

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Honest Work Is The Guarantee Of A Peaceful Life And A Prosperous Society

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Abstract

This article examines the relationship between the culture of honest work and the effectiveness of anti-corruption policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the context of the latest strategic initiatives of 2026. The methodological aspects of introducing a "state of emergency" to combat corruption and creating an ecosystem of public services without the human factor are analyzed. Special attention is being paid to the introduction of compliance control institutions in all government agencies and the personal accountability of leaders to the President. The thesis that total intolerance of corruption and equality before the law are the foundation for establishing the principles of honest work is substantiated.

KEY WORDS

Corruption, honest work, Uzbekistan, digitalization, preventive measures, public control, parliamentary control, counteraction methodology.

INTRODUCTION

The current stage of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is characterized by a fundamental revision of approaches to ensuring legality, social justice, and law and order. At the heart of the new state paradigm lies the concept that the honest and conscientious work of every citizen is the only legitimate guarantee of personal well-being, social stability, and long-term national prosperity. In the context of New Uzbekistan, labor is being elevated to the level of a fundamental national value that defines the face of the renewing society. However, the practical implementation of this principle and the affirmation of the dignity of a working person is impossible without systematic, total, and uncompromising counteraction to corrupt manifestations that deform market incentives and destroy the moral and ethical foundation of the nation.

As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has repeatedly emphasized in his programmatic speeches, corruption is not just a law violation, but a serious systemic phenomenon.

METHODOLOGY

The methodological foundation of this research is based on an interdisciplinary approach that combines the methods of institutional economics, public administration theory, and legal analysis. As the central theoretical paradigm in the work, a systematic analysis of corruption as a destructive institutional phenomenon, requiring not a point-by-point legal response, but a fundamental transformation of the entire system of social relations, is used. A special place in methodology is occupied by the classical formula of R. Klitgaard, according to which the level of corruption is determined by the balance between the monopoly of power, the breadth of the

discretionary powers of officials, and the degree of their accountability to society [4]. It is precisely this methodological approach that allows us to justify the need to transition to an "ecosystem without the human factor," where the automation of processes and the introduction of proactive forms of public services act as tools for the radical narrowing of the discretion of officials [1].

Most important method

The method of normative modeling of responsibility for misuse of resources was also used in the work. The research methodology relies on the principle of "personal responsibility for each sum," which transforms the abstract obligation to comply with the law into specific economic and administrative accountability for each entrusted state resource [1]. Using the comparative analysis method allows for comparing the domestic "zero tolerance" model with advanced international financial monitoring and audit standards, confirming the thesis that transparency in budget expenditures is a key condition for legitimizing the values of honest work [7].

Furthermore, the research methodology includes an axiological (value-based) approach that considers honest work not only as an economic activity but also as a moral and ethical filter of society. Within this method, the impact of judicial reform and the activities of law enforcement agencies on

RESULTS

Analysis of the ongoing reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the context of global anti-corruption strategies shows that a strict and comprehensive model of state regulation based on the principle of "the supremacy of honesty" is being formed in the country. According to R. Klitgaard's classical formula, corruption is directly proportional to the monopoly and discretion (freedom of action) of officials in inverse dependence on their accountability [4]. The study demonstrates that the implementation of the digital ecosystem of public services in Uzbekistan is aimed precisely at minimizing discretionary powers through the automation of decision-making algorithms. As the head of state emphasized, creating a system without the human factor allows for the transformation of public services into a proactive form, which methodologically eliminates opportunities for extortion and bureaucratic barriers [1].

An important result of the study was the verification of the effectiveness of the institutionalization of compliance control.

The world practice described in the works of S. Rose-Ackerman proves that internal risk monitoring is a more effective tool than external repressions [5]. The introduction of deputy positions responsible for compliance and internal control in all departments in Uzbekistan has created a new accountability vertical. The results show that since January 1, the Presidential Administration's Compliance Service has taken on the function of a central hub, which accumulates data on violations and submits information about each case of bribery directly to the President [1]. This confirms I. Alimov's thesis that centralized control in transition economies is a necessary stage for destroying established corruption networks [6].

