

CORRUPTION: CONCEPT, TYPES AND PHENOMENON

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Abstract. The article talks about corruption, which is one of the major problems of today. Corruption has a history of several thousand years. Written sources mention corruption in the period of the Sumerian kingdom before our era. The fact that corruption has reached our days shows that, like other vices, it cannot be completely eradicated. Even developed Arab countries could not get rid of corruption completely. However, the prevention of corruption, which threatens the development of society, and the fight against it, have always been continued in all countries on Earth. Many political scientists, researchers, and scientific researches have been conducted in the fight against corruption. Many government and non-government programs are underway around the world, but success is still being sought. It talks about the essence of corruption and its types and appearance.

Key words: Corruption, society, state, bribery, criminal, injustice, income, public, law, office, management, problem, solution.

Introduction. Corruption (Latin corruption - bribery, embezzlement, selling for a bribe) is the practice of an official's direct abuse of the rights granted by his position for the purpose of personal enrichment. Buying officials and selling them for bribes is also called corruption. Corruption is particularly rampant in the activities of the state apparatus and parliament. One of the manifestations of corruption is raising the costs of the election campaign of candidates for elected positions (the elected person repays his "debt" by providing various benefits, assistance, and services). Most corruption is associated with lobbying (a system of institutions and agents of monopolies that exert pressure on legislative bodies and officials)[1].

Corruption in the state system, unfortunately, is not a new phenomenon. It is known from history that corruption is also known in the times of tsarism.

Literature Analysis And Methodology

The definition of corruptor in Roman law was understood as "destroying, breaking, bribing" and was an illegal act against officials. This term meant a conspiracy of several participants, whose goal was to improperly influence the judicial process, for example, the trial, and disrupt the normal process of managing public affairs [2]. The term "corruption" is used to describe the direct use of official position by an official, which is usually accompanied by a violation of the law [3]. S.I. Ojegov defines this term as "bribery, corruption of officials and politicians" [4]. V.V. Luneyev considers corruption to be "a socio-legal or criminological phenomenon covering a set of socially dangerous acts that are considered criminal in our country and (for various reasons) are not considered criminal, but are recognized as criminal in world practice" [5]. P.A. Cheboksarov defines corruption as "a set of negative events that occur in society and the state." This is manifested, first of all, in the disregard of moral standards by some officials and their malicious or self-interested actions against the interests of public authority, civil service and local government bodies. Iadi[6].



Result And Discussion

Corruption is a multi-faceted, multi-level, systematically organized social phenomenon that includes economic, legal, social, management, ethical and even political components, which predetermines the need for interdisciplinary analysis of this phenomenon. Naturally, it also has a psychological component (of independent importance, which is also organically included in the listed components)

Corruption is a socially dangerous illegal phenomenon characterized by the malicious use of public officials' official powers, as well as the official power associated with them, for personal or other interests. Understanding corruption in this way, the main directions of anti-corruption activities are as follows: determining the range of civil servants who are capable of committing corruption-related offenses; determining the territory (area) where these actions can be performed in connection with the performance of the civil servant's duties; determining the purpose of this activity: enrichment, receiving material benefits given for the implementation of certain powers, determining the circle of interested parties in the implementation of such actions.

The following features characteristic of the phenomenon of corruption can be distinguished:

- corruption is not a mechanical simple set of homogeneous offenses, but a complex socio-legal phenomenon;
- corruption is a systemic phenomenon, so one-time bribery by a public servant is not corruption;
- corruption - systematic receiving of material and other benefits by civil servants from third parties (groups) for their own benefit;
- Actions performed for a fee are necessarily related to the performance of the civil servant's official duties.

It is important to distinguish types of corruption in public administration. Dividing into species helps to know them more deeply, identifying the specific characteristics that distinguish them from each other.

The following types of corruption can be distinguished.

Depending on the initiator of corruption relations, experts distinguish low-level (petty, everyday) and high-level (large, elite) corruption. Interdependence and team relations often arise between them. "Corruption occurs from below" - by citizens and enterprises. It arises and exists as one of the accompanying elements of the underground economy. This type of corruption covers approximately two-thirds of the working population[6]. The existence of "corruption from below"

Conclusion

Theoretically, there is a special type of corruption manifested in the social sphere as political corruption, which is a corrupt form of political confrontation and struggle for power between ruling or opposition elites, political parties and individuals. When talking about corruption, it should be noted that it is not only hidden (delay is its main feature), but also has a contractual nature. Corrupt practices are not prosecuted because the guilty parties have a mutual interest in wrongdoing. Even bribery is often not complained about, because citizens do not trust the anti-corruption institution. For this, they have enough objective and subjective grounds. It is clear that the study of approaches to understanding the essence of corruption and its structure can



serve to develop effective measures to fight against corruption, and ultimately, to strengthen the rule of law and discipline in public administration.

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