

# Corruption And Its Influence On The Society

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**Abstract :** *In this article, we will focus on the socio-philosophical aspects of corruption, as well as an analysis of the results of our survey, which aims to identify views on corruption in society. This article is based on the methods of analysis, synthesis, statistical, comparative analysis, the results of the survey are based on statistical analysis, interpreted by diagrams and graphs.*

**Keywords:** *globalization, corruption, monetary corruption, bureaucratic corruption, impact of corruption to the society*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In the context of rapidly evolving globalization, the problem of corruption is having a negative impact on almost every country in the world. International documents have been adopted to prevent and eliminate it, not only at the national level, but also around the world. Several organizations have been set up to increase the efficiency of the work being done and to constantly fight corruption.

Corruption is becoming commonplace in both developing and developed countries. It is this corruption that is one of the most serious problems of social reality in society and hinders the development of many countries. The consequences of corruption are varied and they have a negative impact on all aspects of society. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev said: "Unfortunately, corruption in our society in various forms hinders our development. It is impossible to create a real business and investment environment without preventing this evil. In general, no branch of society develops without it. Entrepreneurs still face corruption in areas such as land allocation, cadastral construction, licensing and customs, banking, and public procurement. Numerous appeals to the President, as well as statements in the press and on social media, are clear." [1] He said that without the involvement of all segments of the population, the best specialists in the fight against corruption, all members of our society will not be able to achieve the high goals we have set for ourselves, if not vaccinated with the "honesty vaccine".

It is obvious that corruption is deeply rooted in society as a social phenomenon, the consequences of which have a negative impact on the economic and socio-political spheres of state and society.

The appearance of corruption in the social sphere undermines the value of the law among the population. It also helps to further increase the level of social stratification of the population by redistributing public property in favor of narrow groups.

Corruption leads to the disruption of market relations in the economic sphere. It helps to limit market competition, reduce product quality and increase cost, ensure an uneven distribution of resources.

Corruption in the political sphere helps to destroy public confidence in the political elite, changes politicians' goals of ensuring the governance of certain groups, leads to frustration with the values of democracy, and can lead to a more rigid form of governance.

## **2. MATERIALS AND METHODS**

In publishing this article, we have studied a lot of literature on the origins of corruption in society, its social and philosophical analysis, the principles of history. In particular, Zaleha Othman, Rohami Shafie, Fathilatul Zakimi Abdul Hamid studied the causes of corruption and identified 3 factors of corruption in society: power, opportunity and lack of level [2]. In our opinion, the 4th factor that causes corruption is deficiency of legal literacy. Because this factor is observed in people who have no legal knowledge and low legal awareness. Mathieu Deflem identifies two types of corruption in his paper, Corruption, Law and Justice: A Conceptual Clarification. [3.] In particular, it points to monetary corruption and bureaucratic corruption. It is clear that a person who has the means uses any monetary relationship to satisfy his desires. Unfair officials are abusing their position and allowing corruption to grow.

Salman Bahoo and Ilan Alon and Andrea Paltrinieri, studying the causes and consequences of corruption in the field of international business, have studied 7 areas of research in this area and come to the following conclusions:

1. Anti-corruption legal principles;
2. The principle of determinants of corruption;
3. The principle of combating corruption;
4. The principle of the impact of corruption on business;
5. Political environment and the principle of corruption;
6. The principle of corruption in existing management theories;
7. The principle of the impact of corruption on international trade and investment. [4.]

In our opinion, the above authors have taken a more detailed approach to corruption, advancing their views through systematized analysis and synthesis, dividing its formation and development into certain categories.

There are not only articles on corruption, but also a number of books, and we have used the results and conclusions of the following literature in the preparation of this article. In particular, Yuriy Kuzovkov, in his book "World History of Corruption" divides the stages of corruption into the following periods in chronological order [5]:

1. Corruption in the pre-feudal society in Europe and the Mediterranean;
2. Corruption during the Roman Empire;
3. Corruption during the Eastern Roman Empire;
4. Corruption in Byzantium in the Middle Ages;
5. Corruption in classical and feudal times;
6. Corruption in Western Europe during the early capitalism (XIII-XVIII centuries);

He expressed his views on the struggle against the world oligarchy in Europe in the XVI century and the development of corruption to the present day.

