

CORRUPTION PRACTICE AS A SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CONDITION IS A THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights corruption as a socio-psychological factor and shows its negative impact on national values and security.

Keywords : Corruption, legal consciousness, bribery, intolerance, apparatchik bureaucrats, psychological factor

Anti-corruption legal psychology is a structural layer of the legal consciousness of the subjects of anti-corruption activity , a mental complex of emotions, moods , emotions, will, intuition and imagination. It defines the deep sources of the state's anti -corruption policy.

" Gazeta.uz". In an interview with Sputnik Uzbekistan, the head of the Senate expressed his opinion about the courtesy characteristic of Uzbeks, which can contribute to the flourishing of bribery.

"I can't agree with that ! Courtesy, openness, conscientiousness, broad-mindedness, loyalty to justice and other high human qualities of our people cannot create the ground for the flourishing of corruption.

Corruption is a manifestation of the psychology of slavery, and we are a freedom-loving nation with a deep sense of self-worth and full confidence that we will overcome this disease rooted in our recent past and the unresolved issues of life. ", Tanzila Norboyeva said, and emphasized that she considers sequence of actions, intolerance, raising the level of legal culture and legal awareness of citizens as the main factors to counter this phenomenon.

funds within the framework of national investment projects , as well as grants allocated by international financial organizations, including control by deputies and the public. The openness and transparency of these processes in the activity of state structures strengthens the permanent and reasonable trust in the authorities . He also added that by the decision of the National Anti-Corruption Council, working groups were established to prevent corruption in the fields of capital construction, higher education, public procurement and health care.

"I would like to note once again that we have noted with you the need to adopt laws, apply severe punishments , observe the rules of etiquette and other means to fight corruption, but if each of us does not develop intolerance towards this disastrous phenomenon , if we do not change ourselves, all our efforts will not give the expected result. That is why civil society plays an important role in the fight against corruption . Unfortunately, they are not yet sufficiently involved in this complex process. Our task is to attract people to solve this problem," says Tanzila Norboyeva.

How to start the fight against the disease?

First of all, the fight against corruption should start from the family. We believe that women have a big role in this regard. There is no doubt that if our women can investigate the root cause of the theft or bribery and express their open opinion, husbands will go in search of honest sustenance and will find grace, peace and tranquility in their work and family.

Corruption is the height of greed. Political will is required from officials to fight it. The way out of this situation is that, first of all, the size of the state bureaucratic apparatus should be reduced as much as possible, the state should minimally interfere in the private life and economic activities of citizens, and monopoly should be abolished.

It is true that the fight against corruption is manifested in different ways in different countries. But in order to avoid theft in public service, only two recipes are recognized in the world:

1. Switzerland - time reduction.
2. China - life shortening.

Of course, drastic measures are being taken to combat this disease in our country. Research shows that the most effective way to eliminate a disease is to fight its cause, not the disease itself.

In our opinion, it is recommended to start the fight against this wicked evil by solving the following problems: revision of the legal documents that are included in the corruption component by the agency; establishment of public control (openness index) over state institutions; approval of governors and ministers by parliament and local councils; transfer of all state services to "One Window" centers, strengthening the independence of the judicial system; social protection of civil servants, the salary of officials should be 2-3 times higher than that of a business (Georgia's experience).

For this, it is necessary to establish independent commissions and centers, to seriously study the real situation, and to start work quickly with a single center that regularly collects all research and information. Because the work and task to be done is enough for decades.

Admittedly, persons involved in corruption in the public procurement, investment, banking, tax, customs, markets, and construction system receive good profits. The practice of legislation, the extreme "weakness", "weakness", and even benevolence of law enforcement agencies to oppose them interfere with our work, and as a result, the number of people and the state owning luxury villas in foreign countries in exchange for the appropriation of underground and surface wealth is increasing.

Bitter lessons from abroad

In order to combat the scourge that afflicts the members of the society together, we looked at the situation in Russia, looking for lessons from the experience of neighboring countries: in the early 2000s, when corruption began to threaten the national security of the huge country (mainly through the looting of underground resources and defense funds). extortion), a special office was opened, the existing problems were compared with international experience, and strict measures were taken against the heads of the law-enforcement bodies, tax and customs service systems, who acted as "sponsors".

The system of the internal affairs body was completely reformed. Long-standing cases of corruption in criminal networks were exposed through reliable evidence, and major criminal cases were opened.

It is true that during the period of B. Yeltsin's rule, the issue was looked at from behind the scenes. Many special scientific centers and public organizations that came under the control of the President of the Russian Federation V. Putin have determined the level of corruption in ministries and regions in a short period of time.

For example, corruption was high in Moscow and central cities, and less developed in remote countries. In particular, it was found that the corrupt system worked "effectively" in the court, prosecutor's office, internal affairs bodies, and higher education institutions, and thousands of officials were dismissed from their positions. The greedy leaders, who drew conclusions from this, were slightly frightened by the political situation and "took refuge".

It can be said that Uzbek politicians, statesmen, and scientists say that there are many such aspects in the countries of the world. For example, in Singapore, rewards are distributed to officials who refuse to accept bribes. The conscientiousness of Japanese public sector employees is evaluated. We need to study the internal and external factors underlying such reforms. In addition to these, the essence of the ideas of "Confucian capitalism", Suharto's politics, and the ideas of Mahatkhira (ruhu nigara) have hardly been studied.

Therefore, international experiences on the introduction of measures to prevent and fight against corruption in state bodies, and the formation of anti-corruption views of the population have never been harmful.

