

# Anti-Corruption Culture: Reforms And Main Directions Socio-Philosophical Analysis

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**Abstract:** Corruption as a phenomenon has been familiar to people since ancient times. It is not one of the oldest, but it is also not a relatively young phenomenon of social reality. For about seven centuries, history has taught us that in the course of civilization mankind has been quite successful in fighting this evil. But even at the beginning of the third millennium, we humans have not yet succeeded in eradicating corruption in the full sense of the word. Corruption is a self-perpetuating phenomenon that exists within public life and has no national or territorial borders. This concept testifies to its imperfection and weakness and arises from the "bowels" of the state, the low legal culture of not only officials, but also society as a whole. After all, officials are a part of society. At the same time, corruption is one of the elements of the "legal" shadow life.

**Keywords:** corruption lobbying, the concept of corruption; the essence of corruption; signs of corruption. corruption, society, state, public service. the concept corruption in the criminal law understanding.

Corruption as a phenomenon has been familiar to people since ancient times. It is not one of the oldest, but it is also not a relatively young phenomenon of social reality. For about seven centuries, history has taught us that in the course of civilization mankind has been quite successful in fighting this evil. But even at the beginning of the third millennium, we humans have not yet succeeded in eradicating corruption in the full sense of the word.

Since ancient times, power and corruption have been inseparable. Throughout history, corruption has evolved in parallel with the evolution of the state. While at the dawn of statehood, paying a priest, leader or warlord for personal recourse to their assistance was considered a universal norm, later, as the state apparatus became more complex, professional officials began to receive only a fixed income officially - which meant that bribes moved into the realm of the shadow economy.

The first mention of corruption (and, accordingly, the fight against it) can be attributed to the second half of the 24th century BC, when Urukagina, the king of the ancient Sumerian city of Lagash in modern Iraq, reformed the state administration in order to curb numerous abuses of his officials and judges. However, the fight against corruption in the ancient world usually did not bring the desired results, especially in the eastern despotisms. According to the author of the ancient Indian treatise Arthashastra[4], "it is easier to guess the way of the birds in the sky than the tricks of cunning officials. Corruption reached its apogee during the decadence of antiquity in the Roman Empire and became one of the reasons of its collapse. The word "corruption" has its Latin origin; corrumpere means "to corrupt, to spoil, to damage".

The world was changing and so was the scale of corruption. Globalisation and the development of the world economy have enabled corruption to spread internationally and become one of the most widespread and dangerous phenomena[5].

The definitions of corruption considered allow us to conclude that the following:

I. Having analyzed the existing definitions of corruption, set forth both in international legislation and in the national legal system, we come to the conclusion that there is no universally accepted definition of corruption does not really exist;

II. The analysis of the definitions given above allows us to identify the features of corruption that must be reflected in the national legislation. The main signs are: the social essence of corruption (Example: degradation of power), normative nature of acts of corruption (Example: Prohibited by norms of law), selfish the normative nature of acts of corruption (Example: prohibited by the rules of law) and selfish motivation of their action;

III. The structure of acts of corruption includes not only the structure of acts of corruption includes not only crimes of corruption but also other types of offences (such as the structure of acts of corruption

includes not only crimes of corruption but also offences (administrative, disciplinary, civil law), which contributes to the the structure of acts of corruption includes not only crimes of corruption, but also offences (administrative, disciplinary, civil and legal) that facilitate criminal law's implementation of the maximum criminalization of In a preventive sense, to form an effective system of anti-corruption policy an effective system of anti-corruption policy of the state;

IV. The above-mentioned international legal documents refer to Corruption is defined in the above-mentioned international legal documents as abuse of authority in connection with the above-mentioned international legal documents refer to corruption as selfish abuse of power in state, municipal and private spheres, different forms of bribery and corruption of public officials who perform managerial functions, as well as illegal actions of such persons in own interests in connection with the exercise of their powers.

Further, the author proposes to study the existing types and forms in which it is manifested, which in turn will make it possible to determine the scale of this phenomenon and to identify the areas most susceptible to corruption

For example, the first mention of corruption in the system of public service, which is reflected in the oldest known monument of statehood - the archives of ancient Babylon - dates back to the second half of the XXIV century BC.e. In the era of the Sumerians and Semites, the King of Lagash, Urukagina (Uruinimgina), reformed the state administration "in order to curb the abuses of his officials and judges judges, reduce the extortions and burdens of temple personnel, protect the temple temple possessions from encroachment by the royal administration, and to reduce and orderly payments for rituals." [3]. King Hammurabi continued the work of King Laghasha (19th century B.C.), whose activities are reflected in the texts of his laws:

"(§ 5). If a judge shall try a court case, render a decision, produce a deed of seal, and then change his decision, that judge shall be found guilty of change of judgment, and he shall pay the amount of the suit brought in that court case case, 12 times the amount of the claim.

(§ 6). If a man steals the property of a god or a palace, that man must and whoever takes from his hands what is stolen shall be put to death[4].

Similar references to corruption can be found in other ancient Oriental the same references to corruption can be found in other ancient Eastern texts: the Edict of Narmaba (Egypt, 10th century B.C.), the treatise Arthashastra Kautilya (Ancient India, 4th century B.C.), etc (Ancient India, 4th century B.C.), etc. These acts justify the statement that "theoretically the emergence and existence of corruption become possible with the isolation of management functions in the social and economic activity"[5]. In the future, along with the complication of social structures, forms of corrupt relations develop.

