

Philosophical Analysis of Modern Corruption Relations

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Abstract: This article reflects the role of civil society institutions in the fight against corruption in Uzbekistan. Civil society plays a huge role in the fight against corruption. At the same time, the role of the law in the fight against corruption is important. In general, it is advisable to increase the effectiveness of social partnership with non-governmental organizations and civil society institutions in strengthening the system of governance in the country.

Keywords: corruption, bribery, conventions, "public control", "consumer basket", civic duty, non-governmental organizations.

INTRODUCTION

Corruption and corrupt practices, which are considered a threat to the life of the state and society, consist of interpersonal, interpersonal relationships, which are determined by the categories of individuality, privacy, and generality. Therefore, it is considered appropriate to study this process through the typology of relationships.

Introduction

Internationally, various definitions of the concept of corruption are being put forward. In particular, "corruption is a bribe and any other act of a person held accountable in the public or private sector that violates the obligations arising from his social position. A public official, a private employee, an independent agent or other similar status and aimed at obtaining any kind of improper advantage for himself or another person" is a definition that reflects the interests of the person [1]. Accordingly, the UN has adopted more than a dozen documents on the fight against this terrible crime. In addition, the international community is concerned that, despite the fact that more than a dozen documents have been signed by the Council of Europe and the European Union, within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other international organizations, they do not produce the intended effect.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHOD

Corruption is a crime committed by officials and managers for personal gain by using their official authority, and such activity is manifested in society as a secret process. In fact, the intended purpose of corruption is to achieve benefits by satisfying the needs of citizens in order to realize personal interests based on the use of a certain leadership position in the state, and to obtain income in the form of money or goods in violation of the law.

Everyone should not forget that it is not always the officials who initiate corruption, but the entrepreneurs themselves can also be its initiators. Currently, corruption in the field of state administration and other bodies has become one of the most important problems in many

countries of the world. An important feature of such crimes is that often, in places, corruption is carried out by law enforcement officers or high-ranking officials in state administration.

In many countries, including Uzbekistan, this type of criminal activity exists, and it is especially encouraging to apply uncompromising measures against state and public administration officials who themselves become perpetrators of corruption and commit serious crimes such as abuse of office. The terrible picture of the evil of corruption in the world is also reflected in the United Nations database on the fight against corruption in all countries, which assesses that "Corruption is the prioritization of personal interests in all activities and the use of state power for one's own needs" [2. 65].

Accordingly, the UN has adopted more than a dozen documents on combating this heinous crime. In addition, despite the fact that more than a dozen documents have been signed by the Council of Europe and the European Union, within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other international organizations, the international community is concerned that they are not producing the intended effect.

Such social consciousness shows the existence of corruption in organizations that operate in the non-state or private sectors, which are closely related to state administration. In fact, the charter of each organization stipulates the fight against corruption-related processes. However, as a result of the head of some organization prioritizing his personal interests, state property is plundered. Such a worldview is often implemented as a result of the appropriation of state material resources at low prices in exchange for receiving loans from state or non-state commercial banks for a specific purpose or by paying bribes.

Corruption in public administration manifests itself in three main forms. They are:

- based on the social environment, an official uses his position to commit illegal acts through acquaintances or relatives;
- it is based on the fact that some people, for their own purposes, make a person in a position dependent on them in exchange for a bribe and thus benefit from it. This manifests itself in the illegal use of various types of gifts or rewards;
- in this form of corruption, criminal activity is the main goal, in which the paths leading an official to a crime are gradually implemented. As a result, the official commits this crime without realizing it or realizing it. This philosophical view of corruption ends with several people committing organized crime, either voluntarily or involuntarily [3].

DISCUSSION

The most common form of corruption in public administration and society is mainly related to bribery and bribery. Elections often involve bribery by some elected officials to policy-making entities.

In the process of corruption, the abuse of one's position and use of one's official position to get into the whirlpool of social vices of society, the illegal appropriation of money of a certain person or the state, is reflected in the economy of almost all countries today. The heads of large corporations, officials in state and public administration, leaders of political groups, and civil servants also participate in this process for direct benefit. Some state officials appropriate certain state privileges to develop their corporations, sometimes in order to benefit, they pursue their own interests based on pressure on the media. In particular, many civil servants are used by some officials or their close people to achieve their own goals for the sake of profit.