The conclusion is in order

The problems accumulated in Uzbekistan in this regard are similar to those of Russia, so the initial measures can be carried out on the basis of this scheme. We are of the opinion that the courts on criminal cases should occupy a priority position in hitting the root of corruption.

But unfortunately, in the CIS countries, there are many cases of unfair judgments by courts in exchange for someone's pressure, instructions or greed, buying off an official (our country is no exception). The turning of the judicial system into a subservient body of political power will make the disease worse.

A vivid example is the allocation of land by local governors to citizens and legal entities, which has been turned into a business and auction for many years and is highly corrupt, so half of the decisions they made, about 2,000, were canceled by the courts, and then, at the behest of deputies, this task was transferred to the geocadastral organization in this area. It was a bold step. In addition to these, dozens of powers have been handed over to public organizations. We believe that such a democratic process will be continued.

The public is worried that corruption is a serious obstacle during the implementation of political and economic reforms in our country. Therefore, the processes of democratization and modernization of the society started by our President continue with difficulty. It is a pity that the "corruption ring" that has established itself in the invested, "money-making" and somewhat "oily" sectors of the economy is the enemy of our national development, and public control is powerless in the fight against them. As long as the "chain" of corruption schemes, mechanisms of getting rich quickly without working, and elaborate methods are not broken in the country,

the task of bringing any political and economic reforms of our country to life and making the people well-being will remain on paper.

At this point, we believe that it is necessary to talk about one more category. It is known that in the early 1990s, modernization went through an unnatural process in young countries that went on the path to independence. It was widely known that all indicators were not "smooth" as written in the newspapers, but uneven. Because although the state undertook the main reforms, the institution that implemented them remained in the hands of the bureaucracy. The class of bureaucratic bureaucrats is very fond of the old era of socialism and does not want anything new. When we analyze the issue impartially from this point of view, it becomes clear that the "influence" of the bureaucracy on the government is no less than that of the corrupt. 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.

Both the Japanese, the Chinese, and the Singaporeans have achieved national progress by preserving the spirit of the people, strengthening religious values, and instilling the ideology of patriotism into the mind. We are a nation worthy of walking this bright path. After all, the full use of the rich opportunity created by freedom and freedom will depend closely on solving the problem of corruption in Uzbekistan, and on how well the three powers adhere to the principle of mutual restraint.

In short, corruption is an obstacle to development, a dangerous crime that threatens security. It is necessary to fight against this evil, not only the relevant bodies, but everyone. Only then will we eliminate this risk .

of countries such as Sweden, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Portugal, which have achieved high results in the fight against corruption, shows that eliminating the factors that cause corruption plays an important role in the fight against corruption.

In this, the importance of constitutional control bodies and law enforcement bodies increases. That is, the effective use of such methods as finding the norms that can lead to corruption as unconstitutional by the constitutional control body , increasing the legal literacy of the population have brought these countries to the ranks of the countries with a very low level of corruption. We will discuss in detail the methods used in the fight against corruption in Singapore .

After gaining independence in 1965, Singapore was among the countries with the highest level of corruption. But a number of measures taken against this evil led to the reduction of corruption in this country to a minimum level. First of all, bureaucratic processes were eased here and the independence of the judicial system was increased (at the expense of increasing the income and privileges of judges). At the same time, sanctions for corruption crimes have been strengthened, and huge financial sanctions have been imposed on citizens for refusing to cooperate in the investigation of anti-corruption crimes. Mass "cleansing" was carried out in a number of state offices and these processes were shown to the whole country on TV channels. All of the above-mentioned factors have made Singapore among the advanced countries in the list of countries with the lowest level of corruption in a short period of time. Also, strict

monitoring of civil servants' compliance with ethical standards is one of the important tools in the fight against corruption in Singapore .

The active and secret participation of criminal elements in the process of forming the system of economic relations creates a situation of immorality in society, which, in turn, leads to the formation of a special type of criminal market economy, which is unacceptable both for the country and the world community. and on December 9, 2003, a 3-day conference was organized in Mérida, Mexico, in order to further strengthen relations between countries in the fight against corruption. During this conference, the International Convention against Corruption was signed by more than 100 countries. The first working day of the conference (December 9) was declared by the UN as the day of fight against corruption in the world. The adoption and entry into force of this convention (October 31, 2003) raised the cooperation of the countries of the world in the fight against corruption to a new level .

The Convention emphasizes that the development of corruption can be a huge obstacle to the fight against organized crime, terrorism and other negative factors that are dangerous for society.

The purpose of this Convention is to:

- To Corruption against directed high efficient remedy events acceptance _ and them strengthening ;
- To Corruption against in the struggle international cooperation expansion , relief and support _ _ support _

The Republic of Uzbekistan joined the United Nations Anti-Corruption Convention with the Law No. ORQ-158 of July 7, 2008. According to this Law, the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Internal Affairs , the National Security Service and the Ministry of Justice are designated as bodies that can provide assistance to other Participating States in the development and implementation of concrete measures for the prevention of corruption.

Acts stipulated in this Convention and which can be recognized as corruption are prosecuted as a criminal act by a number of articles of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

of the countries of the world in the fight against corruption shows that it is not possible to fight against this negative evil only by strengthening the criminal law (in the PRC there is a death penalty for accepting a large amount of bribe). In order to overcome this evil, first of all, it will be necessary to increase the legal literacy of the population and strengthen the activities of civil institutions .

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