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ANALYSIS OF LEGAL MECHANISMS FOR COMBATING CORRUPTION IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The article is an analytical study of the legal mechanisms used in the fight against corruption within the framework of socio-philosophical analysis. The author examines modern approaches to the fight against corruption based on social and philosophical concepts such as justice, responsibility, and moral values. The article discusses the effectiveness of various legal instruments and mechanisms, including legislative acts, administrative procedures and international agreements, in the context of their compliance with social and philosophical principles. The author also analyzes the obstacles and challenges faced by legal mechanisms to combat corruption, including corruption in law enforcement and judicial structures, lack of transparency and lack of consideration of public interests. In conclusion, the article offers recommendations for improving legal mechanisms in order to more effectively combat corruption based on a socio-philosophical approach.

KEYWORDS

Corruption, legal mechanisms, socio-philosophical analysis, ethics and morality, legislation, institutional structure, corrupt practices, public administration, public opinion, political culture, transparency and openness, legal responsibility.

INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a phenomenon that permeates all spheres of public life, having a negative impact on economic development, social stability and trust in government institutions. Various tools are used in the

fight against corruption, including legal mechanisms, which in turn require constant analysis and improvement[1]. This article will analyze the legal mechanisms of the fight against corruption in the

context of a socio-philosophical approach. Corruption is the abuse of power, position, or resources for personal gain. It penetrates into various fields of activity, ranging from government institutions to business and education. Corruption undermines the foundations of democracy, threatens the rights and freedoms of citizens, distorts competitive relations in the market, reduces the quality of services provided and the investment climate, which ultimately leads to a deterioration in the quality of life of the population.

Legal mechanisms to combat corruption include the development and adoption of special laws, as well as the creation of institutions and mechanisms for their implementation. Among the main tools are:

The development and adoption of laws aimed at curbing corruption is an important element in the fight against this phenomenon. Such legislative acts include anti-corruption laws, codes of conduct for civil servants, as well as laws on transparency and openness in government and commercial structures.

In order to effectively combat corruption, it is necessary to create specialized bodies that are engaged in its prevention, detection and punishment. These bodies may include anti-corruption services, commissions, judicial authorities and others.

Ensuring access to information on the activities of government and commercial structures helps to prevent corruption. This includes public discussion of draft laws, open tenders and contests, as well as the declaration of income and property of officials.

Socio-philosophical analysis of the problem of corruption

The socio-philosophical analysis of corruption includes the study of its roots in society, as well as the mechanisms that support or prevent its spread. It is based on an understanding of the social and cultural factors that shape attitudes towards corruption and determine the effectiveness of the applied anti-corruption measures.

Factors contributing to corruption:

In societies where there is no clear ethical framework and norms of behavior, corruption can flourish because individuals tend to act in their own interests. Limited access to information and lack of control mechanisms can contribute to secretive transactions and corruption schemes.

Factors preventing corruption:

In societies with an active civil society, where people are aware of their rights and responsibilities, corruption is resisted and criticized.

Strong institutions of public administration and law and order: The presence of effective and independent institutions capable of suppressing corruption is an important factor in the fight against corruption.

Corruption is a phenomenon that has a devastating impact on society, undermines trust in government, distorts market relations and weakens public administration institutions[2]. In the light of socio-philosophical analysis, corruption is considered not only as a crime, but also as a result of socio-cultural and political processes rooted in the peculiarities of the social structure and value system of society. The socio-philosophical approach to understanding corruption involves considering it in the context of broad social processes such as historical, cultural, economic and

political. The focus of this analysis is on the relationship between corruption and social institutions, norms and values of society.

Corruption occurs when there is an imbalance between power and responsibility, as well as a lack of transparency and accountability in resource management[3]. This phenomenon is closely related to the low level of trust in public administration institutions and the general level of development of democracy in the country.

Legal mechanisms to combat corruption

Legislation: The adoption of laws aimed at preventing and punishing corruption plays a key role in combating this phenomenon. This includes the adoption of anti-corruption laws, mechanisms for regulating financial flows, as well as strengthening transparency in public procurement and contracts.

Anti-corruption institutions and bodies: The creation of specialized bodies, such as anti-corruption agencies, commissions and special courts, plays an important role in ensuring effective anti-corruption. These institutions monitor, investigate and prosecute corruption crimes.

International cooperation: The fight against corruption requires not only national efforts, but also international cooperation. Multilateral agreements, exchange of information and experience, as well as support from international organizations play an important role in the effective fight against cross-border corruption.

Socio-philosophical analysis of the effectiveness of legal mechanisms

Although legal mechanisms are an important tool in the fight against corruption, their effectiveness is often limited by socio-cultural and political factors[4]. For example, the lack of independence of the judicial system, weak interaction between various anti-corruption institutions and insufficient accountability of the authorities can undermine anti-corruption efforts.

Socio-philosophical analysis allows us to see that corruption is often the result of deeper social problems such as inequality, injustice and lack of democratic institutions[5]. Therefore, the fight against corruption requires not only the adoption of anti-corruption laws, but also broad social and political reforms aimed at strengthening the rule of law, protecting citizens' rights and increasing confidence in State institutions.

