

## **CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY CONTENT AND ESSENCE**

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**Annotation:** Corruption is the unlawful use of one's position or official position for the purpose of obtaining material or immaterial benefits for personal interests or the interests of other persons, as well as unlawful presentation of such benefits. The concepts of corruption and bribery today are interpreted in the society without any difference from each other, because the content of both concepts is a set of circumstances related to the non-fulfillment of the functional duties of every citizen and representative of the public service.

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The concepts of corruption and bribery today are interpreted in the society without any difference from each other, because the content of both concepts is a set of circumstances related to the non-fulfillment of the functional duties of every citizen and representative of the public service. Let's say that the organization, institution or enterprise and representative of the administration belonging to the holder of the same position, if he or she faithfully fulfills the tasks assigned to him or not while understanding the meaning and essence of the work to which he is assigned, is considered a form of corruption. Corruption is the unlawful use of one's position or official position for the purpose of obtaining material or immaterial benefits for personal interests or the interests of other persons, as well as unlawful presentation of such benefits. So, if we focus on the dictionary meaning of the word corruption, the Latin word *corrumpō* - nausea, bribery - is the practice of an official abusing the rights given 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 lobbying (a system of institutions and agents of monopolies that are engaged in putting pressure on legislative bodies and officials and is interpreted as follows. the type of activity that consists of influencing the bodies or local government bodies, is connected with getting them to accept or not accept certain solutions. is considered to be a situation that occurs between, in fact, we can consider that every member of society and an official person can directly organize corrupt situations, for example, in the process of performing the duties assigned to him in state organizations, his relatives and ordinary In the process of a citizen's appeal, the organization of a bias towards his relatives and other aspects of the situation between parents or family members with young children, in most cases, when young children are entrusted with any work, they cheat with the promise of giving something. In our society, it can be added to the list of factors that increase the tendency to corruption and bribery.

In my opinion, corruption and bribery in man is a vice, and one of the main ways to get rid of it is by forming good qualities and changing the spiritual image of a person, finding a solution to the defects in the matter of faith, and in this regard defining specific goals was considered characteristic in other respects. In addition, the concept of bribery is considered to be one of the most relevant and increasingly important concepts. Today, in order to clarify the meaning of this concept, we need to

refer to the following sources: Bribery in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other similar norms For example, in the requirements of the above norms, especially in the requirements of Article 210-211-212 of the Criminal Code, the following concepts are explained: Bribery, that is, a state body , an organization with the participation of the state or an official of a self-governing body of citizens in exchange for the performance or non-performance of a specific action in the interest of the briber, which should or may be performed by an official using his official position, personally or through an intermediary that it is illegal through knowingly receiving material valuables or having a property interest shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty to one hundred times the base calculation amount or restriction of freedom from two to five years with deprivation of certain rights or deprivation of freedom for five years. Bribery: by a repeat, dangerous recidivist or a person who previously committed the crimes provided for in Articles 211 or 212 of this Code; if it is committed in a large amount, greedily, with the prior collusion of a group of officials, it shall be punished by deprivation of liberty from five to ten years. In addition, bribery is punishable by imprisonment from ten to fifteen years if it is committed in the interests of an organized group.

As an exception, it should be mentioned that in addition to this, in the developed countries of the world, Japan, Singapore, Germany, the USA, Korea and other countries, the practice of assigning punishment for bribery and its execution is of particular importance. we can see and I think it is appropriate to provide the following information Corruption in China after 1949 usually refers to the abuse of political power for personal purposes by members of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), which holds the majority of power in the country. Corruption is a critical problem in China, affecting all aspects of governance, law enforcement, health, and education. Since the beginning of China's economic reforms, corruption has been associated with the "organizational revolution" that resulted from the market liberalization reforms initiated by Deng Xiaoping.

In addition, we can see that the person giving the bribe will be held accountable. Bribery, i.e. giving a bribe to an official of a state body, an organization with state participation, or a citizen's self-government body, for the benefit of the person who bribed a certain action that the said official should or could perform using his official position. Directly or through an intermediary, knowing that it is against the law, giving material valuables in return for the performance or non-performance of the act, or making it a property interest, shall be punished by a fine in the amount of fifty to one hundred times the amount of the basic calculation, or restriction of freedom from two to five years, or deprivation of freedom for five years. Bribery: a repeated, dangerous recidivist or a person who previously committed the crimes provided for in Articles 210 or 212 of this Code, if committed in a large amount, is punishable by imprisonment from five to ten years. Bribery is very large; if it is committed in the interest of an organized group, it shall be punished by imprisonment from ten to fifteen years.

Basharti, if a person has been extorted by asking for a bribe, and if this person voluntarily reports about it within thirty days after the commission of criminal acts, he sincerely repents and actively helps in solving the crime. if so, he is exempted from liability.