The negative impact of corruption on public administration is that a public servant, using his position in various ways to create situations that hinder the development of society and hinder the future of the people, contributes to the spread of corruption. As a result, corruption directly leads to the disarray of society and the loss of citizens' trust in the governance system. He expressed his views on reducing the impact of corruption on public administration and ensuring

transparency in all areas of society that serves the interests of people. Therefore, we can also understand that the fight against corruption has always been one of the urgent social problems in public administration reforms. We know from history that the first manifestations of corruption appeared long ago, and there are opinions that it originated from giving gifts in the form of things to chieftains to increase their status in the tribe. This process was widely practiced in society as a common practice at that time. However, as states gradually emerge, these habits begin to influence state and social governance in new ways, hindering national development [4].

RESULTS

Inequality in the social and economic life of the state - such an economic environment in the state leads to an increase in the standard of living and social problems of the population, and sometimes to an increase or decrease in market prices contrary to the law. This provides the necessary conditions for the population to resort to corruption in society.

Our President Sh. Mirziyoyev, speaking about this, notes that the vice of corruption discredits state power and seriously hinders economic growth and entrepreneurship. "In our society, it is emphasized that work should be carried out based on the principle of "Law and justice are a priority, punishment for crime is inevitable", and the rights of every citizen should be protected. Among the notable works in this direction, it should be noted that a comprehensive system has been created in our country to prevent this vice. The adoption of the Law "On Combating Corruption" made it possible to unite the forces and capabilities of the state apparatus and civil society institutions in the fight against this dangerous vice" [5. P. 23-24]. In order to prevent negative vices in social spheres in society, in particular, to reduce the tendency to corruption, legal reforms are being implemented in educational institutions, neighborhoods and organizations. These campaigns were aimed directly at strengthening the people's trust in the ideology existing in society, ensuring that human interests prevail over all else, and ensuring that the people live a clean and honest life.

The United Nations has also recognized that the influence of the shadow economy on state and social governance has led to the emergence of immoral relations in many countries of the world, and as a result, the threat of corruption to human life is increasing. Therefore, on December 9, 2003, the UN hosted a 3-day international conference on the prevention of corruption in the Mexican city of Merida. More than 100 participating countries signed the International Convention against Corruption. At this conference, December 9 was designated as the "International Anti-Corruption Day" worldwide. The goal of this Convention is to unite all countries in the fight against corruption in the world, in particular, to reduce international crime, the threat of religious extremism and terrorism, and to combat various evils that threaten humanity [6].

As a result of studying the content and nature of our state's reforms in implementing this process, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Firstly, today, every country in the world is putting forward its own views on the prevention of corrupt practices. In such a process, it is appropriate, first of all, to bring the conventions issued by the UN to the wider public, and to arm those who hold leadership positions in state and public administration with a sense of loyalty to the Motherland and confidence in the future, with a high spirit of humanity;

Secondly, in the fight against corruption in society, it is not always the official who takes the initiative in committing corruption, moreover, some individuals or legal entities themselves become the initiators. In many countries, including Uzbekistan, there are such cases of corruption, especially when state and public administration officials themselves become perpetrators of corruption, abuse their positions, and commit dangerous crimes, and take measures against them;

Thirdly, as can be seen from the form of corruption cases, an official often commits illegal acts through acquaintances or relatives. Sometimes various types of gifts or rewards are used illegally. In some cases, the paths leading an official to a crime are gradually implemented, and the official commits this crime without realizing it;

Fourth, according to the typology of corrupt relations, the most common form of corruption in society is the appropriation of state or enterprise funds in exchange for the illegal use of existing opportunities in the field of public administration. To prevent such a process, strengthening the spirit of law-abiding citizens of all societies, strengthening national values and religious beliefs, is an important objective and subjective factor.

CONCLUSION

The dualistic nature of laws in society - that is, the intersection of the interests of a citizen or a civil servant in these laws, on this basis, various criminal goals can be achieved through the law. This creates opportunities for some corruption crimes to escape punishment or to be mitigated based on legal sanctions. Such socially dangerous laws can be used by judges more often for their own benefit.

The lack of legal literacy and philosophical observation among citizens often results in citizens not fully understanding their rights and failing to deeply analyze the existing laws of society, which allows leaders to create broad conditions for their own benefit.

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