## **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. The development of the concept of corruption in the history of socio-philosophical thought**

First of all, it should be noted that corruption is not a phenomenon that appeared unexpectedly in the twentieth century. It has a deep enough historical roots and is characterized by social, economic and political factors, as well as specific features.

Studies have "proven that corruption arose with the advent of the administrative apparatus and has always existed in society ... But the boundaries of corruption are not the same in different periods and in different countries, it is determined by a number of circumstances." [6]

As an ancient phenomenon, corruption is a social order that governs people's lives. "The customs (such as gifts and sacrifices) aimed at giving and receiving such a variety of bribes have been known to science since time immemorial, i.e., the Ancient East (including India and China), in the period of antiquity and the medieval Arab world, an attempt was made to understand, evaluate and oppose this phenomenon in some way." [7]

From ancient times to the present day, corruption has been and remains a social phenomenon that enhances social interest, and thinkers have repeatedly tried to generalize existing facts and develop theoretical models describing this phenomenon.

The phenomenon of corruption began to attract the attention of philosophers early on, so that this notion underwent various changes in interpretations and definitions. Periods of separation over thousands of years, different socio-cultural realities, political inequalities - all this has contributed to the diversity of this concept, the inability to give a clear definition.

Preliminary evidence of corruption (its simplest expression is bribery and extortion) dates back to the beginning of the Mesopotamian civilization.

This means that corruption in the civil service was first reflected in ancient Babylonian sources, the most ancient monument of statehood known to mankind. During the Sumerian and Semitic periods, King Lagash (an ancient city-state in the city of Sumer in modern-day Iraq) Urukagina put an end to various offenses committed by his officials and judges. It also reformed public administration and simplified payments for ceremonies and services in order to reduce the collection of illicit rewards by royal officials.

In addition, the well-known Hammurapi laws we know include anti-corruption norms. According to him, if the judge, after considering the case during the trial, sealed the document and changed the decision, he led himself to the crime by changing the decision. He had to leave the courtroom and not sit in court with the judges. He was also required to pay 12 times the amount of the lawsuit. [8].

As one of the first attempts to interpret corruption in the history of ancient Eastern thought, the Arthashastra of ancient India was politically and economically reviewing the pamphlet has become a habit. This pamphlet emphasizes that the most important task facing the ruler is to combat theft and robbery.

King Philip II of Macedonia, on the other hand, significantly expanded his state through corrupt practices and annexed neighboring lands. "He captured the Greek police with his magnificent corrupt coins, sowed the seeds of betrayal in the ranks of his enemies, and started a war with them." [9]

Being the first in the European philosophical worldview, Plato tried to give a definition of corruption. He considered greed to be one of the most important social vices that was absolutely unworthy of rulers. It stems from a desire to own property and wealth. [10]

Aristotle called corruption, i.e. oppression that applies to society. However, unlike Plato, he argues that corruption creates a fertile ground for development in the context of helpless people holding public office.

The fight against corruption was seen by Aristotle as the basis for ensuring the stability of the state: "the most important thing in any state system is to organize the work

because it is impossible to benefit officials through laws and other rules", "only state devices of common interest" in strict accordance with justice" [11].

It is these two (Plato and Aristotle) that formed the basis of classical approaches in the study of corruption. Here, "the concept of "corruption" was used to describe the moral state of society" [12]. N. Machiavelli, J.J. Russo and other philosophers later continued this tradition.

In fact, the term corruption means "dirt" in Greek and has more than a dozen meanings. These include: "damage to the stomach with bad food, spoiling water in closed containers, upsetting things, losing status, breaking morals, missing an opportunity, dropping a source ...". [13]. Thus, it should be noted that the first meaning of "violation" was to take a bribe with money, a generous distribution, or other material possessions.

