

Corruption is an Obstacle to the Development of Society

U. F. Mayliev

MTTDMQTMOI, Department of "Social Sciences", Senior Teacher

ABSTRACT: One of the most global problems that worries humanity today is the scourge of corruption. Corruption is considered a social and legal phenomenon related to the use of official position for personal purposes, and in most cases, corruption is defined as the taking of bribes from citizens for the purpose of gaining wealth by state officials for their personal interests, obtaining illegal monetary income.

KEYWORD: corruption, society, democracy.

There are many types of corrupt behavior and their causes. Therefore, it is difficult to systematically classify corruption.

The United Nations Convention against Corruption defines corruption as follows. "Corruption is a terrible evil that afflicts society in many ways. It harms the foundations of democracy and the rule of law, leads to violations of human rights, hinders the functioning of markets, worsens the quality of life, and gives rise to organized crime, terrorism and other phenomena that threaten people's safety. creates conditions for flowering.

The World Bank defined corruption as the abuse of government for personal gain. Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Combating Corruption defines the concept of corruption as follows. It is said that "corruption is illegal use of one's position or official position for personal benefits or the benefits of other persons in order to obtain material or immaterial benefits, as well as illegal presentation of such a name."

It can be seen that corruption is a vice that occurs as a result of abuse of official powers by a person for his personal interests.

Corruption is one of the terms that is increasingly used in national and international law today. Corruption is not a new evil, it has existed since ancient times. A number of scientists and statesmen expressed their opinions about the concept of corruption. For example, the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle says that in any state system, it is necessary to organize the work through laws and other orders in such a way that officials should not be allowed to get rich illegally. Abu Nasr Farabi stated in his book "The City of Virtuous People" that "corruption is one of the problems that hinders the construction of a civil society." The French thinker Charles Louis Montesquieu expressed his opinion in this regard: "It is known from the experience of centuries that a person who has any power tends to abuse it, and he goes in this direction until he achieves a certain goal." In the later history of the Western European countries, various manifestations of corruption and the rise of corrupt relations were expressed not only in historical sources, but also in the works of the leading

writers and philosophers of that time. In particular, Shakespeare's works such as "Merchant of Venice", "Blood for blood, soul for soul", "Dante's "Inferno", "The Cleaner" are also covered.

Dante expressed the opinion that corrupt people should be thrown into the darkest and deepest place of hell. Niccolò Machiavelli compared corruption to a cough and said, "Corruption is difficult to detect before, but easy to treat, like a cough, but if you miss this disease, it is easy to detect, but difficult to treat." The truth of these words can also be applied to the widespread forms of corruption around the world today.

There are many types and descriptions of corruption in the world. Hundreds of studies have been conducted by various research institutions, international organizations, state bodies and organizations, and scientists to reveal the causes of its origin and to find effective ways to combat it. Tables with various indicators and numbers have been created, specific ratings have been compiled. Even different formulas of corruption have been developed. Work and research in this regard continues consistently today. Today, interstate bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the fight against corruption is being developed, and efforts are being made to achieve a higher quality level of these cooperation. So far, there is no one-size-fits-all solution to the fight against corruption that works for all nations.

The problem of corruption has been widely discussed by international organizations as a transnational crime at the international level in recent years. Some politicians even rate corruption as a factor causing the global crisis. The researchers who studied the impact of corruption on international relations concluded that developed "first world countries will be able to overthrow governments they don't like, establish a benevolent regime for them, and financially support the opposition to the current government with the help of corruption."

In the practice of all foreign countries, special attention is paid to the use of effective criminological research in the prevention of corruption. In particular, the Scandinavian Council on Criminology, established in 1962 by the Ministry of Justice of the Scandinavian countries - Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden - participates in the formation of the policy of fighting crime in these countries. The main goals of the Council are to coordinate criminology research in the participating countries, to develop recommendations to governments on the fight against crime. Moral categories and the system of social values occupy a special place in the criminal-legal doctrine of these countries.

It is a very urgent issue to decide on an intolerant attitude towards corruption in the society, although the responsible agencies are defined as part of its implementation, if every citizen feels responsibility for its full-blooded realization, the set goals and objectives will be solved. Wherever and whenever we face a problem, when we witness the irresponsibility or incompetence of the persons responsible for solving it, we should protest instead of submitting to the situation, keeping silent or enduring. We need to start our own intolerance towards irresponsibility and injustice. Then the slumbering official wakes up and feels the responsibility he has.

Corruption is primarily the use of public service opportunities to aid or abet organized criminal organizations. In order to organize anti-corruption work, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of March 3, 1992 "On the establishment of the Department of the Office of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan to fight against bribery, theft and other abusers in the field of foreign economic activity" and the Decree of May 11, 1994 "On corruption of private ownership and entrepreneurship" , "On organizational measures to protect against racketeering and other forms of organized crime" and "On further development of work to improve the fight against corruption, racketeering and terrorism" dated May 28, 1997, were adopted and measures were developed to ensure their implementation.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev is paying special attention to the fact that it is a first-class task to establish the sense of justice, which our people highly value and value above all else, in our lives. It is emphasized that it

is necessary to take strict measures to fight corruption, commission of various crimes and other violations in our society, to prevent them, and to ensure in practice the requirements of the law that punishment for crime is inevitable.

On January 4, 2017, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" came into force, creating all the foundations for ending corruption.

