

Anti-Corruption Policy to Ensure Public Order in the State Security System

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Abstract

Today, in many countries of the world, the problems of forming and implementing anti-corruption policies are among the most pressing, since the scale of the spread of corruption poses a real threat to national security and democratic development. Without a victory over corruption as a system of social relations, any country will never be able to ensure the safety of its citizens, have a high standard of living, build an efficient economy and a democratic state based on the rule of law, protect its sovereignty, and become competitive among the developed countries of the world community. The main purpose of the article is to analyze the key aspects of the anti-corruption policy of ensuring public order in the state security system. The research methodology includes methods for researching aspects of the anti-corruption policy of ensuring public order in the state security system. Based on the results of the study, the main aspects of the anti-corruption policy of ensuring public order in the state security system are characterized.

Keywords:

1. Introduction

In the modern realities of world development, among the many global problems on the solution of which the evolution of society depends, one of the main ones is the problem of corruption. Today this problem is a hyperparasite that has many forms and manifestations and has infected almost all spheres of society's life - management, production, financial, etc. Quite often one has to meet this problem on the road, in educational institutions, in medical institutions, during the work of the administrative apparatus, etc. As a result of the corruption of these institutions, citizens are essentially being squeezed out of the sphere of free compulsory public services, and such services become paid for them. Corruption is becoming a serious deterrent that significantly slows down social, economic and political transformations

and hinders the achievement of sustainable development goals, the introduction of European living standards and a leading position in the world. Also, manifestations of corruption act as antagonism to the rule of law and a democratic state, make it impossible to implement the principle of the priority of human and civil rights, have a detrimental effect on the spiritual component of society, intensify the ideological crisis, hit the vital institutions of society, one of which, of course, is the public service, and the actions of a crushing a blow to the system of human development of the nation and state security.

The problem of corruption today exists in almost every state and poses a threat both to countries with a stable economy and to countries experiencing an economic crisis. The world experience of combating corruption is rich enough, but society has not been able to cope with this serious problem. Even when states directed their efforts towards the formation of a constructive anti-corruption policy in the process of building a civil society and preferred to fight it, the results of this work were not always positive and effective. However, without constant counteraction to it, corruption tends to expand. That is why it becomes more and more obvious for any state to implement a permanent anti-corruption policy, which should become an independent function of the state. Actualization of the problem of corruption and its impact on various spheres of public life may give the impression that it seems to be a problem of the present, however, this phenomenon originated with the formation of the first associations of people and the formation of the first manifestations of statehood and accompanies the development of human civilization, despite the general condemnation of corrupt activities and the recognition of the

magnitude of the consequences caused by it harm to the state security system. All this determined the relevance of the chosen research topic.

The main purpose of the article is to analyze the key aspects of the anti-corruption policy of ensuring public order in the state security system.

2. Methodology

The article is based on theoretical provisions concerning aspects of the implementation of the anti-corruption policy of ensuring public order in the state security system. To solve the tasks set, the following methods of scientific research on the implementation of the anti-corruption policy of ensuring public order in the state security system were used: methods of analysis, synthesis and formalization; system-structural analysis; abstract-logical method - for the implementation of theoretical generalizations and formulating the conclusions of the study.

3. Research Results and Discussions

The criminological significance of corruption is limited only by those aspects of its social and political economic values that reflect its antisocial, socially dangerous and criminally illegal nature and content. In the criminological sense, corruption is an antisocial, socially dangerous phenomenon that threatens the economic and political security of the country. It permeates the branches of government and constitutes a set of crimes committed by officials for the purpose of personal enrichment at the expense of the state, commercial and other organizations or citizens.

The scale of corruption makes it necessary to clarify and expand the above definition with an emphasis on the comprehensive effect of this phenomenon, because corruption includes not only bribes and kickbacks, but also top-level practices: "state capture" - the influence of interest groups on the formation of state policy; "business passion" - the establishment of informal state control over various sectors of the economy through direct administrative intervention or insecurity of property rights; distribution of forces and resources of the state; influence on the regulation of relations with other countries (Cold War).

