

TYOLOGY OF CORRUPTION RELATIONS

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Abstract: This article reflects the role of civil society institutions in the fight against corruption in Uzbekistan. Civil society plays a very important role in the fight against corruption. At the same time, the law plays an important role in preventing corruption. In general, it is desirable to increase the effectiveness of social partnership with non-governmental organizations and civil society institutions in strengthening the administrative system in the country.

Keywords: Corruption, bribery, conditionality, "public control", "consumer basket", civic duty, non-governmental organizations.

I. INTRODUCTION

Corruption and corruption situations, which are considered as a threat to the life of the state and society, consist of interpersonal and interpersonal qualities, and this situation is determined through the categories of individuality, private life and community. Therefore, it is advisable to study this process through the typology of relationships.

At the international level, various definitions of the concept of corruption are emerging. For example, "corruption is bribery and any other behavior of a person held accountable in the public or private sector that violates obligations arising from his social status. Public, private employee, independent agent or other similar status and aimed at obtaining any unlawful benefit for himself or another person", the definition reflects issues of personal interest [1. 38]. Russian lawyer O.I. Korotkov believes that "a civil servant is obliged to make decisions based on the goals set by law and socially approved cultural and moral norms. Corruption begins when these goals are exchanged for the selfish interests of the current official"[2. 46].

Accordingly, the UN has adopted more than ten documents to combat this terrible crime. In addition, despite the fact that more than ten documents have been signed by the Council of Europe and the European Union, the Commonwealth of Independent States and other international organizations, the international community is concerned that they do not have the proper effect.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Reflections on the spiritual and moral mechanisms of preventing corrupt situations in the society in its initial scientific and political form, in particular, the role of social, political and moral institutions stabilizing the society in performing the leading role in social and political aspect in "Avesta", Farobi, Beruni, Nizamulmulk, J. Rumi , Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, A. Avloni, A. Fitrat, A. Cholpon, M. Behbudi, etc., were reflected in the works of Eastern scholars. For example, in the sacred book "Avesta" of the Zoroastrian religion, "The State" by Plato, "The City of Virtuous People" by Abu Nasr Farabi, and "Ichingdagi - Ichingdadur" by Jalaluddin Rumi, it is based on the need for a person to achieve spiritual maturity in order to ensure stable development in society. In particular, the opinion of the ancient Greek philosopher Plato in his work "Laws" that spiritual education is the most necessary need in society, and that if such education is followed, the observance of laws can also be carried out voluntarily, is still relevant.

Uzbek scientists are also against corruptionsocio-political and legal aspects of struggle are studied philosophically. For example, the role of social mechanisms in state administration, the essence of the development of national statehood and the change of the philosophical paradigm F. Musaev, A. Saidov, I. Ergashev, N. Joraev, Sh. Pakhrutdinov, A. Rakhmanov, M. Bekmuradov, A. Kadirov, V. Kochkarov, F. Ravshanov and M. Kyrgyzboev researches covered.F. Zhorakulov, Z. Zamonov, J. Mavlonov, J. Yusubov, . Ernazarov, Researchers such as B.Khasanov, S.Saidov paid special attention to the political role of state administration bodies in the fight against corruption, mutual cooperation of civil society institutions in solving socio-political issues.

III. METHODOLOGY & EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

Corruption is a crime committed by officials and managers for selfish purposes using their official powers, and such activity manifests itself in society as a secret process. In fact, the purpose of corruption is the use by the state of a certain guideline for the realization of its personal interests by satisfying the needs of citizens, obtaining money or material income in violation of the law.

It should not be forgotten that the initiator of corruption is not always an official, but it can be initiated by entrepreneurs themselves. Currently, corruption in public administration and other bodies has become one of the most important problems in many countries of the world. An important feature of such crimes is that local corruption is often carried out by law enforcement agencies or high-ranking officials in public administration. In many countries, including Uzbekistan, this type of criminal activity exists, and especially as a result of such dangerous crimes, when state and municipal employees become corrupt, abuse their official position, the use of uncompromising measures against them is encouraged. The terrible scourge of corruption in the world is also reflected in the United Nations database on merciless

struggle in all countries, and it is estimated that "Corruption puts its own interests first in all actions and uses the power of the state for its own needs".

In general, corruption today includes a number of types:

1) by orientation as a specific subject:

- corruption in the activities of employees involved in the management of the country;
- corruption process of some persons based on the private sector;
- political corruption of persons in public administration;

2) By the status of a specific degree:

- in the form of a simple level;
- in a high-level view;
- in vertical form;
- in a horizontal form.

3) According to the state of danger in the management of the state and society:

- the negative vice of corruption;
- that corruption is a crime in society.

According to Yu. Nisnevich, "Among the reasons for striving for state power, there are two segments that include the main types of motivation. In this case, we are interested in the "segment of motives associated with negative egoism in nature", which can be characterized as a thirst for profit. This segment includes material and immaterial motives, from greed and greed and ambition [3. 92].

