

Criminological Characteristics of a Person Who Committed Corruption Crimes in the Sphere of State Civil Service

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Annotation: This article compares the criminological characteristics of a person committing corruption crimes in the sphere of public service, the concept of a person committing a corruption crime, and the characteristics of persons committing corruption crimes in the civil service of the state.

Key words: corruption crimes, public civil service, transparency, accountability, ethical behavior, anti-corruption agency, electronic procurement system.

In general, the concept of a person committing a corruption crime is used in criminological literature mainly in three senses: a) in a formal form. That is, to present a person who committed a crime, b) by content, that is, to explain the connection between a criminal act and the behavior of a person, c) by defining content, that is, to express a person's state at the time of committing a crime [1].

The concept of person (personality) used in this study includes this content within the framework of the criminological characteristics of a person committing corruption crimes in the civil service, and we pursue the main goal of identifying the general and specific characteristics of people committing corruption crimes in the civil service. commit the corruption crimes mentioned in the study. By the characteristics of a person committing corruption crimes in the civil service, we mean the sum of personal, professional and administrative-service characteristics of a certain person in the civil service. This personality also includes the fact that these features abuse their power for their own benefit.

One of the most important social conditions for committing crimes, including corruption, is the person committing the crime, his personality. Especially in the case of corruption in the civil service of the state, the importance of a secular person increases, since in this case a person has sufficient freedom of action in the exercise of state powers, that is, freedom of action, his will and the will of the state body are precisely one. Of course, there are many factors that lead to the commission of corruption crimes, but these factors are committed in the form of a criminal act through a person. Identification of the person is very important for the detection, prevention and warning of corruption crimes. Research in recent years has shown that the prevention of corruption crimes depends on the specific characteristics of the criminal, delinquent behavior and the mechanisms for the formation of such behavior [2]. From a criminological point of view, personality, that is, the characteristics of a criminal, is the result of the social formation of personality, and this process is individually influenced by a number of characteristics, such as the characteristics of this person, such as the development and formation of ecology, psychophysical and social condition, gender, education and skills, religion and views [3].

In domestic studies, the characteristics of individuals who have committed corruption crimes in the state civil service have not been sufficiently studied. Research by scientists from the CIS countries has presented several important laws, rules and generalizations concerning the characteristics of individuals who commit corruption crimes. The well-known criminologist S. Inshakov identifies seven personality types of a malicious criminal: malicious, conformist (approving), pathological, romantic and revolutionary [4]. This reflects the general patterns of the criminal's personality in corruption crimes, studied by the scientist. Below we will consider the characteristics of persons who have committed corruption crimes.

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The personality characteristics of persons who have committed corruption crimes differ from the personality of other criminals in their undoubted features. This applies to their personal qualities, knowledge and skills, such as age, gender and psychology, professional and administrative-official position, such as competencies and responsibilities, knowledge and skills, educational level. Also, some theories suggest that the personality of persons who commit corruption crimes differs from the personality of other criminals not only in certain social and psychological characteristics, but also in other features of their personality, i.e. legal consciousness, value and motivation system.

Age. Also, studies by CIS countries, especially Russian scientists, show that the personality of the criminal in corruption crimes depends on age - 30-50-year-olds - 59% of crimes, 20-30-year-olds - 45% of crimes, over 50 - 6% of crimes [5].

Sex. It is also recognized that about 80% of those who commit corruption crimes are male. The details of this description are very general and specific to many countries. In particular, the fact that corruption is committed mainly by men is recognized in studies conducted in many countries around the world [6]. However, other studies show that gender differences in corruption offences are small, that larger differences reflect gender inequality, with more men in power, and that men are 1.15 times more likely to commit bribery [7]. A criminological analysis of bribery-related crimes in Uzbekistan in 2022 also shows that 77 bribe takers were men and 14 were women [8].

Level of education and professionalism. In criminology, corruption crimes are also understood as professional crimes. That is, a person who commits a corruption crime in the state civil service always has a certain level of education, professional skills and work experience. His corruption crime always depends on his profession, that is, his powers and position. Accordingly, the level of education is a special characteristic of persons who have committed corruption crimes, who, unlike other crimes, demonstrate a very high level of education. Considering that highly educated personnel are hired in accordance with job requirements, including for the state civil service, it is natural that corrupt officials in this area have a high level of education. Legal literature shows that 82% of persons who have committed corruption crimes have higher education, the rest have secondary or secondary specialized education [9]. It is also reported that 93% of corrupt people received positive references at work, 11% were presented with various awards and honors, and only about 3% were evaluated negatively at work [10]. In addition, the literature notes that the bulk of corrupt officials are those who work the most, perform the most basic work in production and in the service sector.

Information about the level of education and professional skills and professionalism should not be considered as the main indicator of the personality of a corrupt official. After all, most employees with higher education and professional level do not commit corrupt acts, on the contrary, this is a very small share. The fact is that it is enough to take into account that the conditions and opportunities for committing corrupt acts are available to officials and employees who have such skills (who have high powers and skills).

