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“Philosophical Paradigms in The Fight Against Corruption Today: Problems and Solutions

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the fight against the scourge of corruption, which is currently considered a negative scourge in the world, the measures, problems and solutions that need to be taken in this regard.

Keywords:

World, Corruption, paradigm, Estonia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Portugal, Sweden, Liberal Democracy and so on.

To date, in pedagogy, psychology, philosophy, management theory, there are no known methods that guarantee that any person will be an ideal level official. However, there are many countries where the level of corruption is very low. There are also examples in the history of states that efforts to reduce corruption have led to significant gains. For example, Estonia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Portugal, Sweden are among such countries. This, in turn, indicates the existence of methods based on certain philosophical paradigms in the fight against corruption. From the point of view of logical philosophical paradigms, if there is no state, there will be no corruption. The state has many functions that citizens are obliged to perform. It is therefore impossible to destroy them. For example, it is not possible to fight corruption in tax offices by abolishing all taxes. Nevertheless, in an environment where

corruption is rampant, disbanding public bodies that are mired in corruption seems to be one of the most effective radical ways to get rid of it. However, not all officials are greedy or corrupt. That, too, has to be taken into account.

There are currently three philosophical paradigmatic approaches to reducing corruption.

The first is to enact new laws to ensure that those involved in corruption are prosecuted for their actions and to enforce them strictly.

The second is to set up economic mechanisms that will allow officials to increase their incomes without breaking the rules and laws so that they do not sink into the mire of corruption.

Third is to reduce the share of revenue from corruption by increasing the role of markets and competition.

The general scientific and practical mechanisms for the implementation of these philosophical paradigms include:

1. Internal control. This includes the internal mechanisms and incentives that exist in the public administration. These include the development of clear standards for officials to perform their duties and the existence of strict control over the performance of the employee. Special departments are often set up to provide control. For example, law enforcement agencies often report to the head of the executive branch, as well as to the bureaucratic apparatus, but at the same time have significant powers to exercise internal control. As a result, internal control, which is the main way to implement the philosophical paradigms of the fight against corruption, today occupies one of the main, weighty, effective positions.

2. External management. This includes mechanisms with a high degree of independence from the executive. The United Nations Convention against Corruption, adopted in 2003, sets out mechanisms to warn of corruption, to prosecute and prosecute for participation in corruption, and to prosecute and confiscate proceeds of crime. The existence of an independent judiciary, which is one of such mechanisms, and its easy and efficient prosecution of bureaucrats who violate the law, drastically reduces the potential attractiveness of corruption in practice. At the same time, freedom of speech and the media is one of the most effective means of controlling corruption in the bureaucratic apparatus.

External control is inherent in free market economies and liberal democracies. This can be characterized, firstly, by the need to create clear rules, mechanisms to ensure the normal functioning of the market, and secondly, the formation of an effective legal system that provides a healthy competitive environment. Liberal democracy relies on an electoral system, the rule of law, an independent judiciary, a separation of powers, and a system of "restraint and balance" to achieve its goals. All of these political institutions simultaneously serve as external control mechanisms over corruption.

However, not all the rules of liberal democracy are equally important for combating corruption. For example, the principle of separation of powers. The distribution of powers encourages them to control each other horizontally. For example, in a parliamentary democracy, representative power has the power to dismiss the government. On the other hand, in presidential democracies, branches of government are more functionally divided. However, corruption in presidential republics is usually as high as in parliament, which is probably due to the severity of the impeachment procedure for the president. In addition, the distribution of powers at the territorial level and thus the transfer of most of the powers of the executive to the level of local self-government will lead to an effective reduction in the number of government agencies. This increases government information transparency and reduces corruption.

However, the federal structure of the state, which provides maximum decentralization, often leads to different aspects of the same activity being regulated by different levels of officials and, consequently, more corruption than unitary states.

3. Electoral system. In democracies, the main way to punish elected officials for corruption is to remove them from power in subsequent elections. This means that the voter is responsible for the level of honesty and accountability of the people he or she chooses. Despite the high efficiency of elections as a weapon against corruption, their impact is very weak. A number of authors argue that shortcomings in the electoral process can have a significant impact on the scope of corruption. Even if the election was conducted without irregularities, they themselves may encourage voters to vote for this or that candidate for ideological reasons, ignoring the corruption of himself, his subordinates, or his party in general. This is a proven hypothesis in practice.

