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CORRUPTION IS AN ENEMY OF SOCIETY'S DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Corruption leads first of all to injustice, inequality and public discontent, violation of the criteria of justice in society. In some countries, reporters have established the most effective public scrutiny in the fight against corruption. Therefore, it is necessary to support the activities of several strong periodicals in our country. The absence of development without criticism must be inculcated in the minds of citizens. These "invisible hands" underlie the opening and closing of dozens of joint ventures every year. First in the West, then in Asia, the issue is deepening, and as the area, scale and level of the "disease" in society is growing, it is necessary to think about what to do. Corruption is a threat to development, a dangerous crime that threatens security, and the fight against this scourge should be the work of all of us, not just the relevant authorities.

KEYWORDS

Corruption, bribery, greed, "Invisible hands", "Disease" zone, negatively affects development.

INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a comprehensive concept, and it cannot be ignored that it has become a daily activity of some layers, categories, and groups of the society, and it is connected with each other. In this matter, researchers have been writing for a long time that the law

enforcement agencies of the state should be more alert and intelligent, as well as non-governmental organizations, various commissions, journalists, and the independent judicial system should work more actively. Especially politicians, sociologists,

psychologists, historians, state bodies, political parties, and most importantly, practitioners will have to concentrate on analyzing the issue and finding a solution.

"Corruption (corruption) is the refusal of the representatives of the authorities to achieve their personal interests from the standards of behavior accepted in society".

Corruption, first of all, leads to injustice, inequality and public dissatisfaction in society, which cannot but negatively affect the results of reforms in all spheres; secondly, the lack of legal consciousness and legal culture among our citizens, the inability to protect their rights increases the violation of the standard of justice in society; thirdly, political institutions and public organizations are hindering our progress due to the fact that they lag behind the demands of the times in terms of form, content, and democratic criteria.

It is a sad fact that the phenomenon, which is simply called bribery and corruption in the broad sense, is hitting the roots of all reforms. We can say that corruption is the factor that brings the biggest negative wave to the indicator of macroeconomic development.

Judging from the analysis of the problems related to human consciousness and worldview in the state and society, we will have to suffer a lot in the fight against the evil of corruption inherited from the former union.

The reason is that the hierarchical system, which operates strictly from top to bottom, is not yet fully operational. However, this natural process should not be artificially slowed down or stopped under the pressure of certain forces. In this regard, it is necessary to use the rich experience of developed countries. In some countries, reporters-journalists have established the most effective public control in the fight against corruption. Hence, with several strong prime-time press releases and television specials broadcast almost daily (whether big or small), it is certain that many people will be alert. It should be instilled in the minds of citizens that there is no development without criticism.

The problem of instilling tolerance in the minds of teenagers and young people who study in the education system is a priority area in society. Our greatest weakness is that the idea that "bribery cannot be overcome in society" has been formed in the minds of young people. If we do not correct and move in this regard, the evil of corruption will continue to overshadow the reputation of our nation. It will be difficult for us to achieve our goal if we do not carry out more educational and propaganda work in the family, kindergarten, and school to teach the mind and spirit of our sons and daughters that greed and bribery are not only bad vices, but also the reason for the decline of our society and the backwardness of our economy.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Looking back, corruption probably has its historical roots in the practice of giving gifts for good. But the expensive gift set the man apart from other suitors and helped ensure that his request was granted. Therefore, it was customary to pay the leader even in primitive societies.

The Arthashastra (4th century BC), an ancient Indian treatise on the art of government, states that the king's most important task is to combat the theft of money. The pamphlet listed 40 ways to steal government property and concluded that "it is easier to predict the path of birds in the sky than the tricks of cunning officials".

As the state apparatus became more complex and the power of the central government increased, professional officials appeared who, according to the plan of the rulers, had to be satisfied only with fixed salaries. In practice, officials used their positions to secretly increase their income. Despite harsh punishments for corruption, the fight against it did not bring the desired results. Fortunately, the most dangerous crimes were prevented, but corruption at the level of bribes was widespread.

Ancient Egyptian pharaohs faced similar problems. They had a huge bureaucratic apparatus of officials, which allowed them to create lawlessness and arbitrariness over the free peasants, artisans and even the military nobility.

From the end of the 18th century, there was a turning point in the society's attitude to corruption in the West. Liberal reforms were carried out under the slogan that state power exists for the benefit of the people subject to it, so subjects would support the government in exchange for strict compliance with the laws by officials.

In particular, according to the US Constitution adopted in 1787, bribery is one of the specified crimes against which the President of the United States can be impeached. By this time, society began to influence the quality of work of the state apparatus more and more. As regulation by political parties and government has increased, episodes of collusion between political elites and big business have become more frequent. Nevertheless, in the 19th and 20th centuries, the level of corruption in developed countries decreased compared to the rest of the world. A new stage in the evolution of corruption in developed countries was the beginning of the 19th and 20th centuries. On the one hand, another strengthening of state regulation and, accordingly, the power of officials has begun. On the other hand, a large private business appeared, which began to move to "buying the state" in the competitive struggle. As political parties grew in importance in developed countries (especially in Western Europe after World War II), party corruption developed when large firms and multinational corporations paid

politicians personally into party coffers, not because they lobbied for their interests.