Corruption is a phenomenon that threatens the foundations of the rule of law, democracy and social justice. Its presence has a devastating effect on the economy, social relations and public confidence in government institutions. In this regard, the problem of fighting corruption is becoming a priority for many countries around the world. This article will analyze the legal mechanisms of the fight against corruption, taking into account the socio-philosophical approach.

Corruption: definition and features

Before considering legal mechanisms to combat corruption, it is necessary to understand the very nature of this phenomenon. Corruption is the abuse of official position or power for personal gain or enrichment, which is contrary to the interests of society and the norms of the law. It manifests itself in various spheres – from public administration to business and everyday life[6]. It is important to note

that corruption is not limited only to individual officials or groups of people, but can be systemic and affect various levels of society. This causes serious social and economic consequences, such as inequality, distrust of government, infringement of citizens' rights and inhibition of economic development.

The fight against corruption requires a comprehensive approach that includes both social and cultural changes and the adoption of effective legal measures.

One of the main mechanisms for combating corruption is the creation of legislation that establishes strict standards and penalties for corruption crimes. In addition, many countries are creating special anti-corruption bodies responsible for investigating and suppressing acts of corruption[7]. The principles of transparency and openness play an important role in preventing corruption. Public access to information about the activities of state and public organizations facilitates control over their actions and reduces opportunities for corruption schemes.

An important aspect of the fight against corruption is the development of ethical norms and values in society. This includes educating citizens in the spirit of responsibility, honesty and respect for the law. Education plays a key role in this process, helping to form the right attitude towards corruption among the younger generation. Corruption often crosses borders and requires joint efforts of various countries to combat it. International cooperation in the field of legal assistance, exchange of information and experience is an important tool in the fight against cross-border corruption. A socio-philosophical analysis of corruption helps to understand its roots and causes, as well as identify ways to overcome it. This approach highlights the role of social institutions, cultural values,

and structural issues in shaping and maintaining corrupt practices.

It is important to realize that corruption is often the result of inequality, injustice and a lack of democratic institutions. The socio-philosophical analysis emphasizes the need to change public relations, the fair allocation of resources and the strengthening of democratic institutions as the main methods of combating corruption[8]. The fight against corruption requires not only the adoption of legal measures, but also changes in social, cultural and economic conditions. Socio-philosophical analysis helps to understand the underlying causes of corruption and develop effective strategies to overcome it. However, success in this struggle depends on the active participation of citizens, State and public institutions, as well as global cooperation at the international level.

Corruption is an acute social phenomenon that penetrates into various spheres of public life, destroying trust in government institutions, violating the principles of justice and hindering development. The fight against corruption is one of the most important tasks for developing and developed societies. Legal mechanisms play a key role in this struggle, but their effectiveness depends not only on the laws themselves, but also on the socio-philosophical context in which they are applied. Before analyzing the legal mechanisms for combating corruption, it is necessary to understand the nature of this phenomenon in a socio-philosophical context. Corruption, according to social philosophy, is not limited only to the actions of individuals, but is the result of systemic defects in society. It thrives where there are no clear standards of ethics and responsibility, as well as where corrupt institutions are punished.

From the point of view of social philosophy, corruption reflects the imbalance in society between political power and the people, as well as between wealth and poverty. Therefore, the fight against corruption requires not only legal mechanisms, but also social and economic changes aimed at strengthening democracy, justice and equality. There are many legal instruments aimed at combating corruption. Among them are anti-corruption laws, anti-corruption agencies, lawsuits, control and transparency mechanisms in government institutions, as well as measures to raise ethical standards among officials and businessmen.

However, the effectiveness of these mechanisms may be limited if they are not supported by social norms and values. For example, anti-corruption laws may be powerless if there is a culture of tolerance towards corruption in society or if there are mechanisms to evade punishment. From the point of view of socio-philosophical analysis, the effectiveness of legal mechanisms to combat corruption depends on their interaction with social factors. It is important that these mechanisms are not only legislated, but also receive support and trust from society.

This means that in addition to developing strict laws and organizing specialized anti-corruption structures, it is necessary to actively work on the formation of an anti-corruption culture. This can be achieved through education, promotion of the values of honesty and responsibility, as well as through the participation of public organizations and citizens in the control of government and business. The fight against corruption is a complex and multifaceted process that requires an integrated approach and the interaction of various instruments, including legal, social and cultural mechanisms. In the context of socio-philosophical analysis, legal mechanisms for combating corruption

are not considered in isolation, but interact with a wide range of social factors that determine their effectiveness and impact on society. Only by combining the efforts of legal institutions and social actors can significant results be achieved in the fight against corruption and create a more just and prosperous society.

CONCLUSION

In the context of socio-philosophical analysis, corruption is considered as a multi-layered phenomenon associated with socio-cultural, economic and political processes. The fight against corruption requires a comprehensive approach that includes not only the adoption of anti-corruption laws and the creation of specialized institutions, but also broad social and political reforms aimed at strengthening democracy, the rule of law and the protection of citizens' rights.

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