



Causes of Corruption, Socio-Political Consequences

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Annotation: This article discusses the causes of corruption, its socio-political aspects, consequences, the fact that corruption is a negative phenomenon in the criminal society, which requires the establishment of special control measures of the state, its changeability, politically correction and informative.

Keywords: Corruption, UN, Council of Europe, Organization of American States, European Union, international organizations.

Introduction

Corruption is a social threat to such an extent that it destroys the very foundations of the state. Even when it reaches a certain level, it brings national security. The issue of corruption has been considered by the UN Council of Europe, as well as by the Organization of American States, the European Union and other international organizations. Corruption is a global problem. No country has escaped from it. Its appearances are so diverse that it can be said that it has become a cultural tradition in the form of various fogs.

We must eradicate the myth that corruption is an integral part of culture, fight against it uncompromisingly, and eradicate it from society.

In the legal field, the fight against corruption is one of the main ways to improve the rule of law and increase the penalties for corruption.

In the field of education and culture - it is necessary to form and develop the moral and spiritual qualities of the individual, to form legal culture and legal education.

According to Professor Seppo Tikhonen, a well-known Finnish expert on corruption, the security and well-being of the people today depend on good governance, that is, the ability of political power to govern the affairs of the people. Corruption violates the rule of law, weakens the institutional foundations of political stability and social cohesion, and complicates economic development.

The main reasons for the fight against corruption are to prevent the occurrence of:

- Corruption reduces the efficiency of both the company and society, as it forces the inefficient use of money and other resources;
- Corruption is the basis of criminal structures;
- Corruption makes management ineffective at all levels, disrupts the relationship of power, because the selection of staff is based not on their ability to work, but on their corrupt connections;



- Corruption leads to a decrease in the authority of the government, increasing public distrust of the government;

- As a result of the high level of corruption in various spheres of society, the country's prestige in the international arena is declining;

- the common values of society and future generations are being destroyed for the benefit of individuals;

- The main victims of corruption are always the people;

- Facilitates the redistribution of funds in favor of narrow groups at the expense of the most vulnerable segments of the population;

- The inequality of the property class increases sharply.

Today, the reasons for the spread of corruption are:

- Serious mistakes and shortcomings in the implementation of economic and social reforms;

- the formation and spread of the shadow economy and illicit income, some of which go to finance the corrupt;

- Lack of readiness of law enforcement agencies in the fight against organized crime and corruption at all levels;

- the moral decline of society, the tolerance of the population to corruption (tolerance, especially in the lower echelons);

- Rapid growth of career as a basis for corruption;

- Excessive state interference in public life, so the monopoly of the bureaucracy has many functions, because property and services are in the hands of bureaucrats;

- Insufficient knowledge of the population about the impact of corruption on society, low level of legal training of citizens;

- Weakness of civil society institutions and lack of strong democratic traditions;

- Possession of a very strong historical tradition of corruption in the minds of citizens

Many methods have been developed to influence officials who commit corruption. Methods of combating it are well-known in the world and practiced in different countries. One of the most comprehensive and basic methods of combating corruption is:

1. Minimal government intervention in the economy. All enterprises with state participation are hotbeds of corruption. Corruption is often caused by looting of public funds.

2. Existence of political competition. If members of one political party in parliament replace members of another party, they will be held accountable for the illegality that has arisen, and this will be remedied through the development of legal documents and the definition of the main directions of state policy.

3. Openness of the media. If corruption is brought under public scrutiny, it poses a threat to the actions of the officials who allow it. In addition, the media is one of the means of apprehending officials who are prone to corruption.

4. Transparency of information on the activities of public authorities. Lack of public oversight and accountability to the public means that the official is not being held by any means.

5. Public participation - participation of civil society institutions in the control of the executive power and the adoption of normative legal acts.

Some sources also suggest similar methods of combating corruption:



1. Optimization of central office staff. Civil servants should be commensurate with the powers vested in the public administration body. In addition, the job descriptions of civil servants should reflect the general principles of their professional development, as well as the establishment of an administrative and legal mechanism for the rotation of personnel and the use of human resources in a single system of civil service.

2. Development of legal documents on corruption. Develop legislation to establish a prosecution regime and improve disciplinary action.

3. Restriction of the civil servant's choice. Restricting the ability of a civil servant to choose one of the preventive or punitive measures against the offender by creating a legal mechanism of administrative influence in case of detection of an administrative offense.

4. Foreign experience in combating corruption. The experience of other countries in this area should be studied and applied.

5. Establish anti-corruption institutions, in which case they should have the authority to investigate, prosecute and prevent.

6. Creating a negative attitude towards corruption in society.

7. Broad reform of public administration aimed at reducing the size of the state apparatus and increasing its efficiency.

Much is being done internationally in the fight against and prevention of corruption. International organizations such as the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the World Bank, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and others play a key role in unifying the national legislation of different countries in the fight against corruption.

From all of the above, it is clear that the role of education in preventing corruption is very important. Adequate education of young people is a key issue in the training of perfect people, mature nationalist cadres. Such perfect people and cadres will never commit crimes and misdeeds. Because their spiritual consciousness is sufficiently formed.

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