In the second half of the 20th century, corruption became an international problem. Abroad, corporate bribery of high-ranking officials is widespread. Corruption in one country has led to negative effects on the development of many countries. Even in the December 31, 1995 issue of the "Financial Times" magazine, 1995 was declared "the year of corruption". In order to promote corruption as a social evil, the United Nations Organization established the "International Anti-Corruption Day". In the preamble of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, problems that threaten the stability and security of society as a result of corruption are based on the fact that it undermines democratic institutions and moral values, justice, sustainable development and the rule of law. It can be said that in the modern world, corruption has been considered a serious and urgent problem for almost all countries.

Significant corruption has its own complexity, which can be summarized as follows:

division of corruption into state corruption (corruption of state officials), commercial corruption (corruption of company leaders), political corruption (corruption of politicians) depending on the subject of corruption;

the initiation of corruption relations is by the request of a bribe on the initiative of an official or by the applicant;

depending on the subject of corruption, the briber is in the form of an individual bribe (from a citizen), a business bribe (from a law firm), a criminal bribe (by criminal entrepreneurs, for example, drug mafia);

in the form of exchange of money and services (sponsorship, kinship) depending on the form of the bribe-taker's profit from corruption;

decentralized corruption depending on the degree of centralization of corrupt relations (each briber acts on his own initiative);

centralized corruption in the form of "bottom-up" (bribes regularly received by lower officials are distributed between them and higher officials), centralized corruption "top-down" (bribes regularly received by high-ranking officials are partially transferred to their subordinates);

depending on the degree of spread of corruption relations, in the form of basic corruption (at the lower and middle levels of power), high-level corruption (among high-ranking officials and politicians), international corruption (in the field of world economic relations);

depending on the level of regularity of corruption relations, it can be episodic, systemic (institutional)

and kleptocracy (corruption as an integral part of power relations).

Today, the main reason for the manifestation of corruption is the tolerance of the population, not being afraid of losing future profits by engaging in such work, using the opportunity for an official to choose an option of behavior that can positively and negatively solve the question posed to him, Lameness in terms of rights and obligations, i.e. lack of knowledge of rights and obligations of persons performing management functions in official, commercial or other organizations, weak legal consciousness of citizens in general, lack of appropriate management control over the actions of an official can be cited. The problem of corruption, eliminating its various manifestations and preventing its spread, developing and implementing effective methods of combating corruption is a very urgent issue.

We cannot turn a blind eye to the fact that effective actions are being taken against the development curve. Hundreds of studies are being conducted by experts, various institutes and international organizations to determine the causes of corruption and to find optimal ways to fight against it. Specific ratings are being created and various indicators and numbers are being recorded. Even formulas of various forms of corruption are being developed. So far, there is no single solution that works for all nations in the

fight against this evil. The point is that the true root of corruption changes with the geography of its origin.

In the second half of the 20th century, it was widely believed that corruption is good for the development of society in less developed countries. Because the laws in these countries are not properly developed, officials are appointed to positions in incomprehensible ways. In such a situation, people have no choice but to pay bribes to promote business and remove artificial barriers.

However, by the 21st century, most scientists have recognized that corruption does more harm than good. On top of that, saying that the corruption situation is good actually led to the postponement of the task of improving and developing the public sector.

In particular, the presence of corruption in the economic sphere has a permanent negative impact on the following processes:

- Inefficient distribution and spending of state funds and resources;
- increase in time and material expenses in conducting business;
- to the increase in prices;
- the deterioration of the competitive environment and the fact that the rules of the game are not the same for everyone;

- to the growth of the secret economy and the reduction of tax revenues;
- leads to the deterioration of the investment environment, a decrease in investments and a decrease in the efficiency of the country's economy in general.

CONCLUSION

Corruption is a cruel obstacle to the functioning of the market economy system, bilateral and multilateral cooperation between countries, business and investment development. Corruption is a cruel obstacle to the functioning of the market economy system, bilateral and multilateral cooperation between countries, business and investment development. It seems that the real reasons for the decrease in foreign investment in a country with a high level of corruption can be found in this dangerous vice.

First in the West, and later in Asian countries, this issue deepens, and the territory, scope and level of the "disease" in society is increasing, and the question of what should be done arises. What will be done to reduce the impact of such a scourge, which is taking over the world and affecting the economy of countries?!

The issue of corruption and national development is more important and urgent than ever for the fate of the country, the future of the country. The reason is

that the people of our country work day and night to restore the material and spiritual wealth lost during the century-long colonial period, to develop the economy, and to preserve the national identity.

It is possible to achieve national development by preserving the spirit of the people, strengthening religious values, and instilling the ideology of patriotism into the mind. After all, freedom and full use of the rich opportunity created by freedom will depend closely on solving the problem of corruption in Uzbekistan, and on the extent to which the three authorities adhere to the principle of mutual restraint.

In short, since corruption is a dangerous crime that threatens development and security, fighting against this evil should be the work of all of us, not only the relevant bodies. Therefore, it is necessary for us to conclude for ourselves, to build the future together without corruption, for this we must educate ourselves first, and fight together to eliminate any appearance of corruption.

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