

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF CORRUPT BEHAVIOR

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ANNOTATION

Corruption it's a terrible vile vile that can spark society in different ways. In this article ,it is thought that this will undermine the foundations of democracy and the rule of law, lead to violations of human rights, create conditions for the deterioration of the quality of life.In particular, the general characteristics of the behavior of a corrupt person are analyzed scientifically – philosophically, psychologically.

Keywords: corruption, corrupt activities, level of profitability, psychological testing of potential corrupt criminal legislation of bribe officials.

Corruption -- it is a monstrous vile that is able to spark society in different ways. This vice undermines the foundations of democracy and the rule of law, leads to violations of human rights, hinders the functioning of markets, worsens the quality of life and creates conditions for the uprooting and flowering of organized crime, terrorism and other phenomena that threaten the safety of people. Today, the problem of corruption can be faced in almost every country in the world. Corruption is one of the topics widely discussed internationally in recent years as a transnational crime. As our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, "being uncompromising to any manifestation of corruption is bound to become our daily way of life " [1]. When we talk about the behavior of a corrupt person, they are usually not only bribes the recipient represents not only the official, but also the officials who carry out other corrupt actions. "Corruption has a multifaceted structure. For example, corruption can manifest itself in the form of an official and an infraction in violation of the norms of professional ethics"[2]. Corruption's behavior is characterized by its peculiarities in the face of the team to educate it is an urgent task of today. The psychology of a corrupt person primarily includes a psychological portrait of him (a corrupt person). The psychological portrait of a corrupt person usually refers to a set of personal qualities that determine the system of his ideas about himself, the peculiarities of the interpersonal relations of a corrupt person and the main features of his social interaction. When local corrupt officials came to the attention of law enforcement agencies, they often had relatively prosperous families, were honored with awards for their achievements in service, distinguished by workmanship and high level of performance. As a rule, corrupt people had a stable psyche, a relatively high margin of stress resistance, and a very clear consumer of the worldview. Psychological characteristics of a person contributing to the commission of corruption offenses, in the first place, it is impossible not to agree with the view that it manifests itself in the following: a certain style of behavior is created, characterized by a firm desire to achieve the goal, willingness to create a state of possible "enrichment" in any way, inability or

unwillingness to find an acceptable legal solution. In this regard, of course, the professional deformation of the official and direct connections between him, corrupt behavior can be found. The basis of corrupt psychology is usually recognized as the motivation of its behavior – a set of motives that act as motivating causes of corrupt activity. In other words, the behavior of a corrupt person can be characterized by a model of struggle of motives (a model of risky behavior).[3] The reasonable “behavior of a corrupt person in a corrupt situation is largely determined by the risk of being held accountable for corrupt actions. That is, the less this risk, the higher the likelihood of an act of corruption. Projection of the model of risky behavior into the modern Russian reality allows us to conclude that one of the main means of combating corruption should have a legitimate impact on the motivational sphere of corruption by lowering the “level of profitability” of corrupt activities and increasing the likelihood of involvement in these rules. There are legislative acts of responsibility for any manifestation of corruption. The psychology of corrupt individuals (a non-specialized topic), the second side of corrupt relationships, also includes a psychological portrait of them. Many of the corrupt people believe that it is more convenient and more reliable to solve pressing problems through bribes than others. In this regard, the results of the study are interesting, according to which the “benefit” of the method of solving problems with the help of bribes is not comparable to the fact that bribes negatively affect a person's self-realization. To understand the psychology of corrupt individuals, the study of prejudices called corruption is of great importance. In particular, those who justify bribery or other types of bribes to an official. For example, holding a “reward”: 1) caring for or better caring for patients in a medical institution; 2) a careful and gentle attitude of the teacher towards the child; 3) exemption from punishment or mitigation of punishment for a committed crime; 4) exemption from liability for any committed offense; 5) obtaining any goods other than the established procedure; 6) discriminatory attitude in the workplace[4] To understand the behavior of a corrupt person, it is important to study the stereotypical ideas about corruption that exist in society and the reasons for their occurrence. The most popular stereotypes include: a) the high level of corruption of public authorities and administrations, municipal bodies; b) the indestructibility and inevitability of the so-called Daily corruption; c) the meaninglessness of the fight against corruption at the individual level. Taking into account various aspects of the psychology of corruption, it should be noted that the cause of corrupt behavior can be interpersonal and interpersonal conflicts. Mental stress caused by conflict can lead to a compensatory reaction in various forms of deviant behavior, including corruption. The effectiveness of the fight against corruption largely depends on how the most diverse manifestations of corruption in society are treated. When considering the psychological aspects of the attitude of society to corruption in our country, three important aspects stand out: 1) a high level of tolerance for the manifestation of corruption. A certain part of society sees corruption as an indestructible and inevitable phenomenon. 2) not to the manifestation of corruption in the public consciousness of our people leads to a clear condemnation of the amount of bribes and the standard of living of corrupt people; 3) inconsistency and compliance with the assessment of the manifestation of corruption by society (double standards).[5] Citizens' own corrupt behavior, as well as similar behavior of relatives, friends and friends, is perceived as a mandatory acceptable response to an objectively occurring corrupt situation, but similar behavior by others is illegal, corrupt and represents their negative personal qualities. One of