The basis of such manifestations directly reflects the realization of the interests of some persons. In the process of public administration, based on the factors causing these situations, officials will have a chance to get a large income and realize their goals through the government [4. 231].

Such public consciousness indicates the presence of corruption in organizations working in the non-governmental or private sector, as well as in public administration. In fact, the charter of each organization provides for the fight against corruption. But as a result of the fact that the head of an organization puts his personal interests at the forefront, state property is looted. Such a worldview is often realized as a result of the appropriation of state material values at low prices in exchange for obtaining loans from state or non-state commercial banks for certain purposes or on the basis of bribery.

Corruption in public administration manifests itself in 3 forms. They are:

- based on the social environment, an official uses his position to commit illegal actions through acquaintances or relatives;
- it is based on the fact that some people depend on a person who is in a position on the way to his goal in exchange for a bribe, and to see such benefits. This indicates the illegal implementation of gifts or rewards in various forms;
- in this form of corruption, the main goal is crime-related activities, in which the ways leading an official to a crime are gradually implemented. As a result, the official commits this crime without being aware of it and without being aware of it. This philosophical view of corruption ends up with several people committing organized crime, whether forced or voluntary.

The most common form of corruption in state and public administration is mainly related to receiving a bribe from someone and giving someone a bribe. Elections are often associated with the bribery of some voters by political actors.

In the process of corruption, abuse of one's position and use of official position to get into the vortex of social evil of society, illegal embezzlement of funds of a certain person or state is reflected in the economy of almost all countries today. The heads of large corporations, government and public figures, leaders of political groups and civil servants participate in this process for direct benefit. Some government officials use certain government incentives to promote their corporations, sometimes in their own interests, exerting pressure on the media in order to make a profit. In particular, many civil servants are used by some officials or their close associates to achieve their own goals in order to make a profit.

Corruption situations are often carried out on the basis of mutual agreements of people for their own purposes. In most cases, there is no appeal against the actions of state and municipal officials, but in this process the interests of both parties stand between them. There are few complaints about this social evil in society, or citizens treat this process as a normal situation in society. In this regard, each country today has its own views and mechanisms for combating corruption. Therefore, in each country there are different ways to combat corruption in the mechanisms of public administration. This may also reflect national values, customs, religious affiliation of the state. But any kind of corruption manifests its negative consequences directly in the management of the state and society. "Corruption is a vice that torments society in different ways" [5. 123].

Such public thinking extends to all spheres of state and public administration, and its impact on development is directly felt in the social, political, cultural and scientific spheres of all countries. Although a lot of work is being done in the world to prevent such a negative disease, problems in this regard manifest themselves in a new way.

In his opinion, I.Karimov expressed his views on reducing the impact of corruption on public administration in society, ensuring transparency that serves human interests in all spheres of society. Thus, we can understand that the fight against corruption has always been one of the pressing social problems in public administration reforms [6. 11]. As we know from history, the earliest forms of corruption date back to ancient times and are believed to have arisen due to the

presentation of material gifts to the leaders in order to increase their status in the tribe. This process was widely practiced in the society of that time. But gradually, as a result of the formation of States, these customs in a new form affect the governance of the State and society and undermine national development.

According to the UN Convention on the Prevention of Corruption, corruption has a permanent impact on people's lives. in which:

- 1) weakening of the state;
- 2) loss of citizenship;
- 3) non-enforcement of laws;
- 4) there is a transition from development to decline.

According to the Russian scientist N. I. Melnik, "the basis of the manifestation of corruption in society is the actions of persons in a certain internal informal circle, the illegal use of the state's capabilities"[7].

In addition, some scientists focus on corruption from the point of view of its systemic inclusion in public relations. L. V. Geveling stated that corruption is a system of public relations that is destructive to public attitudes, ethics and moral norms, characterized by abuse of official powers in order to obtain material and non-material benefits [8. 10].

III. METHODOLOGY & EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

In our opinion, the following types of typology of corruption relations can be distinguished:

1. Bribery is when people pursue their own interests and carry out illegal activities based on collusion with second or third parties in society.
2. Protectionism is a mechanism for realizing one's own interests at the expense of other people's needs in order to benefit an employed official.
3. Tacit lobbying is a system of large business organizations and legislative authorities.
4. Favoritism - patronage and deception on the part of a high-ranking official, obtaining illegal benefits.
5. Nepotism - positions, careers, real estate, aimed at distributing sources of income to relatives, acquaintances and friends, act to strengthen their power and business relationships.
6. Corruption situations in politics include corruption on the part of a politician or a representative of the government who uses his position for his own purposes.
7. Enrichment of the head in his own favor, but actions that used his powers in the use of organizational funds (budget funds, state property, resources) in the interests of third parties (deliberate privatization of state-owned enterprises at low prices). Abuse of insurance preferences and subsidies, etc.).

