negative impact on the domestic and foreign policies of the state, resulting in a loss of trust in society to the authorities of that state.

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