

CORRUPTION: CONCEPT, SIGNS, TYPES.

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Annotation: (The word corruption is known to everyone, I emphasized in this article that such a concept of corruption and its signs and types are known that today the concept of corruption is used in all countries, and I emphasized that in Uzbekistan there were laws and regulations on combating corruption, and in this article a lot of information and the concept of corruption are given.)

Keywords: public administration, civil service, corruption, anti-corruption, definition of corruption, signs of corruption, types of corruption.

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Corruption is a criminal activity that consists in the use of power by officials for personal enrichment. The term "corruption" is used to characterize the direct use by an official of his official position, accompanied, as a rule, by a violation of the law.

To date, there are many definitions of the concept of corruption. For example, the Soviet and Russian legal scholar Viktor Vasilyevich Luneev considers corruption as "a socio-legal or criminological phenomenon that covers a set of socially dangerous acts, both criminalized and (for various reasons) not criminalized in our country, but recognized as criminal in world practice."¹] And Cheboksarov Pyotr Alexandrovich defines corruption as "a set of negative phenomena occurring in society and the state. It is expressed, first of all, in the disregard of moral norms by individual officials and in the commission of acts of mercenary or personal interest directed against state power, the interests of public service and service in local self-government bodies." [2] and another Soviet and Russian architect, Alexander Viktorovich Kuzmin, presents two understandings of corruption:

- broad understanding, which includes both bribery in all branches of power and management (state, private), and malfeasance committed for mercenary motives;

¹Luneev V.V. Corruption: Political, Economic, Organizational and Legal Problems (Theses of the Report) // State and Law. 2000.

² Cheboksarov P.A. Problem of corruption at the level of local self-government // Actual problems of anti-corruption policy at the regional level: Materials of the regional scientific and practical conference. St. Petersburg, 2001.



- A narrow understanding of corruption is bribery in all its varieties plus (with a certain degree of conditionality) provocation of it.

Both types of corruption ruthlessly destroy the legal foundations of society and state power. [3]

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" dated 03.01.2017, corruption is not the legal use by a person of his position to serve them. [4]

In our opinion, corruption is a kind of virus within the state, which hinders the economic growth and development of the state, deforming the state power, making it weak and ineffective. In this regard, the state loses the trust of citizens and cannot pursue a full-fledged state policy. The main motive for corruption is elementary human greed, thirst for profit, profit.

Corruption can lead to inequality, human rights violations, economic damage and a deterioration in the quality of life in society. The fight against corruption is an important task for ensuring justice and the development of the state. At present, corruption is one of the most pressing problems in all states.

The fight against crime, and especially corruption, has been written and talked about a lot and for a long time. Many scientists and politicians have devoted their works and statements to the study of this problem and the development of understanding, the development of ways to combat corruption. Improvement of legislation and law enforcement practice in the field of combating corruption is possible provided that certain social phenomena on which corruption is based are clarified.

In addition, corruption is also due to the fact that the formal relations of the state with non-state structures, enshrined in laws, do not ensure the decent functioning of the system of public administration and are supplemented by informal relations. Corruption is one of the types of such informal relations. In this sense, the opinion of Professor D. Shackleton, who believed that "as long as the state regulates life in one form or another society, it has to put up with a certain level of corruption." [5]

Without understanding the social essence of corruption, it is difficult to solve important problems of its prevention and suppression in the civil service system. Corruption is a specific social structure with the presence of certain stable principles in the relationship between people. In the scientific literature, the following social signs of corruption are presented from the point of view of the subject of corruption: deviation of behavior in relation to the interests of the majority; the use of coercion to achieve economic domination; the unofficial nature of corrupt relations; illegality of the use of material and other benefits belonging to the state and society, the means of achieving them. [6] Corruption has a negative impact on society, as it undermines trust in state institutions, worsens the living conditions of citizens, hinders economic

³ Kuzmin A.V., Kozlovskikh E.A. Problems of overcoming corruption in the Russian Federation // Actual problems of anti-corruption policy at the regional level: Materials of the regional scientific and practical conference. St. Petersburg, 2001.

⁴ LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN "ON COMBATING CORRUPTION
<https://lex.uz/docs/3088013?ONDATE=16.01.2019>

⁵ Shackleton J. Corruption: An essay in economic analysis // Political Quart. L., 1978. Vol. 49.

⁶ Selikhov N.V. Corruption in the State Mechanism of Modern Russia (Theoretical Aspects). Dis... Cand. jurid. Sciences. Ekaterinburg, 2001.



development and creates inequality before the law. The fight against corruption is one of the priorities of many countries and international organizations. Also, in theory, there is such a special type of corruption manifested in the public sphere as political corruption, which is a corrupt form of political confrontation and struggle for power of the ruling or opposition elites, political parties and individuals.

It can be concluded that the state of corruption in the Republic of Uzbekistan is associated with an underdeveloped legislative system, low legal culture, imperfection of the system of control and supervision.

It seems that the study of approaches to understanding the essence of corruption and its structure can contribute to the development of effective measures to combat corruption and, ultimately, ensure the strengthening of legality and discipline in public administration.

Some people consider corruption to be one of the most serious problems in society, which spoils the economy, undermines trust in the authorities and creates inequality. Others may be more indifferent to corruption or even try to use it for personal gain. It is important to remember that the fight against corruption requires the efforts of each individual and society as a whole to create an honest and just society.

My view of corruption is that it is a serious threat to the development of society and to the economy. Corruption undermines the principles of justice, equality and the rule of law. It creates inequality, worsens people's living conditions, distorts competition in the market, and hinders economic development and innovation.

Around the world, including in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the fight against corruption should be a priority for all countries and societies. It is necessary to strengthen the institutions of state control, ensure transparency and openness in decision-making, and increase the responsibility of officials and businessmen. Effectively combating corruption requires the participation of everyone, an awareness of the harm it causes to society and a willingness to act in the interests of the common good.

In Uzbekistan, at the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a draft Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" was submitted to the Parliament of the country, which was adopted on January 4, 2017. This law defines the legislative framework of the country's anti-corruption policy and consists of 6 chapters and 34 articles.

The main directions are to increase the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures of state bodies, organizations and institutions of civil society, to prevent corruption in all spheres of public life, to create an atmosphere of intolerance in society to all manifestations of corruption by increasing the legal awareness and legal culture of citizens.

The law enshrines the basic principles and directions of state policy on combating corruption, provides a system of authorized bodies, defines mechanisms and discloses the issues of participation of citizens' self-government bodies, civil society institutions, the media and citizens, as well as international cooperation in this area. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev stressed that today the problem of corruption is an evil problem that threatens the development of our country.^[7]

⁷ Mirziyoyev.Sh.M. The Murazh sent by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to Oliy Mazhlis (January 24, 2020). // <Erkin Karakalpakstan> newspaper, January 28, 2020 No12 (20410).



And the Japanese writer and journalist, Seicho Matsumoto, emphasized in his book "If corruption is inseparable from our democracy, then corruption is democratic."⁸] I think this is a false statement. Corruption cannot be considered democratic or acceptable in any form of society. Corruption is a negative phenomenon, so it is necessary to take measures to prevent and combat corruption in all spheres of life.

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8. Japanese writer and journalist Seicho Matsumoto emphasized in his book <The Faded Uniform>.

⁸ The Japanese writer and journalist Seicho Matsumoto in his book <The Faded Uniform> emphasized.