

THE ROLL OF THE STATE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

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**Annotation:** *the main issue addressed in this article is that corruption is the main obstacle in the process of modernizing the country and economic growth. In addition, corruption is what it is, the factors that cause it and the world experiences in the fight against corruption, which have been informed about effective solutions.*

**Keywords:** *corruption, corrupt acts, type of corruption, factors that spread corruption, digitized technology, responsible press, wage level, institutional control.*

There are many factors that contribute to corruption. These factors occur in countries with poor economies, as opposed to countries with rich economies. Thus, at the same time, economic development reduces the level of corruption of the country. Some economically wealthy countries (Singapore, Hong Kong, Portugal) have managed to reduce cases of corruption. As economist Linbek points out, governments should not be fatalistic and passive about corruption. With well – directed and rigorous efforts, corruption can be reduced even if it is not reduced to zero. Trying to reduce corruption to zero is very expensive with that go to it. For example, this public sector may require excessively high wages, or major legal, organizational changes, restrictions on civil rights, the application of very strict effective penalties, etc. So it is close to reality to think that this level will remain above zero in all countries. In fact, no state is corrupt and has a perfect ten points on its index.

Corruption is a complex phenomenon and is almost never explained for a single reason. Some of the factors that affect them can be changed more easily than others. Due to the complexity of this phenomenon, the fight against corruption must be carried out on many fronts. This is a fight that cannot be won in a few months or even a year. The biggest mistake that can be made is relying on a strategy that is overly dependent on actions in a single sector, such as raising the salaries of public sector employees. increasing fines, establishing anti-corruption agencies, etc. The increased interest and concern of the community for corruption has led to much scientific research on the subject. It must be admitted that there is still a gap in the current state of information and knowledge about this, and there is a lot of work to be solved. Lukin's theoretical and empirical research so far has given new insights into the problem. Now we will more clearly understand the main causes of corruption and be able to make our independent proposals to combat it.

One of the new means of combating corruption is digitized technology. The rise of new technologies-in particular, the study of artificial intelligence and computers-provides the basis for the hope for the future. As a result, in the coming years, the

possibilities of human beings to carry out further Internet access-access, exchange of information, instant communication with each other and many other social actions will expand. Experts also argue that the growth of online activism, learning to use computers, and the availability of online platforms as key anti-corruption opportunities increase the transparency of governments. They believe that if anti-corruption activists are able to use technology more efficiently than those who use it for corrupt purposes, it could be one of the biggest opportunities to support positive change. For example, taking the hiring process was considered a means of alienating a citizen requesting a job from situations that might have led to his appearance, identity of familiarity, or similar unnecessary corruption, albeit as a particle. Through digitization technology, an employee or cadre with the necessary knowledge and experience can be hired by testing their knowledge.

**Leadership:** it's a good idea to start cleaning and renovating the house by fixing the roof. Therefore, in the fight against corruption, the leadership of the country must play role. In Asian traditions, respect for leaders and those who have a high reputation is important. Therefore, the supreme leadership should be a good example of honesty, dedication and hard work. The main task of such a management apparatus is to control the compliance of its employees with the rules of etiquette.

**Reliability:** in order to obtain a good income, it is necessary to make sure that the offenders who demand and propose a corrupt deal are seriously fighting corruption in the government. To this end, one of the proposals is to " fry the big fish", that is, to try and punish in public some of the prominent corrupt officials in the country. In one country of pure Asia, there were Trials of important officials and businessmen accused of corruption. However, since claims of corruption are often used to discredit political opponents, "fried fish" must be from your own pond.

Fighting through the electoral system – one of the main ways to punish elected representatives in Democratic states for corruption is not to vote for him in subsequent elections. It is an important factor in an individual's awareness of the social security of his or her actions, and is one of the most effective methods in combating corruption.

