



## **Analysis of the Concept of Corruptive Factors**

**F. A. Primov**

*Scientific secretary of the MIA Academy, in legal sciences, doctor of philosophy, Associate Professor*

**Abstract:** *Analyzes show that the effectiveness of the fight against corruption largely depends on how this concept is understood and how much it is expressed in practice. This word is derived from the Persian word "bribe" and means "small money", "small money", "charity" and is understood as something (money) given or given to an official for illegal settlement of a case.*

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According to the results of the public survey on the topic "Public opinion on the fight against corruption" carried out in cooperation with the "Social Opinion" republican public opinion research center, the majority of respondents understood corruption as "bribery, taking bribes and/or giving bribes" (47.3%). and the rest stated that they consider corruption as "unlawful, illegal actions for one's own benefit" (27.2%) and "a type of violation of moral rules of social behavior" (12.2%). This means that in the public consciousness, corruption was understood in a very narrow sense mainly as bribery, i.e. giving and receiving bribes.

This, in turn, led to the neglect of other corruption factors. For example, the lack of development of administrative and disciplinary responsibility for corruption offenses in our legislation today is a proof of this. The lack of a single approach to the concept of "corruption", the lack of a general consensus on this issue, the internal politics, legislation, religion, and national characteristics of each country have led to different approaches to this concept.

In the Uzbek language, corruption is mainly understood as a bribe. According to the results of the survey, 36 percent of the population believes that corruption, bribery and greed are everywhere. 37 percent of the respondents believe that there are crimes related to corruption in some areas. In a survey conducted among young people, 39 percent of them said that they do not consider bribery as corruption. At the same time, the absence of the concept of "nepotism" in our legislation has led to the failure of the mechanism of nepotism prevention, which is one of the important issues in the fight against corruption. Therefore, it is necessary to define the concept of "nepotism - nepotism" in the Law "On Combating Corruption" and establish special mechanisms for preventing nepotism - nepotism in legal documents.

The deeper and deeper the understanding of corruption, the more effective it is possible to define the issues of fighting it. American researcher Brigitte Zimmerman, while studying the participation of citizens in the fight against corruption in her research, returned important scientific results about how citizens perceive different forms of corruption, how they evaluate them in their social environment and cultural traditions.

Today, the factors that cause corruption have been studied and are being studied from different angles. The issue of combating corruption is one of the important topics not only of legal sciences, but also of other social and humanitarian sciences. For this reason, a number of studies have been carried out on the fight against corruption within the fields of economics, political science, philosophy, sociology, pedagogy, and psychology.

The issue of combating corruption is a rather broad topic within one discipline. In this regard, V.N. One can fully agree with Lopatin's opinion that "combating corruption is not only a problem of criminal law, but also a general legal, social and political problem." That is why issues of combating corruption are studied as a separate study within the framework of the theory of state and law, administrative law, civil law, criminal law, and criminology.

B.I. Israilov and E.F. Gadoev explains corruption factors as social events and processes that influence the emergence, maintenance, change and spread of corrupt behavior in society. In our opinion, the authors gave a more complete definition of the concept of corruption factors. At the same time, this definition should be filled in a little. In this definition, corruption factors are explained as "events and processes". But events and processes have a dynamic nature and mainly serve for the evolution of corruption factors, their transition from one stage to another. The static environment that ensures the stability of corruption factors has been overlooked by the authors. This static environment can be called a situation and it serves for the stable existence of corruption. Based on the above, corruption factors consist of events, processes and situations. In many other sources, it can be observed that corrupt factors are unilaterally interpreted as normative factors.

The concept of corruption factor is close to the concept of corruption risk. But these two concepts should not be interpreted as synonyms. Corruption risk, as noted in the literature, is a service environment in which there is a high possibility that employees working in state bodies will commit corruption offenses. The corruption factor has a wider meaning. But it does not "swallow" the concept of corruption risk. Also, the corruption factor is a concept that is very close to the causes and conditions of crimes in criminology.

In criminology, the causes of offenses and the conditions that allowed them to be committed are actually understood in an independent sense when used together. A corrupt factor represents both a cause and a condition at the same time. At the same time, reasons in criminology are mainly explained in relation to the individual. We think that it is necessary to understand the reasons contained in the concept of corruption factor in connection with the individual person and the surrounding environment - society ("social person"). In other words, social consciousness and social values are applied to society as a whole. Therefore, it is appropriate to blame not only the individual, but also the society in corruption.

In some literature, corruption factors are interpreted as criminological determinants of corruption. In particular, Sh.R. Kabilov divides the determinants of corruption into the following three groups: 1. Economic and social factors; 2. Spiritual and spiritual factors; 3. Divides into organizational management and legal factors.

Based on the above, corruption factors are the conditions, situations and processes that cause and enable the emergence, development and maintenance of corruption.

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