

## CORRUPTION AND IT'S MAIN EFFECTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COUNTRY

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This paper presents a model of the interaction between corrupt government officials and industrial firms to show that corruption is antithetical to competition. It is hypothesized that a government agent that controls access to a formal market has a self-interest in demanding a bribe payment that serves to limit the number of firms. This corrupt official will also be subject to a detection technology that is a function of the amount of the bribe payment and the number of firms that pay it. Under quite normal assumptions about the shape of the graph of the detection function, multiple equilibria can arise where one equilibrium is characterized by high corruption and low competition, and another is characterized by low corruption and high competition. Some suggestive empirical evidence is presented that supports the main hypothesis that competition and corruption are negatively related.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev pays great attention to this topical problem and constantly repeats in his speeches about the dangers that threaten the life of the country, emphasizes that special attention should be paid to eradicating corruption among government officials.

A striking example of this, on February 7, 2017, the President's Decree "On the Strategy of Action in Five Priority Areas of Development of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" was adopted, which is aimed at combating corruption, extremism and terrorism. Paragraph 2.4 of this strategy calls on officials to take additional measures to combat religious extremism, terrorism, and organized crime, as well as improve measures to combat corruption in the coming years. Corruption (from Latin *corrumpere* - to corrupt, Latin *corruption* - bribery, damage) is a term that usually denotes the use by an official of his power ... and the rights entrusted to him, as well as the authority, opportunities, connections associated with this official status for personal gain contradicting legislation and moral principles. Corruption is also called bribery of officials, their venality. The corresponding term in European languages usually has a broader semantics arising from the primary meaning of the original Latin word. A characteristic sign of corruption is a conflict between the actions of an official and the interests of his employer, or a conflict between the actions of an elected official and the interests of society. Many types of corruption are similar to fraud committed by an official and fall under the category of crimes against government authorities.

In many countries, even among doctors, teachers, police, and trade, corrupt practices are manifested. Doctors take money for operations, in general for the treatment of patients. It even happens that if you do not pay the money, then they will not be well treated. In colleges, institutes, universities, teachers take money for the student to pass the exam. Even if you know well and are sure that you will pass it yourself, the teachers make sure that you fail the exam and will not pass until you pay. And if he paid to one, then the other will also ask, because they are talking among themselves. And I will do everything to make you pay, they will find something to complain about. They also sell diplomas illegally, do coursework, control, test, but only for a fee. Large entrepreneurs (in large firms, in stores) have a so-called "double-entry bookkeeping". "Double-entry bookkeeping" is when an entrepreneur makes separate papers for the tax office, separate papers for individuals (for himself, for employees in a company, shop). They are most often encountered and punished more and more often. But if in our country they took it strictly, then perhaps corruption would be less involved. Taking away everything that is not obtained legally, they would give those people who need it: people without a fixed place of residence, large families, children who leave the orphanage, who have nowhere to go, who are forced to huddle in hostels where conditions are not very good ... All those involved in corruption are accustomed to living well, not denying themselves anything, and they do not care how others live. But if they were sent to a desert island, with no means of subsistence, I think they would think about others, about how they were wrong, doing such nasty things. They would put them in prison for life and make them work a lot and depending on how they work, they would feed them: those who work a little, respectively, were given little to eat, and who a lot, would be given a normal portion. After all, many to whom the state allocated funds,

and they did not receive it, work for two, or even three works because they need to live on, raise children, think about the future. I think if we did not have corruption in the country, it would be great to live, we would be proud of our country ... People would begin to live differently. Everyone would be on an equal footing. In conclusion, it should be noted that a solid legal framework for combating corruption has been created in our country, laws, regulations, laws have been adopted, international conventions, pacts, and declarations have been ratified, which are aimed at comprehensive regulation of legal relations in the field of combating corruption, increasing the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures carried out by state bodies and civil society institutions, preventing the manifestation of corruption in all spheres of society, establishing an uncompromising attitude towards all forms of corruption in society by increasing the legal consciousness and legal culture of citizens.

### References

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