Taking into account that everyone is equal before the law based on the requirements of the article specified in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is important that the issue of responsibility is imposed on the persons involved in bribery and bribery. Therefore, based on the rules of the following procedure, the issue of responsibility is imposed on the persons who acted as mediators in accepting bribes. Intermediary in receiving and giving bribes, that is, activities aimed at reaching an agreement on receiving or giving bribes, as well as directly giving bribes on the behalf of interested persons, a fine in the amount of fifty to one hundred times the amount of the base calculation, or restriction of freedom from two to five years, or up to five years shall be punished by deprivation of liberty. That action is repeated, dangerous recidivist or a person who has previously committed the crimes provided for in Articles 210 or 211 of this Code during the receiving or giving of

a large amount of bribes, while it is clear to the intermediary that bribes are being taken in advance by a group of officials. if it is committed, it shall be punished by deprivation of liberty from five to ten years. Intermediary in receiving and giving bribes, for a fee, during receiving or giving a large amount of bribes, if it is committed in the interests of an organized group , shall be punished by imprisonment for ten to fifteen years. Basharti, if the person who acted as an intermediary in receiving and giving bribes voluntarily reports about it within thirty days after committing criminal acts, sincerely repents and actively helps in solving the crime, he will be released from responsibility. .

Taking into account that today is the need of the times, a special structure has been established in order to fight against corruption in our society. On January 3, 2017, the Law "On Combating Corruption" was adopted, and the information provided in its requirements is based on the requirements of today's times, and the duties of each organization and higher law enforcement agencies are highlighted. given Measures to prevent corruption in the field of public administration are as follows:

ensuring the openness of the activities of state bodies and their accountability, increasing the efficiency of the state management system, strengthening the responsibility of state bodies, their officials and other employees in the performance of the tasks assigned to them, parliament and the public over the activities of state bodies in the field of fighting corruption implementation of control, prevention of corruption-related offenses in the activities of state bodies and their employees, introduction of efficiency criteria, standards and quality assessment systems by officials and other employees of state bodies effective implementation of the rules of conduct, which determine the uniform principles and rules of ethics in professional and non-service activities of employees, conflict of interests of employees of state bodies to improve the organizational and legal bases of the settlement, to ensure monitoring of their compliance, to determine the legal status of the employees of state bodies, to establish a transparent procedure for the transfer of service, personal and professional qualities, openness, impartiality, fairness and introduction of the selection and promotion system based on the principles of impartiality, compliance with the legal requirements on appeals by individuals and legal entities by state bodies, full, impartial and timely consideration of appeals , to ensure control over measures taken by them within their powers to restore the violated rights and freedoms of individuals and legal entities and to protect their legal interests, as well as to ensure the implementation of measures to prevent corruption in the activities of state bodies by these bodies the effectiveness of the measures being taken conducting regular monitoring, organizing anti-corruption expertise of regulatory legal documents and their drafts, ensuring effective social protection, financial support and encouragement of officials and other employees of state bodies. In legislation, the state other measures to prevent corruption in the field of administration may be envisaged. Officials and other employees of state bodies and other organizations must comply with the law, perform their professional or service obligations impartially, objectively, conscientiously, in compliance with the rules of etiquette, and refrain from committing any offense related to corruption or must refrain from any other actions that create conditions for committing such offenses.

Measures to prevent corruption in the sphere of socio-economic development and entrepreneurship include the following: elimination of administrative and bureaucratic obstacles, simplification of procedures for registration, authorization and licensing and increasing their speed, control of state bodies - optimization of inspection tasks, improvement of the system of inspection of the activities of business entities, prevention of illegal interference in their activities, widespread introduction of remote forms of interaction between state bodies and business entities, equal conditions for conducting business activities - to create conditions and prevent unfair competition, to introduce effective legal mechanisms of public procurement, to ensure openness and transparency in the placement of public procurement and to support the competitive environment, education, health care, social education 'maintenance, utility x creation of fair conditions and equal opportunities for the population in the field of service provision and other areas of socio-economic development, prevention of corruption-related

offenses, introduction of effective mechanisms to combat corruption in non-governmental organizations. Socio-economic development and entrepreneurship in legislation other measures to prevent corruption in the field may be envisaged.

State bodies have also been assigned service tasks to fight against corruption. The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, within its powers, participates in the development and implementation of state programs and other programs in the field of combating corruption, participates in law-making activities in the field of combating corruption, and promotes legal awareness and legal culture among the population in society. and implements and coordinates legal advocacy activities aimed at strengthening legitimacy, participates in the implementation of legal education and training measures in the field of combating corruption in educational institutions, conditions for corruption in normative legal documents and their projects analyzes these documents and projects in order to determine the rules and norms that create them, takes measures to eliminate the causes and conditions that enable corruption, implements anti-corruption activities increases and cooperates with other bodies and organizations participating in it, implements international cooperation in the field of combating corruption. In addition, mass media organizations perform the following tasks: mass media participate in the development and implementation of state programs in the field of combating corruption and other programs, in the implementation of state policy in the field of combating corruption, including raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, in society covers activities aimed at forming an uncompromising attitude towards corruption, carries out public control over the implementation of anti-corruption legislation, cooperates with state bodies and other organizations in the field of anti-corruption. Mass media may also participate in other activities in accordance with the law.

Based on the information presented above, it should be emphasized that it is necessary for every citizen who lives in this area to take a strict attitude and oppose the cases of corruption and bribery, based on the position of an active citizen. I think so. With the complete elimination of corruption and bribery, we will be able to witness fair processes in social-economic, political-legal, spiritual and other spheres in our society. The elimination of corruption and bribery is the first basis and support of the development characteristic of a democratic society.

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