

POSSIBILITIES AND ETHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF CORRUPTION PREVENTION IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

In this chapter, the issues of combating negative evils in social life in the form of corruption in Uzbekistan, and eliminating existing problems by strengthening positive thinking in state and community management in this regard, are highlighted. In this case, it is important for society members to have a free outlook on corruption, to constantly improve their legal literacy, and to implement certain measures in the fight against corruption.

Keywords: philosophy, ethics, corruption, globalization, civil society, "Social State".

INTRODUCTION

Any state has its own functions, which are the main tasks and directions of its activity, that is, as a form of organization of society, the task of the state to fight against corruption is objectively defined. Some functions of the state, for example, the functions of defense, national security and maintenance (protection) of public order, are considered traditional, because the need to implement them served as the main reason for the emergence of the state as a historical category. To this day, they remain a characteristic feature of modern statehood.

Although the meaning of these functions has changed over the centuries, they remain relevant even in a globalizing world. There are also relatively new functions formed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. For example, social functions - compulsory education, free health care, social protection and compulsory social insurance, nature protection, etc. These functions have become characteristic of the modern state. It is no coincidence that the concept of "social state" is embedded in modern political (constitutional and legal) language.

One of these trends is the corruption of the state apparatus. Widespread, systemic corruption is widely believed to be the preserve of transition and underdeveloped countries. In fact, countries with developed market economies and democratic institutions have lower levels of corruption and have "lower" or internal levels of corruption that clearly demonstrate the fragmentation of state power. The initiative of state and civil society institutions aimed at fighting corruption in state bodies should be focused not only on other institutions of the state and civil society, but also on civil activity of the population. Commenting on this matter, the head of state said, "It should be noted that specific measures have been taken to prevent corruption, a threat that seriously undermines the development of the state and society, and the people's trust in justice".[1]. A characteristic feature of modern society is the alienation between the state and the citizens living in it, as well as the lack of real interaction between this society and the institutions of civil society.

However, today no country can consider itself "insured" from corruption. The world is becoming globalized and therefore corruption is no longer a problem of individual countries but a global problem and this trend is being recognized more and more. To this we can add at

least three concrete evidences that indicate that corruption is dangerous not only in underdeveloped and transition countries, but also for everyone.

The first proof. The interconnectedness of economies, including the financial markets of developed and partially developing countries, not only brings certain benefits, which allows the free movement of capital, goods and services, but also increases the risk of the collapse of the global economic system in the event of the collapse of at least one major market. It goes without saying that today the market can collapse due to its increasing corruption. In other words, the globalization of the economy leads to the globalization of corruption.

The second argument. Terrorism has become one of the main threats to some countries and international security. But terrorism thrives due to small and big corrupt deals. Both terrorist and corruption “have no country”. They have personal goals, but for the terrorist organizers, these goals are described as “ideological”.

The third proof. A high level of corruption becomes a favorable situation for political speculation and easily leads to the power of a totalitarian regime. Of course, in the conditions of dictatorship and totalitarian rule, corruption does not decrease, but only changes. But, firstly, public awareness of the level of corruption is hidden due to the closeness of dictatorial regimes, and secondly, even if such awareness arises, it does not affect the level of corruption, because democratic institutions no longer exist. The threat of establishing such regimes is dangerous not only for countries in transition, but also for their neighbors, as well as for the entire world community, because the existing procedures in the current world, for example, the concept of a “outlier country”, significantly reduce the level of international security.[2].

Of course, this does not mean that many developed and transition countries do not understand the dangers of corruption. Corruption-only safeguards reflect a certain outdated view of corruption as a mere crime or disciplinary offence. Such a view is harmful, and it is argued that the state rejects traditional anti-corruption strategies – “conscious passivity” or “war”.

It is to create a mechanism for the honest and clean work of civil servants and officials and to take measures to prevent the dominance of interests in society, to implement state standards in this regard, and to form mechanisms for their implementation. Therefore, “Unless all layers of the population, the best experts are involved in the fight against corruption, and all members of our society are vaccinated with the “honesty vaccine”, so to speak, we will not be able to achieve the high goals we have set for ourselves. We need to move from fighting the consequences of corruption to its early prevention”.[3].

According to the experts of our country, the opportunities of this agency are wide, and citizens should also understand their responsibilities well in its activities. Only then we will be able to consistently solve the reforms in this regard, implement national and international programs in the fight against corruption. First, it is necessary to achieve independence in the activity of the Agency. Because the Agency also holds high-ranking officials accountable in the country's anti-corruption process.

Therefore, it is necessary to always select the leaders and employees of the Agency on the basis of specific criteria, based on the principle of transparency and openness. Otherwise, there may be some changes or innovations in the society. Therefore, the management of this Agency freely selects and hires employees based on its charter. Secondly, the tasks performed by the Agency must be clear and have all the conditions. That is, they should not rely on the

technologies of the information society, the level of material security, and should not be dependent on the spheres other than the President. Therefore, it is necessary for this Agency to have powers such as clarifying existing differences between similar state bodies, having separate functions.[4].

Akmal Burkhanov, the head of this agency, said that after this, a corruption rating system of state and non-state organizations in all areas will be developed. An electronic platform “E-Anticor.uz” will be created, which will regularly inform citizens about the corruption situation, and a special mobile program will be launched to send constant messages to the Agency about the tendency to corruption. In this case, citizens’ complaints will be investigated quickly, and it will be possible to prevent cases of corruption.[5].

In conclusion, the state policy implemented in our country in recent years regarding the prevention of corruption is important, and in this regard, it would be appropriate for representatives of all sectors to unite and fight together for various negative situations.

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