

is because the institutions in charge of countering corruption have only started analyzing it in the last few years, due to the contemporary context that police corruption in Austria is situated. It must be noted that despite this recent escalation in police corruption prevalence, Austria still remains a country that is characterized by a low number of corruption cases compared to other countries throughout the world. The economic security of Austria has allowed the police to develop internal control measures that are necessary for identifying and combating corruption. Established internal control measures include the Office for Internal Affairs, the Office for Public Affairs, as well as the Office of the Ombudsman. These institutional bodies, coupled together with the high degree of intolerance toward corruption amongst Austrian citizens, and the stable nature of the Austrian economy, appear to facilitate the foundations for a positive framework needed in order to mitigate and eradicate police corruption throughout Austria.

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CORRUPTION IN INDIA

Corruption in India is a serious national problem that influences the country's economy and the credibility of central, state and local government agencies. A study conducted by Transparency International in 2016 recorded that about 50% of Indians had paid bribes to get a job done in a public office. India ranks in 79th place out of 176 countries according to the Corruption Perceptions Index of Transparency International.

Corruption is known as dishonest or fraudulent behavior by those in power. Corruption can include giving or accepting bribes or gifts, double dealing, manipulating elections, diverting funds, laundering money and some other things.

There are many causes of corruption in India and they are quite complex. The most important factor is the nature of a human being. People in general have a great thirst for luxuries and comforts, so they get themselves involved in all unscrupulous activities which result in monetary or material benefits. Moral and spiritual values are not given sufficient importance in educational system, which is highly responsible for the deterioration of the society. Corruption is partly connected with small salaries paid to officials being employed in the government sector that force them to earn money by illegal ways. Low job opportunities make plenty of people in India engage in

various corrupt practices to get the job offer. They give bribes and then criticize the corrupt officials. There is no unity among the public to stop corruption.

Corruption in India mostly occurs due to excessive regulations, complicated tax and licensing systems, numerous government departments with opaque bureaucracy and discretionary powers, monopoly of government controlled institutions on certain goods and services delivery, and the lack of transparent laws and processes. Corruption in India is a result of the connection between officials, politicians and criminals. Corruption has become something respectable in India, because respectable people are involved in it.

Beyond all doubt, the punishments imposed for corrupt acts are inadequate. Those who are caught red-handed or found guilty do not get strict penalties. First they are suspended for a few weeks or months and then they are appointed to the same position in another location.

The question how to reduce corruption is constantly arising in India. Here are some possible ways to solve the problem. First of all, strong and stringent laws need to be enacted which give no room for the guilty to escape. Moreover, establishment of special courts for speedy justice can be a huge positive aspect. Much time should not elapse between the registration of a case and the delivery of judgment. Unfortunately the police are perceived to be corrupt in India. Corruption in the police at all levels of their interaction with the public has left the latter with little faith in this institution, which is supposed to be a protector and guardian of the security of the people.

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Fighting Corruption in the US

The most determined policy in the fight against corruption by means of legislative means is the United States. At the international level it is recognized that the criminal legislation of this country contains a broader concept of criminal corruption than in Europe, which pays no less attention to the problem of corruption. US law provides for punishment for active and passive bribery in the form of a fine, the amount of which is calculated by a triple bribe size, or imprisonment up to 15 years. Both can be combined by court order. For stimulating the commission of lawful actions by an official, i.e. for giving and receiving "tips", US law provides for a fine, the size of