



**CONTENT OF A OPERATIONAL-SEARCH DESCRIPTION
OF CORRUPT CRIMES**

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Annotation. The article has entered into a scientific debate with the opinions of legal scholars who comment on the operational-search description of corrupt crimes, developing an author's definition of the operational-search descriptive concept of Corrupt Crimes.

Keywords: corruption, prompt-search description, crime detection, crime exposure, power, tool.

In providing feedback on the operational-search description of Corrupt Crimes, one should understand the lexical meaning of terms such as “corruption”, “bribery”, “bribery”, “bribery”, the content and essence of the sentence “operational-search description of crimes”.

In the Explanatory Dictionary, bribes [Persian-small money, Chaka; charity: rishva] are given or given to an official for illegally graduating from a case or money; corrupt [Persian – bribe – Eater, recipient] who receives bribes, is bribed; bribery is engaged in bribery, bribery[1]; corruption [Latin-breaking, seducing, buying] uses Officials' self-entrusted rights and powers of power to gain personal wealth (bribery, abuse of office, etc. includes illegal actions)[2]is defined in content.

From the definition of the terms in question, corruption is a set of illegal actions that are committed using the position of service, mainly by an official, found in all spheres of society. Acts contrary to this law are prescribed in a special part of the Criminal Code. These include: extortion of foreign property(165, 167, 168); crimes related to the encroachment of entrepreneurial activity and the rights and legitimate interests of economic entities (192⁹, 192¹⁰, 192¹¹,192¹²); against the management procedure (205, 206, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214-articles); legalization of income from criminal activities (243); crimes of Military Office (301).

A total of 17 crimes are identified and exposed by authorized state bodies, of which the operational units of the internal affairs bodies carrying out operational-search activities are mainly engaged in the identification and disclosure of facts provided for by articles 165, 167, 168, 210-214 of the Criminal Code. First of all, if the service powers of employees of the internal





affairs bodies are limited by law; secondly, all corruption is the only, main goal of committing crimes is to cause an individual to have a material interest in the desire to receive bribes, and other corruption crimes are similar and inextricably linked in terms of the way in which they commit a crime of bribery.

The concept of a operational-search description of crimes was first applied in theory in the late 1970s, early 1980s. In Particular, D.V.Grebelsky defines this concept in the content: “a operational-search description of crimes is an information symptom that is a series of ordered and inextricably linked and obtained as knowledge from various sources and has a criminalistic, criminological, economic and other nature in itself” [3].

It is necessary that the operational units of the internal affairs bodies are well aware of the essence of the operational-search description of this type of crime in the effective fight against corrupt crimes. Depending on this, specific directions and functions of the organization of service activities are determined.

Some experts and scholars have expressed mixed opinions about operational-search description of Corrupt Crimes.

In Particular, E.V.Kuznesov and A.S.In the opinion of the tshetinins: “the specificity of the crime to the operational-search description of bribery crimes: the person who committed the crime, the methods of committing the crime, the form of the evidence item (cash electronic and b.) information is leaked and it is argued that the fact that a speedy employee is aware of this information will help expose the crime in his hot trail” [4]. In fact, among the elements of the operational-search nature of the crime of bribery, the subject of bribes, the methods of accepting and issuing bribes are important. The need to study these elements for the operational staff of iiosari is such that the subject of this crime, the methods of committing the crime, are changing as a result of changing socio-legal relations in this process, currently developing economic, social problems, information communications and technologies at an accelerated pace. For example, this includes an increase in the cost of goods and services, the transfer of electronic funds to bank plastic accounts through colloquial or special means through modern means of communication. The proof process is difficult if the subject of the bribe is not material.

V.A.Danko believes: “a operational-search description of bribery helps to determine the procedure for conducting operational-search events based on the purpose of the operational-search activity, therefore a operational-search description of these crimes includes criminal-legal, qualification signs; the subject of criminal aggression; the method of committing a crime; the criminal





sphere; covering such elements as the characteristics of criminal behavior, the presence of From the point of view of criminology, the method of committing a crime, on the other hand, assumes that a special set of techniques used in the commission of bribery will be identified, allowing the identification of the person who committed the crime”[5]. We can agree with this opinion, since these elements of bribery are very important in the concrete definition of a operational-search description of a crime.

A.V.Aspidov believes: “a operational-search description of Corrupt Crimes - The need to use the forces, tools and methods of the operational-search activity in the detection and disclosure of corrupt crimes, taking into account the peculiarity of a operational-search description of a crime, defined as the private doctrine of the operational-search activity theory, for example, a operational-search description of corrupt crimes in the forest industry, criminal-legal signs of these crimes, methods of, noting that the crime allows us to study information about the relationship of the place of crime with the place of residence of the person who committed the crime”[6] operational-search description of crimes, similar to Danko's opinion, means that it is necessary to consist of six elements. The difference is that the element of the interdependence of the place of residence of the person who committed the crime with the place of the crime is very important in clearly defining the description of this crime A.V.Aspidov stated in his definition. For example, corrupt crimes can be committed by the suspect in the district in which he lives, which can be done away from his place of residence or around a recent object This element gives its positive effect when catching a suspect (persons)in the process of taking a “bribe”, if the operational employee of the internal affairs body knows well.

Based on the feedback expressed, we should determine our personal point of view on the concept of “operational-search description of corrupt crimes”, which belongs to our research work.

A operational-search description of Corrupt Crimes refers to the sum of the initial data on the identification, disclosure of these crimes, using the forces, means and methods of operational-search activities, acting as a direction in conducting operational-search activities, the Criminal-Legal sign of the crime, the method of committing a crime, the criminal person, his residence, criminal behavior and the form of The development of this definition contributes to the development of the theory and practice of operational-search activities in the detection, exposure of Corrupt Crimes.





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