It can be shown that the influence of these negative evils on the governance of the state and society is a corrupt factor.

IV. RESULTS

The dualistic nature of laws in society - that is, the intersection of the interests of a citizen or an official in these laws, on the basis of which various criminal goals can be realized by law. In this case, for some corruption crimes, punishment based on legal sanctions or mitigation of punishment is possible. More and more judges can use such socially dangerous laws to their advantage.

The lack of legal literacy and philosophical observation among citizens is often the result of a citizen's misunderstanding of their rights and the lack of a deep analysis of the law in force in society, which creates broad conditions for managers to their own advantage.

Unevenness in the socio-economic life of the state - such an economic situation in the state leads to an expansion of the lifestyle and social problems of the population, and sometimes, contrary to the law, to an increase or decrease in the market price. This provides the necessary conditions for people to engage in corruption in society.

President Sh .Mirziyoyev commented on this and notes that the evil of corruption discredits state power and is a serious obstacle to economic growth and entrepreneurship development. "In our society, they insist on working on the principle of "law and justice are a priority, punishment for a crime is unavoidable" and protecting the rights of every citizen." Among the notable works in this direction, it is worth noting the creation in our country of a comprehensive system for the prevention of this disease. "The adoption of the anti-corruption law made it possible to unite the forces and capabilities of the state apparatus and civil society institutions in the fight against this dangerous evil" [9. 23-24]. Legal reforms are being carried out in educational institutions, microdistricts and organizations in order to prevent negative vices in the social sphere in society, especially to reduce the tendency to corruption. These campaigns were aimed directly at strengthening people's trust in the ideology existing in society, ensuring the priority of human interests over everything, the purity and honesty of people's lives.

The United Nations also recognized that the influence of the secret economy on State and public administration has led to the emergence of immoral relations in many countries of the world, as a result of which the threat of corruption in human life has increased. Therefore, on December 9, 2003, in Merida, Mexico, the UN held a three-day international conference aimed at preventing corruption. More than 100 participating countries have signed the International Convention against Corruption. At this conference, December 9 was declared "World Anti-Corruption Day" every year.

The purpose of this Convention is to unite all countries in the fight against corruption in the world, especially in reducing international crime, reducing the danger of religious extremism and terrorism, and the fight of all peoples against the evil that poses a threat to humanity.

Uzbekistan became a party to the UN "Convention against Corruption" on the basis of Law No. LRU-158 of 07.07.2008. Within the framework of this Law, all State bodies of Uzbekistan carry out their activities at the international level. Certain corruption crimes and situations reflected in the Convention are related to several articles of the Criminal Code of Uzbekistan.

After all, today every official is required to be ruthless towards corruption, putting the interests of society and the state above all else. "A broader understanding of the phenomenon of corruption is needed, taking into account not only the cultural and historical point of view, but also the assessments of the participants themselves," says T. K. Sissener [10. 81].

"According to public opinion today, first of all, the human aspects of corruption are left, not political or legal, economic, but the willingness of a public, public person to reject or accept corrupt conditions of existence, a measure of forced adaptation to these conditions" [11. 11]. In this case, the persons working in each sphere of society should work to achieve one goal.

"It is urgent to discuss the circumstances that cause corruption and how to save society from this scourge, and inform the general public and the international community about it. Therefore, the definition of tasks that meet international standards in terms of the growth of our economy, improving the welfare of our people, as well as focusing on the environment of investment attractiveness in our country, should be implemented as an important policy of our country in order to prevent corruption".

V. CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the study of the content and environment of the reforms carried out by our country during the implementation of this process, the following conclusions were made:

Firstly, today every country in the world puts forward its views on the prevention of corrupt behavior. In such a process, first of all, it is advisable to convey to the general public the conventions issued by the UN, arm with loyalty to the Motherland, a sense of confidence in the future, and a high humanistic spirit of persons who actively participate in the management of the state and society;

secondly, in the fight against corruption in society, an official does not always become the initiator in the implementation of corruption, moreover, some individuals or legal entities themselves become the initiators. In many countries, including Uzbekistan, there are such corruption situations, especially when the perpetrators of corruption, abuse of official position become civil servants and employees of public administration, and are also a reason for taking measures against them;

thirdly, it is clear from the form of corruption cases that an official often commits illegal actions through acquaintances or relatives. Sometimes gifts or rewards of various kinds turn out to be illegal. In some cases, the paths leading an official to a crime are implemented in stages, and the official commits this crime without realizing it;

Finally, according to the typology of corruption relations in society, there are more cases of corruption in the form of ownership of state or business funds in exchange for the illegal use of existing opportunities in the field of public administration. To prevent such a process, an important objective and subjective factor is strengthening the spirit of law-abiding, strengthening national values and religious faith among all citizens in society.

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