

## THE CONCEPT OF CORRUPTION AND ITS MEANING

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## ABSTRACT:

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*The article discusses various forms and types of corruption that have become widespread in public institutions. Various approaches to the classification of corruption are also proposed, depending on the subjects of corruption, the scale of territorial coverage and the degree of participation of officials and other persons.*

**INTRODUCTION.** The meaning of the word corruption is derived from Latin and means bribery, bribery, a socially dangerous phenomenon in the field of politics and public administration, the use of their position and the opportunities associated with it by persons authorized to perform state functions (or equated with them) to illegally obtain material and other wealth and privileges, as well as to enable the illegal acquisition of these wealth and privileges by individuals or legal entities. Bribing officials and selling them for bribes is also called corruption.

Corruption is especially rampant in the activities of the state apparatus and parliament. The process of covering the costs of election campaigns by candidates for elected positions is also one of the forms of corruption. It should be noted that the elected person repays his "debt" by providing various benefits, assistance, and services. Nowadays, the problem of corruption can be encountered in almost any country in the world. However, this does not mean that corruption is the same everywhere. Because the reasons for the emergence of corruption are different everywhere and depend on the historical period and the characteristics of socio-economic development. Most corruption is associated with lobbying

(a system of institutions and agents of monopolies that are engaged in pressure on legislative bodies and officials). At the international level, the "Lockheed case" of the purchase of high-ranking government officials by a campaign for the sale of aircraft to Japan in the 1970s is an example of the largest forms of corruption. In order to hide the bribes given, the practice of paying "service fees" is more often used in large contracts.

The Anti-Corruption norms of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan include, first of all, norms on official crimes, including abuse of power or official authority (Article 205), abuse of power or official authority (Article 206), official fraud (Article 209), bribery (Article 210), bribery and mediation in bribery (Article 212). Some countries (Ukraine, Belarus, etc.) have adopted special laws on combating corruption, and there are also international documents on cooperation in this area. The Republic of Uzbekistan acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (New York, October 31, 2003) on July 7, 2008 with certain declarations, statements and conditions. (Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 158 of 2008 dated July 7, 2008 "On the Accession of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the UN Convention against Corruption (New York, October 31, 2003)"). Fraudulent official conduct is the intentional introduction of false information and entries into official documents by an official for personal gain or other gain, forgery of relevant documents, or the intentional preparation and submission of false documents.

One of the biggest obstacles and stumbling blocks to the development of the state and society is corruption.

In the complex conditions of current globalization, regional and interstate integration processes are accelerating, corruption has become a borderless problem.

It should be noted that the consequences of corruption are eroding societies from within, undermining the foundations of democracy and the rule of law, leading to gross violations of human rights, derailing economic and social development, and creating conditions for the widespread spread of organized crime and terrorism, which are extremely dangerous for society and the state.

Corruption is an obstacle to the development of the society, an internal threat to the peace and security of the state, and causes people to feel distrustful of the reforms in society and the employees of state organizations.

Corruption (from Latin corruptio - corruption, bribery, corruption) is the direct or indirect abuse of official authority by an official for personal enrichment.

Comprehensive development of society is one of the main tasks facing every country. If we look at the foreign experience in this regard, there are some countries, each of which has adopted normative legal documents on the fight against corruption.

In our country, too, work is being carried out in a step-by-step, consistent manner to combat corruption.

In this regard, initially, a number of articles of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan strictly defined the issues of liability for corruption crimes.

The fact that the crimes related to bribery and liability for them, which were initially defined in the Criminal Code, were interpreted mainly in relation to the actions of public servants, required combating a narrow range of corruption crimes.

However, he expressed the need to study the methods, objects and subjects of corruption crimes in the society, to improve the national legal base, to study the international norms and the experience of foreign countries.

The accession to the Convention against Corruption in 2008, the Istanbul Plan for Combating Corruption adopted within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in 2010, and the ratification by the Oliy Majlis in 2011 of the Agreement on the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism have ensured the consistent development of the national legislative framework.

In particular, the adoption of the Law "On Transparency of the Activities of State Authorities and Government Bodies" on May 5, 2014, the Law "On Combating Corruption" on January 3, 2017, and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Control" on April 12, 2018 served to form a mechanism for combating corruption.

Also, on May 27, 2019, the Presidential Decree "On Measures to Further Improve the Anti-Corruption System in the Republic of Uzbekistan" and on January 12, 2022, the Presidential Resolution "On Measures to Introduce a Rating System for the Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Work" were adopted, as well as other regulatory legal acts.

The adoption of the Law "On Combating Corruption" in 2017 marked a new stage in reducing this scourge in our society. This law clearly establishes strict punishment for corruption, i.e. bribery, abuse of power, nepotism, obstruction of the development of talented personnel, violation of human rights, and greed.

In order to prevent corruption, the legislation strictly defines liability and imposes a number of restrictions on individuals who have committed corruption crimes, even after they have served their sentences.



In particular, it is established that an open electronic register of persons found guilty of committing corruption-related crimes will be maintained, and persons included in this register will be prohibited from:

- admission to public service;
- being awarded with state awards;
- to nominate candidates for elected or specially appointed positions;
- working in leadership positions in organizations and state educational institutions with a state share of more than 50 percent;
- business entities established by them and (or) of which they are participants, to participate as a participant (executor) in public procurements and public-private partnership agreements, as well as to participate in tenders and competitive bidding related to the privatization of state assets.

Inaction of power - intentional failure of an official to perform actions that are required and possible to perform in the course of his official duties, causing significant or extremely serious harm to the rights or legally protected interests of citizens, the interests of the state and society. Abuse of power or official authority - intentional use of official authority by an official to cause significant harm to the interests of the state and society.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, relevant state bodies have been established with the authority to combat and prevent corruption. During the years of independence, the Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the system of internal affairs bodies have been actively working to combat corruption. In recent years, corruption-related cases have been significantly reduced.

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