The Anti-Corruption Law guarantees our rights in this regard. According to the law, appeals of individuals and legal entities regarding the facts of corruption offenses are considered in full, impartially and in a timely manner. Coordinates and ensures cooperation of the bodies and organizations that implement and participate in anti-corruption activities. It organizes the development and implementation of measures to raise the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, to form an intolerant attitude towards corruption in the society. It ensures the improvement of the effectiveness of measures to prevent, identify, and stop corruption offenses, their consequences, and the causes and conditions that enable them.

The main means of combating corruption in preschool education organizations is to raise the legal consciousness and legal culture of system managers and specialists.

As in all areas, in the preschool education system, some practical work is being done to prevent the evil of corruption. One of the ways to prevent corruption in the field of preschool education is to increase the legal awareness and legal culture of the employees of this field.

Legal consciousness refers to people's views on law in society. Legal consciousness serves to accept legal norms and apply them in practice. Legal consciousness consists of legal psychology and legal ideology.

Having legal awareness, knowledge and culture is very important for every citizen of Uzbekistan, regardless of gender, language, age, race, nationality, faith, origin, type of service, social status. Every citizen, every person should know their rights well and be able to protect them. Arming people with legal culture, legal consciousness, and legal knowledge must be one of the main tasks. As long as every member of the society does not know his right, his duty and responsibility, and does not understand it as a vital need, all our words and efforts about reform and renewal will be in vain. Consequently, legal consciousness appears as a form of social consciousness. Because, first of all, a person's understanding of his social life, his perception, his attitude to it happens in his mind. The expressions of political consciousness and social consciousness may have originated from this. The reflection of reality in a person's brain, which includes all his mental activity and is necessarily directed towards a certain goal, is the manifestation of consciousness. Consciousness is also a set of spiritual, political, philosophical, religious and artistic views of a person. This is what is meant by social consciousness. As one of the forms of social consciousness, it is independent of the legal consciousness and reflects all the various legal phenomena of social life, i.e. the legal system, legal regulation, law and order, etc.

Within the framework of the general strategy of building a legal democratic state and a strong civil society in our country, a number of activities are being carried out in the field of protecting the interests of the law, reforming the judicial system, and combating the crime of corruption. Prevention of corruption, which seriously undermines the country's development, and drastic fight against it are among the most pressing demands of today.

Not only law enforcement agencies, but each of us must seriously fight this evil. Therefore, every government organization must have "Roadmaps" for its anti-corruption programs and measures that are monitored by the public.

The Ministry of Pre-School Education, which is responsible for the implementation of state reforms in the preschool education system, developed the "Concept of the Ministry of Pre-School Education of the Republic

of Uzbekistan for the fight against corruption" on January 7, 2021 in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" in order to regulate the fight against corruption in the system. came out

According to our studies, we can include the following in the corrupt situations that may arise as a result of conflicts of interest in preschool educational organizations:

- recruitment of employees;
- admission of children to kindergarten;
- receiving gifts on holidays;
- localism, tribalism;
- giving benefits;
- injustice;
- neglect;
- ignorance;
- moral stimulation (for a certain benefit);
- financial incentives (in return for a certain benefit);
- failure to control kitchens and storerooms;
- failure to control training sessions, etc.;

The regulation was adopted in order to identify, prevent and regulate the conflict of interests in the activities of the structural divisions of the central apparatus of the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the departmental organizations and regional divisions of the Ministry.

It is determined that the requirements of this regulation apply to all employees in the ministry system, regardless of their position and service powers:

close relatives - persons who are related by blood or by god, i.e. parents, biological and step-brothers, sisters, spouse, children, including adopted children, grandparents, grandchildren, as well as parents of the spouses mother, full and half brothers and sisters;

nepotism - manifestation of personal interest in the form of a subjective, condescending and biased attitude towards third parties based on the employee's belonging to a specific relative with a common ancestor;

A conflict of interest (direct or indirect) is a situation in which the interest affects or may affect the proper performance of the employee's official or official duties, and a conflict occurs or may occur between personal interest and the legal interests of the ministry and its organizations in the system.

Localism - recruiting, rotating, appointing a person to a position without taking into account the qualification requirements for the position only due to his kinship (the relative is well-known, salaried, and widely recognized by the public) and the service position of the relatives in the authorities of such a person;

employee's personal interest - personal interest in the form of money, tangible or intangible values, other property, wealth and benefits, which may affect the employee's proper performance of his/her position or service duties by his/her close relative or persons related to the employee during the performance of his/her official duties. opportunity for profit (personal, social, financial, political and other commercial or non-commercial interests);

nepotism (nepotism) - using power or influence in order to give illegal privileges to one's close relatives or friends, calculating unjustified rewards to close relatives or friends, hiring close relatives and friends to the detriment of the interests of the ministerial system and appointing them to positions;

protection of the employee of the preschool education system by an employee of a higher position in the form of patronage, creation of favorable working conditions;

potential conflict of interest - the personal interests of the employee, his close relatives and (or) the person associated with the ministry system (including personal, social, property, financial, political and other commercial or non-commercial interests) when certain situations arise, they are in the interests of the preschool education system a situation that may be contradictory and affect the performance of service obligations by system employees;

disclosure of conflicts of interest - disclosure of potential or actual conflicts of interest by employees.

In conclusion, in recent years, important organizational and legal reforms are being implemented in the field of preventing conflict of interests and fighting corruption in our country. Systematic measures aimed at increasing the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, forming an intolerant attitude towards corruption in the society are being taken.

Based on these, measures are being developed with specific goals aimed at preventing corrupt situations that may arise in the preschool education system. The main goal of this is to familiarize the system employees with the reforms in the legislation on combating corruption, to develop a plan of actions aimed at preventing corrupt situations that may arise during work activities, and to increase their legal culture.

Used literature

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