**Attracting people:** to increase awareness of the negative consequences of corruption, it will be useful to advertise clear and understandable official statements. Ordinary citizens have a lot of experience in corruption and need to resort to their help and cooperation in order to properly start the fight against corruption. When people are convinced that anti-corruption and genuine efforts are being made, they respond to it and expand full cooperation in solving the problem. When the opportunity is created to let them know their fiction, albeit small, information, ideas and suggestions appear that do not fit everyone's imagination. Again, the top priority here is young people. In particular, there is a problem of arousing tolerance in the minds of young people studying in the educational system. The idea that " the vices of bribery in society cannot be overcome "is formed in the minds of young people, and even they

themselves witness that in the future they are not ashamed and do not see at all the words "I also take bribes". In this case, immediate anti-corruption measures need to be adopted and made available to the public. In humans, first of all, there must be such a worldview that a serious fear should be formed, and not a simple state of corruption. It is necessary to increase in their minds more propaganda and propaganda about the fact that in the family, in kindergarten, in school, not only frame, corruption is a bad Vice, but also the reason for the decline of our society, the backwardness of our economy.

Responsible press: responsible press for the collection, regulation, presentation and dissemination of information provides acceleration in the implementation of news to increase the awareness of the general public and overcome corruption. The responsible press plays an important role in exposing illegal behavior in many developed and developing countries, as well as serving as a guard in limiting corruption and preventing it from getting out of hand. To be more precise, the protection of selfless journalists who carry out an independent survey, trying to expose the "indicators" of criminals, should be used, but this situation, unfortunately, does not exist in our country. Saddened by this, the article, which now suggests that any leader is throwing a secret fortune, is published in the press, but it does not take decisive action, and the situation remains the same. For example, if at one time a flayton came out about the leader, he would be removed from the party, imprisoned, so the governments were excused from the "fourth governor". The role of the press service is great in instilling in the minds of citizens that there will never be progress without criticism.

Regulatory bodies: there are states where anti-corruption bodies have a high efficiency. Examples include China's Independent Anti-Corruption Commission in Hong Kong, similar institutions in Botswana, Chile, Malaysia, and Singapore. However, even taking the example of our country, citizens are not disappointed in the activities of such bodies. In order for such bodies to function effectively, they must be created in a well-stimulating political environment where their leaders are honest, civil servants are protected from political interference and end corruption. Otherwise, the anti-corruption organs will become useless and even worse.

Currently, almost all countries of the world are part of the UN anti-corruption covenant (UNCUC). Unlike a few decades ago, now everyone wants to get on the road to fight corruption. Politicians around the world are campaigning and winning on the promise of ending corruption. Whether it will fight corruption after the election of politicians is another statement. But the fact that people around the world are aware of corruption and its negative consequences remains an extraordinary victory for anti-corruption activists. Moreover, those who demand basic social change are these-young people. When we look at what worries young people the most in the world, corruption is at the forefront. According to a survey conducted by the World Economic Forum, 47% of young people worldwide view corruption and government irresponsibility as

the most serious problem affecting their country. Thanks to this," today's vibrant youth " is the main reason to be hopeful about the fight against corruption.

A useful conclusion stemming from the current discussion and ongoing debate on the problem of corruption is that corruption is a symptom of deep-rooted and fundamental economic, political and instional weaknesses and shortcomings in the country. Each citizen must correctly understand what corruption itself is, its consequences and the punitive measures applied to it. The correct implementation of certain laws and regulations established in the country into practice takes the forefront of the resulting disorder and offenses. We can also consider this case using the example of a football game known to all of us. Participation in football game competitions and the orderly continuation of their activities are required in order to ensure certain "rules", including the Prevention of deadly conflicts, control of greed, predation and other unpleasant human instincts, minimize social undesirable consequences and comply with certain moral standards of behavior of the general player and referees. Naturally, in order for the rules to be implemented correctly, they must be transparent, that is, clearly defined by the participants in the game in order to be understood and subject to them, and informed in advance to all interested parties. The game cannot proceed in an orderly manner if the players do not know exactly what is the violation and whether it will be punished, or when the referee should whistle. In addition to being clear, the rules must be applied impartially to all players, consistent, and not frequently arbitrarily modified. Obviously, if, as the game progresses, the rules change and the referee whistles at any time he wishes, the game becomes unplayable.

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