Depending on the psychological content and goals of intent, scientists distinguish three groups of personalities of persons committing corruption crimes [11].

The first pursues the goal of using the authority of a position or office in their own interests, committing robbery by appropriating the merits of these individuals. The second type of personality is a bribe-taker who accepts bribes for performing tasks within the authority of the position/service. The third type is the most dangerous, committing corrupt acts in the interests of themselves and a group of other individuals, distinguished by the fact that this person has strong organizational, professional and administrative abilities.

Important psychological factors, such as the attitude of the corrupt individual towards property and wealth, and the desire to improve their financial situation, are rarely taken into account in criminological studies. However, empirical studies show that 36% of people who committed a corruption crime (from among the respondents who took part in the study) expressed their willingness to serve any more severe punishment if they retained the property obtained through the corruption crime [12]. Such individuals also believe that committing a corruption crime is economically justified.



And surveys conducted within the framework of these studies show that low incomes are the main factor of corruption. Of course, there are many reasons for corruption crimes, and they may not always be economic. However, when studying the personality of a criminal, scientists emphasize taking into account the individual's attitude to material goods and a specific strategy for accumulating and creating wealth. In a number of cases, legal literature also contains exceptions to the idea that corruption crimes are committed only for malicious reasons. Criminological studies show that corruption crimes are committed for reasons unrelated to materiality, for example, "gaining self-confidence," testing the criminal's strength [13].

Another important factor in shaping the personality of individuals who commit corruption crimes should also be taken into account. That is, the effectiveness and rigor of anti-corruption activities also have a significant impact on the personality of potential criminals. We know that research shows that punishment reduces crime. This shows that these are resources that can be lost. However, in order to be punished, the effectiveness of activities aimed at identifying corruption and bringing them to justice is of decisive importance. Research shows that the effectiveness of anti-corruption activities, identifying cases of corruption and the inevitability of bringing them to justice shape the personality of the criminal. If a person who wants to commit a corruption crime believes in his observations that the commission of a corruption act is not sufficiently controlled, cannot be proven and ultimately will not be brought to justice, the likelihood of committing a corruption act increases by 53% [14]. In another study, 36% of respondents (convicted people) said they believed they would never be caught for a corruption crime [15]. That is, they believed that anti-corruption agencies could not detect these actions while they were committing corrupt acts, and it can be said that this belief shaped their personality and made them commit crimes. It should also be noted that the level of punishment and legal certainty in justice are important factors in the formation of criminal behavior of persons who have committed corruption crimes. Criminological studies [16], in particular, surveys conducted in the Russian Federation have shown that almost a third of those who committed corruption crimes were guided by the fact that punishment would bring less harm than the benefit of corruption. If we summarize all the above factors: a) malicious behavior and greed for wealth, b) confidence that the crime will not be solved, c) hopes for the possibility of mitigating the punishment even if it is discovered (due to the uncertainty of justice), the complexity of proof) We believe that it sufficiently describes the aspect. Also, when studying the personality of persons who committed corruption crimes, the literature distinguishes between "lower" and "higher" ("elite") corrupt officials [17], since it is emphasized that there are significant differences in their personalities, including psychological characteristics. High-level corrupt offenders are usually highly influential, highly skilled, vigilant, and have positive moral and ethical characteristics, while low-level corrupt officials may have low moral characteristics, relevant knowledge, skills, and influence. Of course, this rule is not universal, but requires special attention due to numerous patterns. This is especially relevant in the field of preventing and combating corruption crimes, since high-ranking officials with high knowledge, skills, and moral qualities are usually considered immune to corruption and may be far beyond control.

The crime of bribery is predominantly committed in the civil service, that is, 65 (71%) of the 91 corruption crimes committed in 2021 were committed by officials of governing bodies that are part of the system of state executive bodies. As for the characteristics of the person committing corruption crimes, this corruption crime is committed mainly by men in 84% of cases. This also means that there is a higher proportion of men among officials, and also confirms that men commit corruption crimes more often than women. Research by Russian scientists also noted that, although the ratio of women to men among officials there is very close, 80% of corruption crimes are committed by men [18]. A comprehensive study of gender and corruption in the European Union by the scholar M. Agerberk also shows that women are less tolerant of corruption. They have been shown to pay fewer bribes and commit fewer crimes [19]. Also, the persons who committed corruption crimes are officials of the first and second levels in the system of executive bodies, which indicates that they have a high level of education, and their age is average and older (35-40 years). This criminological analysis allows us to roughly determine the average criminological portrait of a person who committed corruption crimes in the sphere of public service in Uzbekistan. According to him, corruption crimes in the public service



(in the system of management of executive bodies) are committed mainly by middle-aged men with higher education.

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