the tasks facing psychologists is to identify the causes and conditions that help to form a tolerant attitude towards corruption in society. Determining the reasons and conditions for the loyal attitude of society to corruption can change the situation for the better, that is, to create the necessary conditions allow the formation of stable public opinion with a negative attitude towards corruption, as well as the formation of effective mechanisms of stable communication between public authorities and society. These mechanisms should be aimed at Timely detection and elimination of the manifestations of corruption. The favorable environment for the manifestation of corruption to a certain extent is due to the peculiarities of its mentality, in particular, informal it is determined by the superiority of social relations over formal ones. That is, corrupt actions such as the exchange of illegal services for money are complemented by the exchange of services for services, the exchange of services for a higher social status, etc. The kinship inherent in the culture of local administration actually creates an atmosphere of mass corruption. We can say that social ties in corrupt manifestations are carried out as friendly or kinship relations. The algorithm of behavior for local culture is considered natural, when a person gets into some unpleasant situation, he seeks to find a convenient way out for himself, especially thinking about its legality.[6] Personal interests prevail over compliance with the rules of conduct provided for by law, as well as moral and ethical standards. Personal interest in "problem solving" often determines illegal behavior in its favor. The Dilemma (trying to legally solve your personal questions or provide a positive "solution to the problem") is actually haunting many of its citizens throughout their lives. The procedure for solving "theft" issues was formed in Soviet times, when all scarce goods and products could be obtained, but only through acquaintance, kinship, property. It is important to answer the question of what reasons humanity is morally and psychologically ready for corrupt actions. Whether such behavior is a manifestation of a "special" mentality or is it just a habit that leads to automatism. Many researchers have asked the answer to this question that the majority of citizens are officials in conditions where individuals are forced to enter into corrupt relationships or accept such relationships, they consider the established "game" rules. [7] in addition, the rules of the "game" are studied literally from childhood. The characteristics of its culture and the mentality of the Haqs make it possible to seriously consider the claim that corruption is more than corruption. To a certain extent, corruption in the broad sense of the word can be considered a certain lifestyle for a certain part of the population. Changing social stereotypes of a faithful attitude to the manifestation of corruption solving the problem is impossible without identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions that determine the behavior that kinship ties or acquaintances believe can be used to solve specific situations, bribes, personal problems. While bribery is rightfully believed to be a voluntary transaction, it is difficult to talk about omnipresence and absolute discretion in this regard. [8] there are few such people who want to give their money altruistically to an official who is obliged to provide public services or perform public functions for free. In this regard, there is the following point of view: the attitude of society towards tolerance for corrupt behavior is its inherent attitude to its mistakes in the organization of the provision of state and municipal services. In other words, the loyal attitude of citizens to bribery is the result of the inefficient organization of the life of society by the state. In turn, the reason for the inefficient organization of the life of society by the state is corruption (the circle was closed). With an increase in the level of professional competence of officials, an

increase in the culture of Management, a decrease in the height of administrative barriers and a simplification of administrative procedures, the attitude towards corruption in society can change significantly.[9] it should be noted that the active anti-corruption information campaign of the state, which is currently being conducted, is not always thought out enough, and not only that it leads to the intended results. Materials on the detention of suspects of corruption crimes in the media, the number of criminal cases provoked, the number of identified corruption factors to inform the society and other demonstration of statistical reports, the publication of leaflets, leaflets, making documentaries and feature films, the creation of social videos are two-sided impressions of the population.[10] By the way, intensive anti-corruption propaganda spent tens of millions from the budget not only leads to the formation of a negative attitude towards corruption in society, but also helps to perceive authorities as a focus of corruption (a very undesirable conclusion about complete corruption of the authorities), creating a stable negative image of state and city employees. A side effect of this option of anti-corruption propaganda is the motivation of civil servants and a decrease in labor productivity (it is very inconvenient to work in a society where everyone treats you as a corrupt or potential corrupt person). Therefore, it is necessary to consistently distinguish bureaucracy and corruption in everyday activities, including educational ones, as deviant social institutions and various forms of communication. “An important area of participation of psychologists in the fight against corruption is the psychological monitoring of the laws of the fight against corruption”[11]. Pre – monitoring of bills by psychologists to some extent reduces the risk of passing unsuccessful and unpopular laws, as well as their complete abolition or correction for a long time-the compliance of the norms with the initial goals of the legislator and real reality.[12] The use of the achievements and recommendations of psychology in anti – corruption activities also applies to certain procedures-integral elements of the implementation of personnel policies. In particular, a significant contribution is made in solving the problems of competent selection of candidates for bureaucratic positions, as well as in the implementation of effective control over spo - officials who are already working on psychological testing and a well-organized procedure of special psychophysiological examination (polygraph examination). Corruption has penetrated into all spheres of life of the countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. This is reflected between individual citizens or commercial enterprises, which are common in the area of interaction, and between officials and political figures among public administration and high-ranking individuals”[13]. A study of the experience of countries such as Sweden, Singapore, Hong Kong, Portugal, which have achieved high results in the fight against corruption, shows that the elimination of the factors that cause corruption plays an important role in the fight against corruption. A study of the experience of world countries in the fight against corruption shows that only or by aggravating criminal legislation, this negative vices cannot be fought. The vile to overcome, it will be necessary first of all to increase the legal literacy of the population, study their behavior, strengthen the activities of civil institutions.

INTRODUCTION

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