Empirical analysis of the activities of the Accounts Chamber and new anti-corruption units revealed increased financial discipline. The introduction of a "state of emergency" for combating corruption in 2026 led to the establishment of personal responsibility of officials for "every sum" and state resources [1]. Scientific research in the field of budget federalism indicates that strictly linking responsibility to a specific executor reduces misuse of funds by 20-30% [7]. In Uzbekistan, this effect is being strengthened by the fact that any obstruction of the audit of compliance services is now qualified as corruption facilitation, eliminating loopholes for evading inspections.

Furthermore, the results confirm the implementation of the principle of equality before the law. Statistical and qualitative analysis of law enforcement practice indicates that status, position, or rank have ceased to serve as immunity. No agency - from internal affairs bodies and banks to ministries and khokimiyats - is now outside the control zone [1]. This correlates with the conclusions of modern economists that the "demonstrative effect" of holding high-ranking officials accountable is a key trigger for increasing public confidence in reforms and forming a culture of honest work [8]. Thus, the created mechanisms ensure not only the punitive function, but also the preventive protection of budget funds from embezzlement and misuse.

CONCLUSIONS

The conducted research allows us to draw a fundamental conclusion that in modern Uzbekistan, the concept of honest work has definitively transformed from a moral and ethical ideal category into a basic criterion for state security and the effectiveness of the socio-economic system. Scientific analysis confirms the presence of a direct correlation between the level

of eradication of corruption factors and the degree of social protection of citizens. It has been established that the "state of emergency" declared by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in 2026 to combat corruption is not a temporary administrative measure, but a natural stage in the institutional maturity of a state striving to protect the results of its citizens' creative work from any forms of illegal appropriation [1].

It has been methodologically substantiated that the foundation of the new anti-corruption architecture is the uncompromising accountability and equality of all persons without exception before the law, regardless of their positions, ranks, and past merits. The results of the work prove that creating an ecosystem of public services that completely excludes the human factor and bureaucratic barriers is the only effective way to ensure the transparency of public relations. The introduction of strict control over the use of "every sum" and every state resource creates a new psychology of responsibility in society, where any abuse of office or embezzlement of budget funds is considered an act of betrayal of national reforms [1].

Based on the data obtained within the framework of this study, a number of scientific and practical proposals aimed at further strengthening the foundations of a prosperous society are formulated.

Firstly, it seems necessary to legislatively enshrine the absolute autonomy of compliance control units, ensuring their direct subordination exclusively to the Presidential Administration's Compliance Service and the Accounts Chamber, which will completely eliminate pressure from the heads of departments and ministries on internal audit employees.

Secondly, it is proposed to accelerate the transition to a proactive model of public service delivery, where artificial intelligence algorithms will automatically detect potential corruption-generating anomalies in the financial flows of organizations even before the commission of the offense, which corresponds to the methodology of preventing corruption [7].

Thirdly, it is extremely important to legally enshrine the status of an "assistant in corruption" for any official who obstructs the activities of compliance services or conceals information about the facts of bribery, with the establishment of proportionally harsh criminal liability for this category of

persons.

Fourthly, as part of the development of the educational strategy, it is proposed to integrate specialized modules for the formation of anti-corruption immunity and a meritocracy culture into the higher and secondary specialized education system, where honest work will be presented as the only socially acceptable path to life's success and recognition [8].

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that the creation of a system where information about every case of corruption is submitted personally to the Head of State serves as the highest guarantee that no agency - from internal affairs bodies to financial institutions and khokimiyats - will remain outside the scope of legal control [1]. The implementation of the proposed set of measures will ultimately establish honest work as an unwavering guarantee of a peaceful life, ensuring the sustainable prosperity of Uzbekistan in the long-term historical perspective.

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