



# CORRUPTION, ITS SCOPE, CHARACTER AND DYNAMICS

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## ABSTRACT

*In this article, the problem of corruption in the Republic of Uzbekistan has become acute in recent years, and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Fighting Corruption" was adopted on January 3, 2017 and created a legal mechanism to combat corruption. At the same time, Western thinkers have been covered by corruption and anti-corruption views.*

**KEY WORDS:** *global problems, legal mechanism, corruption offenses, conflict of interests, dangerous illusions, threat to stability, dysfunctional process, hell, legal education, upbringing, deformation, social phenomenon.*

## INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a global problem that needs to be addressed globally. It will seriously affect the political and economic development of any state and society, and will result in a violation of human rights and freedoms. That is why the fight against it has gained international significance and is among the most important issues of world politics.

At present, corruption has had a negative impact on the economic and political potential of many countries. Fighting it has become one of the most urgent tasks that needs to be done on a regular basis.

## OBJECTIVES

On this basis, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Fighting Corruption" was adopted on January 3, 2017 and a legal mechanism for fighting corruption was created. Its main purpose is to regulate relations in the field of combating corruption.

Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Fighting Corruption" provides the basic definitions of the concept of corruption offenses and conflicts of interests, ie corruption - material or intangible, in the interests of an individual or in the interests of other persons. unlawful use of respiratory means, as well as the unlawful provision of such benefits [1].

Today, corruption is one of the most dangerous diseases that undermine the economic and political interests of various countries. The problem of corruption all over the world, including the Republic of

Uzbekistan, has become acute in recent years. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, has spoken about the consequences and effects of such a disastrous defect in his speeches at public meetings and in a number of works. In the book "Uzbekistan at the Threshold of the 21st Century: Threat to Security, Conditions of Stability and Guarantees of Development", this negative image is emphasized as a threat to the development and stability of the country. In particular, the book states: "Increasing crime and corruption undermines the constitutional foundations of the state, and seriously violates the rights and freedoms of citizens. Historical experience and current practices, including the reality of some new independent states, provide a clear picture of the threat posed by security and corruption. ", "Corruption is, in the first place, the use of public service to assist or assist organized criminal structures." [2; p. 89] as mentioned. At the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 7, 2005, he said that corruption is the most dangerous phenomenon not only in the economy, but in the political and international prestige of the republic, and in the spiritual and moral prestige of our society. In some cases it is becoming more dangerous [3]. Indeed, corruption is a social phenomenon whose roots are linked to deficiencies in the organization of public service and the specific psychology of civil servants. This demonstrates the need for administrative, legal, organizational and managerial measures against corruption. Corruption is certainly not a problem today,



it has existed since ancient times. While Plato, an ancient Greek philosopher, included corruption as a political category, Aristotle said: "In any state system - through laws and other orders, it is necessary to organize the work so as not to enrich the officials illegally." French philosopher Charles Montesque described corruption as a "dysfunctional process" that undermines good political order or system, saying, "From centuries of experience, any person who has authority is prone to abuse and will continue to do so until he achieves a certain goal." that is. In the later history of Western Europe, various forms of corruption and the outbreak of corrupt relations have been reflected not only in historical sources, but also in the writings of the leading writers of the time. In particular, Shakespeare's works include "The Venetian Merchant", "Blood to the Blood, Soul to Life", Dante's Hell, and The Purifier. Dante argued that corruption should be thrown into the darkest and deepest part of hell. The history and development of corruption has been studied by Italian philosopher Niccolo Maciavelli, who described it as a symptom of the general disease of the state that undermines the morality of the state, and likened it to cough, saying: it is easy to identify but difficult to cure ". The media are almost daily informed of various political and economic scandals related to corruption. Through these reports, we witness the horrible damage that the people of the world have on the politics, economy and life of countries.

Corruption changes the nature of the citizen's administrative relationship with the state and causes adverse consequences both for society and the state. "Corruption is a social phenomenon that is manifested in the use by public officials of their official position for the purpose of profit, whether materially or financially. "It is necessary to continue work on further improvement and liberalization of criminal legislation. This is because the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes were adopted almost 25 years ago. In the past, the attitudes and behaviors of people in society have changed. As a result, these codes did not meet today's requirements. It is well known that the legislation contains articles on aggravating or mitigating punishment. However, they must not depend entirely on the will of the investigator or the judge, ie the human factor. Otherwise the criterion of justice, which is sacred to us, will be violated. Therefore, it is necessary to radically revise the criminal and criminal procedural legislation" [4; p.4]. As a result of corruption, the public's confidence in public policy is diminished, and the law is undermined. Investment inflow to a country with increased corruption will reduce the economy and development of this country. Nowadays, the fight against corruption is one of the most important socio-economic and political-legal problems of our society. This is determined by several factors. First, in the face of growing inequality among the various segments of the population, abuse of power by government officials