The word corruption is derived from the Latin word *corumpere*. However, "blind" (modified "com" prefix - together, through mediation) was added to the multi-faceted verb "rumpere" (tear, break, destroy). [14]. In other words, the new term implies participation: corruption is always a joint violation of the law.

As noted above, in Roman law, the term "corrupter" means to corrupt, to plunder, to falsify, and at the same time to bribe a judge (praetor).

In short, the concept of corruption is widely covered in many sources of the socio-historical concept of human development, put forward in the course of history, and the above examples prove our point. As mentioned above, in the past, scientists, thinkers and revolutionaries have expressed many and many opinions about the main elements of this concept. The urgency of our topic is reflected in the fact that no matter how much the problem of corruption is studied, this concept needs more analysis and discussion.

## **2. Social survey and analysis of results.**

It should be noted that today the interest of various researchers, publicists, journalists and others in the problem of corruption is growing. This fact shows that there is a growing interest in corruption in society: it is perceived as a very harmful phenomenon that directly affects the well-being of a particular person. According to the results of our public opinion poll on corruption, 59.9% of the population considers the level of corruption in society to be very high. Corruption is the most common area, with 47.6% of respondents choosing public administration. The most surprising aspect of our survey was that when we asked our respondents if they had ever paid a bribe, 54.8% of them answered "Yes, I did once or twice".

The results of this survey show that the more we focus on this topical issue, the less the problem of corruption is. Various works on corruption (mainly economic, legal, sociological) are regularly published, posters with anti-corruption slogans are hung in almost all institutions, and the most powerful tool today is the social network- in the media, we can come across thousands of anti-corruption posts. However, no matter how much attention is paid to the issue of corruption, no matter how many times there are calls to prevent corruption, the roots of this evil are still rooted in the phenomena of our nation's identity, mentality, "Uzbekism". even if we uproot it, it will sprout again.

It is true that various empirical and sociological researches, as well as other measures aimed at preventing corruption are being developed by the population of our country to study the concept of corruption, to raise awareness, but this work is not enough. For some reason, the effectiveness of all these actions, the funds allocated, so much manpower, labor, the skin of our people - it seems that the root of this problem is not enough to disappear from the modern world.

At the same time, we would like to emphasize that despite the fact that a lot of measures have been taken to address corruption, this issue is over. It is too early to talk about

hi, because most problems are still unresolved. In addition, it should be noted that the phenomenon of corruption is so complex that it is no exaggeration to say that corruption, as mentioned above, is often considered only in terms of law and politics. Yes, we have linked this phenomenon only to the law, and when we say corruption, we mean only a form of corruption, which is called "bribery" in the vernacular. However, there are many and good forms of corruption, so it is a global topic that should be studied not only in the legal system, but also in various other scientific areas. At the same time, it would be expedient from any point of view to fully reveal its causes, essence, as well as its aspects and forms, and to inculcate it in the public consciousness.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

In short, the emergence of corruption in every sector has a negative impact on the development of this sector. As a result, the relationship between the state, society and the social environment is disrupted. The study of the problem of corruption with the help of socio-philosophical analysis allows to cover many issues in detail. A sociological, legal, economic, ethical approach to the study of corruption is to consider the nature of corruption, its characteristics and aspects in terms of various social trends, laying the foundation for our great future. It is important to study corruption and its impact on society in the discovery of a new Uzbekistan, to develop mechanisms to combat it through in-depth analysis, as well as to study the anti-corruption experience of developed countries. Although a lot has been done in our country in this regard, due to the lack of in-depth study of the root of this problem, it was important to raise people's legal awareness by explaining to them the various consequences of corruption. Based on the above conclusions, it should be noted that when the level of corruption in the society is very low or non-existent, people's confidence and hope for the future increases. Only when there is justice in society can people be free, dream and achieve their goals. This has a direct positive effect on production. Production, in turn, has a significant impact on the development of society, the country, socio-political and, of course, the economy.

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