The need to study the theoretical basis for overcoming corruption, its forms and manifestations, is determined by the fact that, by the effect of a chain reaction, it generates a whole range of other systemic problems. The classification of its forms and types creates a knowledge base for the application of preventive measures already at the initial stages of corrupt behavior, the application of effective preventive measures with a clear identification of the entire arsenal of forms and mechanisms for counteracting the state security system.

Based on the analysis of scientific sources that reveal the essence, nature and origins of corruption, the following generalizations are formulated: corruption is a multifaceted problem; corruption has multiple aspects that are not always easy to detect; corruption can take many forms and have different sources of origin; the impact of corruption can be felt at different levels of government; corruption is not an artificially created, imposed and alien fact for society, but an objectively determined, complex social phenomenon, an integral part of which are economic, political, socio-cultural and other relations; in the public administration system, which is characterized by internal inconsistency, isolation from citizens, new hybrid corrupt practices are emerging [1-5].

To reduce the threat to national security from a catastrophic increase in the level of corruption, an urgent implementation of a comprehensive and effective anti-corruption policy is needed.

In the context of ensuring public order in the state security system, anti-corruption policy should include a number of measures presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Measures of anti-corruption policy in the context of ensuring public order in the state security system

<i>Nº</i>	<i>Measures of anti-corruption policy in the context of ensuring public order in the state security system</i>
1	Turning corruption into an area of high risk and low profitability, creation and implementation of non-corruption schemes for interaction between citizens and state institutions

2	Establishing partnerships between the government and civil society in the field of minimizing corruption
3	Ensuring legal conditions for information transparency and openness of the activities of the government, establishing public control over it
4	Unconditional compliance with the requirements of anti-corruption legislation

Anti-corruption policy is a response to corruption processes that exist in a certain period in the state and / or are predicted in the future. In addition, attention should be paid to the fact that the state policy itself should be understood as a set of value goals, state-administrative measures, decisions and actions, the procedure for implementing state-

political decisions (goals set by the state authorities) and the system of state management of the country's development. It should be noted that many scientists make the assumption that the state anti-corruption policy is a set of measures aimed at combating corruption in the narrow sense and preventing manifestations of corruption in the broad sense in the state security system [5-10].

In practical terms, the anti-corruption policy consists in the development and implementation of versatile and consistent measures of the state and society within the framework of the foundations of the Constitutional system adopted by the state to eliminate (minimize) the causes and conditions that give rise to and feed corruption in various spheres of life. It should become an integral part of the basic strategy for the development of the state, deployed in different directions and priorities: state-political, socio-economic, state-legal, socio-civil, socio-cultural.

The effective implementation of the anti-corruption function of the state provides for the comprehensive implementation of legislative measures, organizational and political measures, socio-economic measures aimed at establishing interaction with civil society structures and international cooperation, preventive measures aimed at preventing corrupt actions of officials and improving the general culture of power relations in Ukrainian society. The consistency of these measures can be expressed in the implementation of several one-time specific programs or measures aimed at preventing corruption or in the implementation of the anti-corruption strategy of the state [10-15].

The main ways to improve the anti-corruption policy of ensuring public order in the state security system are the elements presented in Figure 1.

