

PROBLEMS OF CORRUPTION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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Abstract: This article touches upon the problems of corruption in the modern world and its influence on the life of Russian citizens. The most widely spread spheres of corruption are analyzed.

Keywords: corruption, public service, citizens, nepotism, abuse of power, legal, law enforcement.

Corruption is one of the most important problems of every country in our world.

Corruption is the use by an official of his powers and rights entrusted to him for personal gain, contrary to the law and moral principles.

From this definition it is clear that corruption:

- is always associated with the public service, state power, due to this direct dependence, it inevitably has a greater or lesser impact on the nature and content of power, its reputation in society. This allows us to argue that corruption acquires, in addition to criminal, a political character;

- corruption goes beyond bribery;

- it includes nepotism (Nepotism, lat., filling positions preferably by relatives in violation of the general and fair order) and numerous forms of misappropriation of public funds for personal, group or corporate use;

- Corruption, as an abuse of power, can be carried out to obtain benefits not only for personal, but also corporate, clan interests. This is not always directly related to the appropriation of material values, since corporate interest sometimes pursues political goals: the creation of political conditions that provide the

possibility of "legal", "legal" seizure, misappropriation of material and financial resources in the future.

In most cases, corruption causes direct economic damage to the individual, society and the state. [3]

In addition, it must be taken into account that corruption abuses management, public power for personal gain, in the interests of third parties or groups. It is necessary to constantly take into account the anti-social nature of corrupt activities.

In other words, the transformation of a civil servant's workplace into a commercial product is the essence of corruption, which poses a real threat to the normal, legitimate functioning of the system of state power and administration.

Corruption, its nature, scale and features of development is not only a consequence of the unresolved modern state-political, social and economic problems of the country. One of the reasons for the large-scale development of corruption in the world is also a change in moral and spiritual values at the personal level.

Consider the relevance of this problem in the Russian Federation.

The housing and communal sector, as sociological surveys of the Russian population show, is perceived by them as the most corrupt. It would seem that the emergence of a housing market should lead to a decrease in corruption in this area. [5]

However, its rootedness here is extremely strong. This is a prime example of how measures alone to eliminate the economic conditions of corruption may not be enough to combat it.

Law enforcement agencies, and especially the police, are in second place. Recently, among those held accountable for corruption, one quarter are employees of law enforcement agencies. As already mentioned, the most significant contribution to this high result is made by the traffic police.

In addition to roads, citizens often engage in corrupt relations with law enforcement agencies in the issuance of driver's licenses, permits to possess firearms, and in other similar cases. [7]

Taxes and customs fees are an excellent environment for corruption. Bribes are often given to customs officials.

Conscription for military service has faced constant difficulties in recent years. In this regard, it will be interesting to know that, according to preliminary estimates, more than half of the young people exempted from conscription in the army did so with the help of bribes.

And also, most often, such activities as collecting fines from the population, issuing permits for the use and ownership of land and conducting certain activities, the work of a sanitary and epidemiological station, etc., cannot do without bribes.

But, unfortunately, corruption exists not only in Russia, but also in other countries, regardless of their level of economic development.

Corruption no longer threatens the spheres of life of citizens, but is an integral part of them.

To get rid of such a global problem as corruption, it is necessary to make the main goal of state and public anti-corruption activities a comprehensive work aimed at eliminating the main causes and incentives that give rise to corruption, and not just not tightening the system for identifying and punishing corrupt officials.

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