



## EACH PERSON SHOULD CONSIDER THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION HIS RESPONSIBILITY

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14760202>

### ARTICLE INFO

Qabul qilindi: 20-Yanvar 2025 yil  
Ma'qullandi: 25-Yanvar 2025 yil  
Nashr qilindi: 29-Yanvar 2025 yil

### KEYWORDS

*globalization, corruption, economic growth, integration, savings.*

### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the responsibility of every person to combat corruption in our country, examines the opinions and opinions of foreign and domestic legal scholars who have conducted research in this regard, and develops proposals and recommendations by the author.*

In the current complex conditions of globalization, accelerated integration processes between regions and states, corruption has become a boundless problem not only on a regional, but also on a global scale.

Corruption, in turn, destroys society from within, negatively impacts democratic institutions and the rule of law, leads to serious violations of human rights, weakens economic growth, and creates opportunities for the widespread spread of organized crime and terrorism. Today, on an international scale, no country, big or small, rich or poor, powerful or weak, can be considered completely free from corruption.

According to the UN and the International Monetary Fund, the global economy is losing up to \$1.5 to \$2.6 trillion annually due to this disaster.[1]

Corruption is a terrible phenomenon that seriously damages the development of society, the loss of trust between the state and the people, the violation of social justice, and the effective functioning of economic and political structures. Corruption can manifest itself in all spheres of the state, government bodies, and social systems, but its most dangerous aspect is that it does not have to be related only to high-ranking individuals, but also has its roots in the consciousness of every citizen and every member of society. Therefore, the fight against corruption should begin not only with state and government bodies, but also with each individual.

Corruption undermines social justice in any society, hinders economic development, undermines the effectiveness of government agencies, and loses trust among citizens. The consequences of corruption are broad and encompass all spheres of society. First and foremost, corruption hinders the economic development of the state. Studies show that corrupt countries typically face a decrease in investment and a slowdown in economic growth. This, in turn, exacerbates social and economic problems.

Secondly, corruption undermines the credibility and fairness of the legal system. A fair court system serves the interests of individuals who, as a result of corruption, own large companies, powerful political groups, or financial resources. This situation violates the rights of the poor and low-income groups. As a result, corruption exacerbates inequality in society and creates social tension.

The need to combat corruption should be understood not only in the policies of state bodies, but also in the responsibility of citizens and society itself. To effectively implement this struggle, government agencies must create favorable conditions, strengthen laws, and ensure the participation of the media and civil society organizations.

However, it is not enough to focus the fight against corruption only on state or government bodies. Corruption should be considered not only as a one-sided process, but also as a systemic problem that exists in different segments of society. To do this, it is necessary for every citizen, every member of society, to reconsider their behavior and internal norms. Derrick A. Bell, an American lawyer and sociologist, speaking about corruption and inequality, said: "Corruption begins with the injustice of human interactions, and it will be difficult to overcome this evil if each of us does not begin with ourselves."

One of the most important ways to combat corruption is undoubtedly the role of education and upbringing. Corruption is not only an economic crime, but also a moral and social problem. If people are well aware of their ethical norms and follow them, the inclination towards corruption will decrease. To achieve this, it is necessary to educate young people on the basis of moral values, to ensure justice and transparency in society. James Madison, the 4th president of the United States and political philosopher, said, "Democracy works only when people are committed to their own moral standards." [2]

According to foreign experience, countries such as the Republic of Korea and Singapore have made significant progress in combating corruption. For example, in the Republic of Korea, a special body for combating corruption has been established - the Anti-Corruption Agency. This agency plays an important role in the country's corruption prevention and prosecution processes. Singapore, on the other hand, pays special attention to ensuring a high level of transparency in government agencies and the private sector in implementing its anti-corruption policy. Thus, the level of corruption there is one of the lowest in the world.

The fight against corruption is not only a state policy, but also a personal responsibility of every citizen. Each of us should analyze our own behavior and values and contribute to reducing corruption in society. It would be a mistake to see corruption only at the level of government or organizations, as it is a social problem. Therefore, each of us should start with ourselves.

First, we need to know our rights and obligations in the fight against corruption. It is our civic duty to protect ourselves from corruption, to oppose it, and to express our opinion about it. Secondly, it is also important to study an effective way to combat corruption, to warn and educate people around us about it. Finally, every person should have a positive impact on society by demonstrating proper behavior and adherence to ethical norms.

The fight against corruption should be the personal duty of every citizen, not only of the government or the state. To fight corruption, there must be changes in our consciousness. Starting with ourselves, it is possible to reduce corruption in society. At the same time, ensuring transparency, justice, and moral values in society is the main way to completely

eradicate corruption. The fight against corruption should begin with the state, society, and every citizen, because only in this way can society be just and developed.

In this regard, Abdurauf Fitrat expressed the following opinion: "The people's movement towards a specific goal, being rich, being happy and honored, being a world ruler or weak, being humiliated, bearing the burden of unhappiness, being ignored, dependent on others and enslaved, dependent on the upbringing they received from their parents as children."[3]

Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish har bir fuqaroning, ichki axloqiy-ruhiy maslagi va e'tiqodiga aylanishi kerakki, bu korrupsiyaga qarshi ma'rifatning o'zagini tashkil qiladi. Qonun talablarining to'laqonli amalga oshirilishi mamlakatimiz aholisining turmush farovonligini oshirishga, rivojlanish yo'lidagi to'siqlarni bartaraf etishga xizmat qiladi.

Every honest citizen, who values the future and prestige of our country, must always remember the harmful consequences of the threat of corruption and fight against it.

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