



THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF TYPES AND FORMS OF CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

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Annotation:

The article examines various types and forms of that are widespread in the modern world. The author proposes various approaches to the classification of corruption depending on the subjects of corruption, the scale of territorial coverage and the degree of participation of officials.

Keywords: corruption, forms of corruption, types of corruption, official, public servant.

Corruption and all its types are one of the main obstacles to the economic development of the country, the effective functioning of the public administration system, contributing to the violation of the rule of law, non-compliance with the principles of justice. As well as creating conditions for the loss of public confidence in government agencies and organizations, increasing the growth of crime and the shadow economy and other similar negative phenomena.

In the modern world, there are different approaches to the classification of corruption. However, N. A. Akhmetova notes that the majority of classification schemes developed by scientists are one-sided, not exhausting the main forms and types of corruption phenomena and limited to one or two signs of the phenomenon under study. Therefore, the author made an attempt to classify corruption on the basis of the most significant signs manifested in society.

From the scientific position of I. Akhmedov, as the main basis for the classification of corruption, it is necessary to consider the degree of direct and indirect participation of officials in the distribution of the received material resources. In accordance with this basis, they are allocated progressive corruption, in which civil servants indirectly participate in the distribution of profit by entrepreneurs and businessmen. Receiving a certain share of profits from entrepreneurial activity from their close acquaintances, in return, employees of state authorities provide various opportunities for obtaining benefits and subsidies to entrepreneurs. Of course, invisible, insurmountable obstacles and barriers are created for other business participants.





In turn, we should focus on the position of A. Verbin, who proposes to divide "civilized" and "political" corruption. As a civilized corruption, it is supposed to consider the state's resolution of corruption with the help of official documents. For example, the owner of a large company, wishing to conclude a contract with foreign partners and investors, on a regular basis financially provides employees of government agencies, thereby guaranteeing himself some kind of insurance that works under certain conditions. As for political corruption, its participants are respected and well-known officials, political figures.

Also interesting is the position of various authors, including S. M. Razviv, who propose, depending on the sphere, to single out corruption in public administration, in the parliamentary apparatus, in private enterprises, corruption occurring during elections. As we know, corruption in public administration is closely related to the powers of a civil servant who creates opportunities for using important resources and making decisions based on his own motives. Corruption in the parliamentary apparatus manifests itself in various forms of promoting the interests of representatives of certain groups, providing them with various privileges and benefits. The fact of possible corruption in private enterprises is also obvious, when employees have the opportunity to dispose of resources that do not belong to them at will. As a separate type of corruption, scientists propose to consider corruption situations that develop when buying votes during elections. In this case, a deal is concluded in which the voter receives a certain fee, and the elected one hopes to acquire a power resource. In our opinion, the scientific position of scientists is interesting to distinguish corruption manifestations based on the types of socio-economic relations, as a result of which Western and eastern corruption are distinguished. Thus, according to the point of view of V. I. Dobrenkov and N. R. Ispravnikova, a distinctive feature of Western corruption is the entry of two parties in most cases one-time, and sometimes systematic relations of purchase and sale. As for the eastern one, a system of corruption ties is formed in it over a certain period, linking relatives, colleagues and even neighbors with close ties.

At the same time, it is impossible not to ignore the classification proposed by Yu. G. Naumov, based on the definition of the objectives of the activities of subjects of corruption relations. The researcher puts forward a proposal to divide corruption into economic, in which the actions of an official or an official are aimed at using and appropriating material property, which he has the right to use and dispose of thanks to official powers. Unlike economic corruption, political corruption pursues the goal of distributing power among individual groups of individuals.





From the author's point of view, the above classification of corruption is well-developed and allows us to understand the motives and goals of the subjects of corruption relations, which is important in the development of anti-corruption mechanisms in the public service. An equally important factor in creating a mechanism to combat corruption in the public service is a comprehensive understanding of the forms of corruption, so we will continue to study the forms of corruption relations that are often encountered in practice.

One of the most common forms of corruption relations in the world practice is bribery, in which the bribe-giver makes a voluntary offer, the provision of material services, the provision of non-material values in order to influence the actions of an official in his favor. The main feature, according to A. M. Yakovlev, is the presence in the bribery of mutual interest of the parties in the violation of official duties by accepting.

One of the other forms of corruption, which is characteristic of countries with economies in transition, is lobbying. A. P. Lyubimov believes that in the broadest sense, lobbying should be understood as the desire and desire of citizens, enterprises and organizations aimed at defending and introducing their interests to the public, and lobbying in the Encyclopedia Britannica is usually understood as an attempt by private individuals who can influence government decisions by any means. In many sources, lobbying encompasses the desire and attempts to influence the legislature, mainly on the sidelines of legislative authorities. Of course, other forms of lobbying remain unavoidable in the practice of many political systems.

In our opinion, an important meaning of lobbying is the function of mediation and providing citizens with the opportunity to indirectly participate in legal decision-making, since not all citizens can have their representatives in legislative bodies.

Analyzing the above, it is impossible not to highlight the so-called positive meaning of lobbying, since lobbying provides an opportunity for citizens to influence state power, but the negative consequences of such influence are the fact of corruption. But it is still worth considering the level of regulatory and legal authorization of lobbying, provided it is officially authorized, it is unlikely that it can be considered corrupt.

As we noted earlier, favoritism and nepotism are often found in a modernized society as forms of corruption manifestations. Let's consider the opinion of A. G. Bezverkhov, who believes that it is favouritism to receive a kind of patronage, illegal privileges from civil servants. The main meaning of this corrupt form is to bring the head of his subordinates closer by delegating various powers that do not correspond to their status to specially distinguished employees, ensuring unhindered and rapid career advancement. One of the types of favoritism that our legislation faces and is looking for ways to toughen the fight against it is nepotism or in other words nepotism.





Nepotism, based on the kinship ties of a civil servant, consists in providing and appointing their relatives to public positions, providing them with patronage and guardianship.

Based on the above definitions, it becomes obvious that the essence of almost all forms of corruption is the provision by officials of certain benefits and privileges, appointment to a certain position and the provision of all kinds of support to "chosen people" to achieve their selfish goals.

The next form of corrupt relations is clientelism, for the definition of which we turned to the works of B. B. Tokarev, who considers clientalism a kind of practice based on unequal relations. With the emerging type of relationship, the official and the client delegate certain rights and obligations to each other. In turn, clients guarantee the official their support and respect, and they are only required to obey.

Summarizing all of the above, we can conclude that the list of types and forms of corruption manifestations considered by us in the context of globalization and modernization is not exhaustive. On the part of the author, an attempt was made to analyze and show the uniqueness of each of them, focusing on various signs that would help improve the prevention of corruption prevention.

In conclusion, I would like to note that the more the state establishes prohibitions for citizens, the more often and more citizens have to face the difficulties of creating administrative artificial barriers and bribing public servants, which ultimately leads to the entrenchment of corruption as a quick and easy way to solve any problems.

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