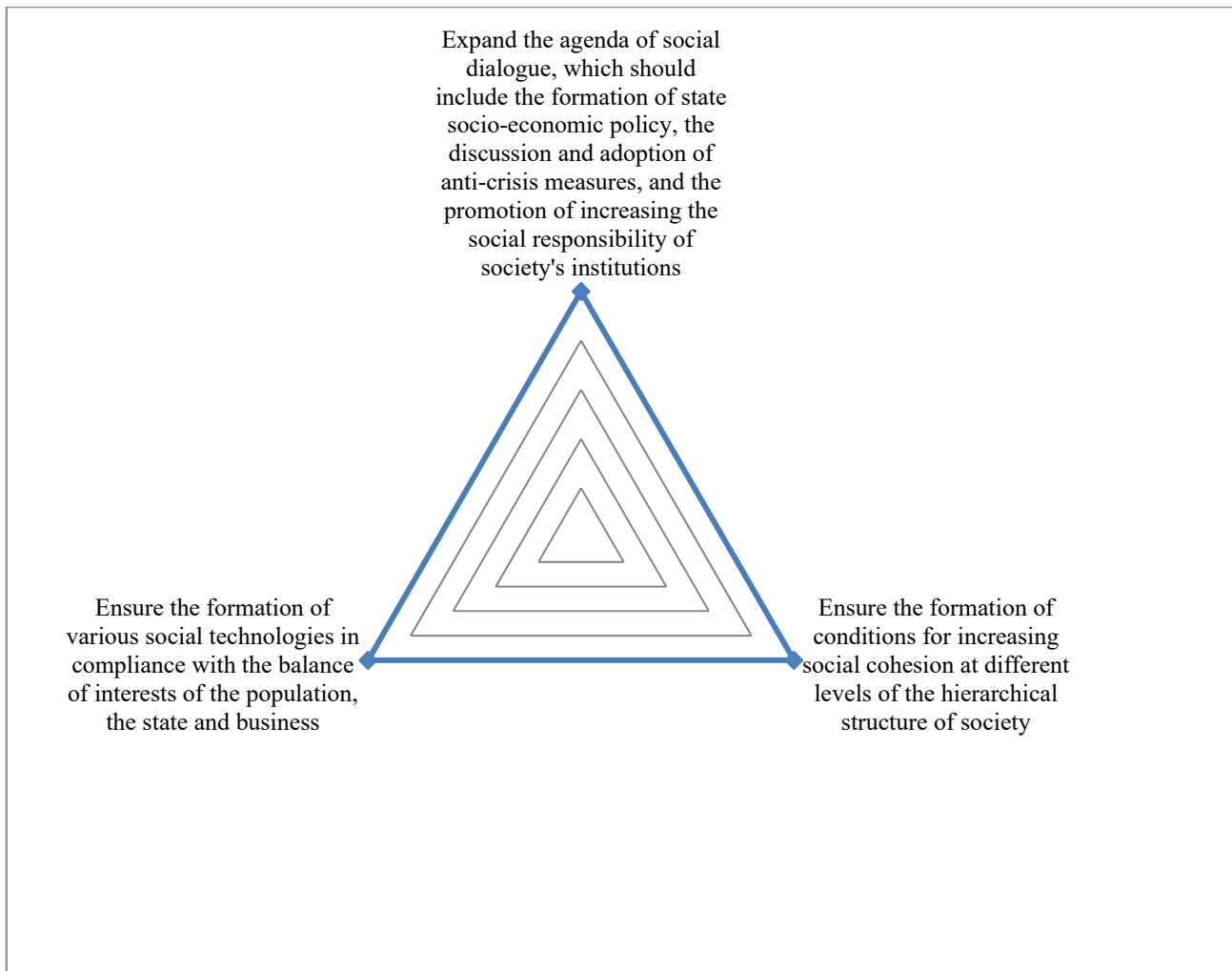


Fig.1. The main ways to improve the anti-corruption policy of ensuring public order in the state security system

Countering corruption is only part of a larger global struggle to create an effective, fair and efficient system of governance. Therefore, reformers should focus their efforts not so much on confronting corruption as such, but on eliminating its negative impact on society as a whole.

Along with the coordinated activities of public authorities aimed at implementing the tasks of the state anti-corruption policy and observing the basic principles that ensure the effectiveness of anti-corruption mechanisms, it is necessary to introduce a set of modernization state-administrative measures presented in Fig. 2.