It should be noted that the majoritarian system provides the greatest individual responsibility and significantly increases the attention of voters elected by multiple

representatives or open party lists to the integrity of the candidates.

4. General measures. The general measures applied to the implementation of current philosophical paradigms in the fight against corruption include the following.

1. Unconstitutionality of corrupt norms. Any norms that restrict the rights and duties of citizens can lead to corruption, with the exception of norms that describe constitutional freedoms and human rights. The constitution imposes restrictions not on individuals but on state power, which is an institutional guarantee against both the excessive demands of the law and the transfer of arbitrary powers to public authorities. Norms of corruption inevitably violate the rights and freedoms of man and citizens enshrined in the Constitution. By defining the norms of corruption in the framework of independent anti-corruption expertise, it will be possible to put an end to their activities.

2. Providing information to citizens. This universally paradigmatic approach to combating corruption involves explaining to citizens what their rights and responsibilities are, what violations they may violate, how the proceedings are conducted, and what is taken into account by analyzing the laws in a clear and unambiguous manner. Citizens who know and understand all of this are more confident when confronted with an official who encourages them to pay a bribe.

3. Openness of office systems. Transparency of interdepartmental operations and appropriate civilian oversight can be achieved through the publication and open discussion of interdepartmental documents on the Internet, which can seriously undermine the foundations of corruption. However, such mechanisms are limited by very strict rules on the protection of trade secrets, or their use in some departments is associated with the need to take additional measures to protect the personal data of citizens and confidential information in defense departments and organizations

4. Social security of officials. Primary health care, interest-free loans to buy real estate, large pensions - all this is equivalent to

an increase in wages in the public sector. If an official is involved in corrupt practices, it increases the likelihood of losing his job. Paradigm-based research shows that this measure does not have an immediate impact on corruption, but does improve the quality of bureaucracy over time.

3.4. Agent - principle theory. The principal-agent theory considers a situation in which the guarantor ("principal") does not have all the information about the actions of the executors ("agents").

The agent therefore enters into a contract with them, which includes favorable terms for the agent's benefit (mainly for customer service) that motivate them to behave. The main conclusion of the agency model is not to use special terminology.

This model is also used to study elite behaviors that are influenced by different groups. Corruption is understood as a conflict of interests of these groups with the interests of voters. In this case, the nation as a whole is the main person who enters into a social contract with elected representatives (agents).

Analyses show that the more aware voters are, the less likely their representatives are to engage in corruption. Representatives, in turn, seek to pursue policies that allow them to increase their personal income and ensure their re-election. A solution that creates opportunities for corruption is to increase the cost of this defense budget, as this decision is characterized by the fact that it is related to both politics and the economic interests of different groups.

3.5. Problems in the fight against corruption. Commenting on the nature of the problem in the fight against corruption, James Madison said: "If people were ruled by angels, there would be no need for control over external and internal government. But the main difficulty in creating a government in which people govern the people is that, first of all, the rulers must be given the opportunity to govern those who are governed; but from now on the authorities must be forced to control themselves." One of the most important factors in preventing corruption is criminal law. In practice, the laws in most countries are narrow

enough to explain the types of corruption that are considered criminal liability in order to eliminate the risk of selective application of legislation to suppress civil liberties and conflicts. Therefore, for example, a gift can be considered a bribe if it is intended to influence an official. If an official is not in principle prohibited from accepting gifts, then it is usually difficult to prove the fact of bribery. In contrast, theft of money is often proven to be damaging, regardless of whether the employee intends to misappropriate funds.

Another challenge, especially the widespread corruption in which most people pay bribes, is known in psychology and game theory as the "prisoner dilemma". On the one hand, if everyone stops paying bribes, then they will all benefit from it. However, if only one individual refuses to take a bribe, then he puts himself in a very awkward position. Finally, the stability of the aforementioned corruption markets poses a serious problem.

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