Since the end of the XIX century, the role of the state in the regulation of all social processes and, accordingly, increasing power of officials. Simultaneously . the big capital, whose clans, vying for great economic benefits, The big capital, fighting for large economic benefits, moved away from the system of occasional bribes to some state officials to the schemes of the elite politicians and top bureaucrats, putting them in the service of their interests. At this time begins the second stage in the history of research phenomenon of corruption. It is characterised by the growing interest of social and human sciences in the problem of corruption and the fight against it. There is a differentiation of knowledge of knowledge about this phenomenon. Sociology, political science, economics and law sciences are developing their methodological approaches describing in their own way the mechanism of corrupt behaviour of civil servants. Let us consider them in detail.

In sociology, corruption is understood as a dysfunctional phenomenon, a pathology society, generating in it ugly forms of relations between people. "Corruption is a special social structure, that is, a set of stable and fairly universal (they are adapted to exist in different spheres of society) norms and principles of human relations.

What is meant here is not individual cases or persons, but social groups that maintain this structure as the main or inalienable condition (source) of their existence.

Here corruption appears as an informal the main reason for this is that corruption is an unofficial subsystem of social regulation that exists in parallel with the official the "parallel system of regulation" is

caused by ineffective activities of the state authorities. This "parallel system" of regulation is generated by the ineffective activities of public authorities. According to this approach, corrupt behavior of public officials is defined as "informal, deviant (deviant) behavior of ruling elite, manifested in its illegitimate use of social benefits".

Such sociological understanding of the phenomenon of corruption is based on M. Weber's theory of rational bureaucracy, the structural-functional approach and the theory of social anomie by T. Parsons and R. Merton.

Weber, based on his three types of legitimate domination, argues that the modern state exercises domination over its citizens through bureaucracy. Therefore, a necessary condition for the normal functioning of state power is the work of a bureaucracy based on formal rationality.

Such rationality presupposes "development and transformation of modern bureaucracy into an aggregate of workers, highly qualified specialists of spiritual labor, professionally trained for many years, with a highly developed social honor that guarantees its integrity, without which there would be a fatal danger of monstrous corruption and low bourgeoisie.". Thus, according to Weber's conception of Weber, the spread of corruption among civil servants is associated with the irrational organization of their activities.

There are so many works written on this topic that it is difficult to identify any definite "recipes" against corruption, especially since the package of measures to combat this phenomenon depends primarily on the specifics of the country (remember the model of corruption given in Chapter 2) - its level of economic well-being, institutional, historical, geographic, and cultural factors. The author considers it advisable to give examples of successful anti-corruption strategies - and to learn some lessons from them.

I. Singapore strategy. After gaining independence in 1965, Singapore had one of the highest levels of corruption in the world. The following steps have been taken to combat corruption:

Strict regulation of officials' actions, simplification of bureaucratic procedures, severe oversight of high ethical standards

An autonomous (!) Corruption Investigation Bureau (CPIB) was created. Its main functions are:

1. receive and investigate complaints containing allegations of corruption in the public and private spheres;
2. investigate cases of negligence and carelessness committed by public servants;
3. to examine the activities and operations carried out by civil servants in order to minimize the possibility of corrupt practices.

Legislation has been tightened, the independence of the judiciary has been increased (with high salaries and the privileged status of judges), economic sanctions have been introduced for paying bribes or refusing to participate in anti-corruption investigations, and harsh actions have been taken, up to and including the layoff of customs and other civil servants.

Deregulation of the economy Raising of officials' salaries and training of qualified administrative staff.

Structural functionalism reveals the mechanism of reproduction of this phenomenon. According to this approach, during the period of social stability the degree of corruption is stable and approximately at the same level as in a given society.

The situation is different when the social system undergoes rapid changes and its structure is unstable. At that point, corruption is widespread. To describe this situation, we should refer to the concept of "social anomie". According to Merton, social anomie results from "a discrepancy between culturally prescribed aspirations and socially constructed ways of realizing these aspirations.

Anomie produces a situation in society in which its members are unable to achieve their goals through legitimate or socially approved means approved by society, and ignore them, trying to achieve their goals by unconventional means. As a consequence, situations of anomie lead to a decline in the authority of legal and moral norms and generates demand for deviant, deviant forms of behavior, including corrupt practices.

Thus, within the framework of structural functionalism corruption can be regarded as a specific type of deviant behavior of officials, arising within the framework of individual substructures of the social organism and generated by violations of the functioning of the social structure.

It would be appropriate to include in this form such a form of bribe as a kickback, which, in fact, represents the same illegal payment in the form of a certain percentage of the transaction, the execution of which was facilitated by an interested official. At It should be noted that the main difference between a kickback and a bribe is that The main difference between a kickback and a bribe is that the kickback does not result in an interest in solving a particular issue in the course of a transaction, for example, but in its full successful implementation.

Despite the fact that corruption is often compared to the hydra, there are quite effective methods of combating this phenomenon, as successfully evidenced by world practice. Not to fight corruption is to support it, and given the devastating consequences of such inaction in all spheres of society, the problem of countering this "internal enemy" is in any state. That is why it is so important to study the causes of corruption - after all, it is necessary to fight not only the weed itself, but also its seeds. By understanding what corruption is, by studying the phenomenon and the experience of other countries in resisting it, we gain knowledge, and knowledge, as you know, is power. The main thing is that this power must be used, and not only political will is needed for that, but also the support of the whole society. Otherwise, the battle against corruption will be lost.

Bribery should be understood as any actions of the subject of a corruption offence, the subject of which is a bribe. It would be advisable to include in this form It would be appropriate to refer to this form of bribery as a kickback, which, in fact, represents the same illegal payment in the form of a certain percentage of the transaction.

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