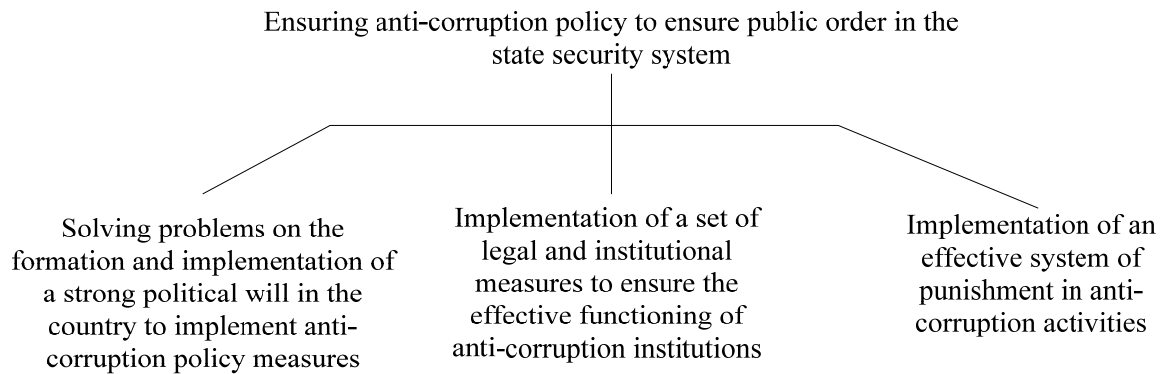


Fig.2. Modernization state-administrative measures for the implementation of the anti-corruption policy of ensuring public order in the state security system

Anti-corruption measures of the state should be implemented taking into account the following fundamental principles: legality; publicity and transparency; the priority of serving the state; inclusiveness; permanence; collegiality in all cases of making decisions vital for the population; purposefulness; scientific validity; economic feasibility; prevention; targeted use of expenses from the budgets of all levels for the implementation of anti-corruption measures and responsibility for their use; formation of coalitions of civil society, business and government to combat corruption; partnerships in relations between state, non-commercial and public structures in combating corruption; openness and availability of information on the implementation of anti-corruption measures and on the activities of the entities implementing them; observance of the vectors of consolidation of society and European integration of the state; patriotism and determination of national interests; compliance with the priority areas of state anti-corruption measures of national security.

4. Conclusions

Corruption as a social phenomenon originates from the manifestation of power relationships in human life. In the era of the creation of tribal and intertribal unions and the formation of communities / nationalities, the leaders needed to negotiate with other unions, resolve interethnic, intercommunal,

intertribal conflicts, and in other management activities, which reduced their personal contribution to the economic activity of the original (state) society. As a result of the change in the form of participation in tribal life, there was a need for a certain reward for the time spent on public time with other benefits and results of labor, so the tribes that were part of the union and received protection had to make gifts. Also, in order to avoid armed attacks and plunder, neighboring tribes resorted to the establishment of contractual relations in the form of a ransom from conquest.

Turning to the theoretical side of the problem under study, it is necessary to reveal the semantic interpretation of the phenomenon of corruption as a complex social phenomenon of a deeply systemic nature. It is precisely because of the systemic nature of this phenomenon that the problem of corruption is studied by almost all representatives of the humanities, including representatives of the science of public administration in the system of state security.

The danger of corruption arises when state, municipal employees and other persons authorized to perform state functions (officials, deputies, judges, law enforcement officers, administrators, examiners, doctors, etc.) who have discretionary power - the power over the distribution of certain resources do not belong to them personally, they distribute them at their discretion.

The main incentive for corruption is the possibility of obtaining economic profits associated with the use of power, and the main deterrent is the risk of exposure and punishment. Various manifestations of corruption have a different moral assessment: some actions are considered criminal, others are just immoral. Based on the results of the study, the main aspects of the anti-corruption policy of ensuring public order in the state security system are characterized.

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