undermines the authority of the government, discredits the processes of democratization and renewal of the society and modernization of the country. Secondly, corruption, whose economic essence is the deformation of the resource allocation process, has a negative impact on the development and strengthening of the economy. Thirdly, corruption, like many other negative social phenomena, has its roots in the future: it has a negative impact on the future socio-economic and political order, and the fight against corruption and its consequences, and even some corruption. the causes become even more difficult, even when they are terminated. Fourth, the level of corruption in the country is not only a political factor, but also an important economic factor that influences the borrowing, foreign investment and so on. Corruption, its scale, character and dynamics are the product of the common political, social and economic problems of the country. Indeed, improving the legal awareness and legal culture of the population in the fight against corruption, creating an intolerant attitude to corruption in society, enhancing the legal literacy of state bodies and other organizations, legal education and training in the area of combating corruption in educational institutions are included in Articles 16, 17, 18. expression. Because people with a high level of legal awareness and legal culture and mature in legal education and training will not tolerate corruption, which is a bad thing. Therefore, we need to draw our own conclusions, build the future together without corruption, and first of all we have to educate ourselves and work together to eliminate any manifestation of corruption. The adopted law will serve as a legal mechanism to combat this disadvantage, which has a negative impact on the development of the state and society.

Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Fighting Corruption" provides the basic definitions of the concept of corruption offenses and conflicts of interests, ie corruption - material or intangible, in the interests of an individual or in the interests of other persons. unlawful use of respiratory means, as well as the unlawful provision of such benefits. Today, corruption is one of the most dangerous diseases that undermine the economic and political interests of various countries. The problem of corruption all over the world, including the Republic of Uzbekistan, has become acute in recent years. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, has spoken about the consequences and effects of such a disastrous defect in his speeches at public meetings and in a number of works. In the book "Uzbekistan at the Threshold of the 21st Century: Threat to Security, Conditions of Stability and Guarantees of Development", this negative image is emphasized as a threat to the development and stability of the country. In particular, the book states: "Increasing crime and corruption undermines the constitutional foundations of the state, and seriously



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Corruption is certainly not a problem today, it has existed since ancient times. While Plato, an ancient Greek philosopher, included corruption as a political category, Aristotle said: "In any state system - through laws and other orders, it is necessary to organize the work so as not to enrich the officials illegally." French philosopher Charles Monteske described corruption as a "dysfunctional process" that undermines good political order or system, saying, "From centuries of experience, any person who has authority is prone to abuse and will continue to do so until he achieves a certain goal." that is. In the later history of Western Europe, various forms of corruption and the outbreak of corrupt relations have been reflected not only in historical sources, but also in the writings of the leading writers of the time. In particular, Shakespeare's works include "The Venetian Merchant", "Blood to the Blood, Soul to Life", Dante's Hell, and The Purifier. Dante argued that corruption should be thrown into the darkest and deepest part of hell. The history and development of corruption has been studied by Italian philosopher Niccolo Maciavelli, who described it as a symptom of the general disease of the state that undermines the morality of the state, and likened it to cough, saying: it is easy to identify but difficult to cure. "The media are almost daily informed of various political and economic scandals related to corruption. Through these reports, we witness the horrible damage that the people of the world have on the politics, economy and life of countries.

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## RESULTS

As a result of corruption, the public's confidence in public policy is diminished, and the law is undermined. Investment inflow to a country with increased corruption will reduce the economy and development of this country. Nowadays, the fight against corruption is one of the most important socio-economic and political-legal problems of our society. This is determined by several factors. First, in the face of growing inequality among the various segments of the population, abuse of power by government officials undermines the authority of the government, discredits the processes of democratization and renewal of the society and modernization of the country. Secondly, corruption, whose economic essence is the deformation of the resource allocation process, has a negative impact on the development and strengthening of the economy. Thirdly, corruption, like many other negative social phenomena, has its roots in the future: it has a negative impact on the future socio-economic and political order, and the fight against corruption and its consequences, and even some corruption. the causes become even more difficult, even when they are terminated. Fourth, the level of corruption in the country is not only a political factor, but also an important economic factor that influences the borrowing, foreign investment and so on. Corruption, its scale, character and dynamics are the product of the common political, social and economic problems of the country. Indeed, improving the legal awareness and legal culture of the population in the fight against corruption, creating an intolerant attitude to corruption in society, enhancing the legal literacy of state bodies and other organizations, legal education and training in the area of combating corruption in educational institutions are included in Articles 16, 17, 18. expression. Because people with a high level of legal awareness and legal culture and mature in legal education and training will not tolerate corruption, which is a bad thing.

## CONCLUSION

Therefore, we need to draw our own conclusions, build the future together without corruption, and first of all we have to educate ourselves and work together to eliminate any manifestation of corruption. The adopted law will serve as a legal mechanism to combat this disadvantage, which has a



negative impact on the development of the state and society.

## REFERENCES

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