

these values turn into the opposite: the growing role of the «politics of identities», the attack on Christianity as a «source of oppression», the domination of feelings over facts and laws.

People's moods express an ever-increasing desire for equality, primarily economic, the spread of populist slogans and recipes for happiness acquires a frightening character. Representatives of the left in the political leadership use populist slogans to assert their own power. The British economist J. Keith pointed out that with commitment to equality, we pay a very high price - freedom and, as much as the left liberals try to create a society of equals, without a worthy counterweight to the right, they will lead us to a new totalitarianism (Keith 1976).

Will the West, as a valuable civilizational project, be able to withstand the challenges in a begging of the 21st century? This issue today, in our opinion, is relevant for addressing both global and local challenges and, of course, requires further research.

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УДК 323.2:343.791:34.07(477)

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ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE: THEORETICAL ASPECTS

A phenomenon of corruption is considered. The sources, social content, features of corruption and corruption aspects are determined. The factors of corruption, its development in the state are analyzed. Anticorruption activity in Ukraine and its influence on the present are considered. A conceptual-categorical apparatus used for studying corruption is explored and specified. The influence of corruption and corrupt acts on the state policy is determined. The special preconditions of corruption and strategies of struggle with them are analyzed.

Keywords: corruption, state, official duties, anti-corruption activity, sources of corruption, democracy and corruption.

Гринь І. О.

АНТИКОРУПЦІЙНА ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ ДЕРЖАВИ: ТЕОРЕТИЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ

Розглянуто таке явище, як корупція. Визначено її витoki, соціальну сутність, риси корупції та корупційних проявів. Проаналізовано фактори корупції, її розвиток в державі. Розглянуто антикорупційну діяльність в Україні та її вплив на сьогодення. Дослідженню та уточнено понятійно-категорійний апарат, який використовують під час вивчення корупції. Визначено вплив корупції та корупційних діянь на політику держави. Проаналізовано особливі передумови корупції та стратегії боротьби з ними.

Ключові слова: корупція, держава, службові обов'язки, антикорупційна діяльність, витoki корупції, демократія та корупція.

Гринь І. О.

АНТИКОРРУПЦИОННАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ГОСУДАРСТВА: ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ

Рассмотрено такое явление, как коррупция. Определены ее истоки, социальная сущность, черты коррупции и коррупционных проявлений. Проанализированы факторы коррупции, ее развитие в государстве. Рассмотрено антикоррупционную деятельность в Украине и ее влияние на настоящее. Исследован и уточнен понятийно-категориальный апарат, который используют при изучении коррупции. Определено влияние коррупции и коррупционных деяний на политику государства. Проанализированы особые предпосылки коррупции и стратегии борьбы с ними.

Ключевые слова: коррупция, государство, должностные обязанности, антикоррупционная деятельность, истоки коррупции, демократия и коррупция.

The formation of anticorruption strategy and tactics, the setting of goals, the identification of forces and means of counteraction depends mainly on the proper understanding of the nature of corruption (Мельник 2002: 13). This is the purpose of this article.

Corruption is primarily a social phenomenon that has its social conditioning and social patterns of development and influences negatively on social processes. Existing in society and being a product of social relations, corruption penetrates different social spheres, differently transforming public relations (Мельник 2002: 17). Studying concepts of corruption and corruption acts as a comprehensive definition is highlighted in works of criminal law and political scientists, as O.S. Hmara, M.I. Melnyk, O. Dudorov A. P. Zakalyuk, M. I. Kamlik, A. M. Kostenko, E. V. Nevmerzhitsky, A. I. Rad'ka, M. I. Khavronyuk.

The social nature of corruption shows itself in its general and global character. This phenomenon is presented in all political systems, inherited in all countries of the world. Government officials abuse, both in countries with high level of economic stability and democratic order, and in countries with totalitarian and authoritarian political structures. Corruption acts are used by low-paid civil

servants and employees with a fairly high official income.

Corruption is a complex and multiaspect phenomenon (political, moral-psychological, economic, legal, etc.). Its social content shows that it:

- depends on social processes (a product of social life);
- has its own social price paid by society for its existence;
- significantly affects on the most important social processes;
- has historical origins and is global;
- can be modified;
- is a political, moral and psychological, economic, legal phenomenon (Мельник 2002: 7).

Corruption as a social phenomenon exists within certain institutional frameworks and political, social, economic, legal processes have their influence on it. And corruption, as a rule, has its influence on politics, economics, ideology, law, social psychology, etc.

The analysis of anti-corruption activities in Ukraine shows that the main focus of the anti-corruption bodies is on law enforcement and repression measures, while the greatest efforts are spent on responding to such corruption manifestations those do not belong to the most dangerous species. This requires an appropriate correction of anti-corruption policy at the state

and departmental levels, which should be based on a combination of preventive, law enforcement and repressive measures – their comprehensive use. The priority should be given to preventive measures (Мельник 2002: 147).

One of the main features of the current anti-corruption strategy is the need to identify sources and preconditions for corruption that are inherent in each individual country. This approach is primarily due to the fact that at the strategic level, it is possible to allocate only very wide areas of the national and departmental nature.

The most important areas are:

- the legislation of the country and legal regulation of issues of combating corruption;
- political, economic and social conditions of functioning of state authorities;
- peculiarities of internal activity of these organizations, etc.

The main goal of the state policy in the field of combating corruption is the creation of an effective system of preventing and combating corruption, identifying and overcoming its social conditions and consequences, exposing corruption, and prosecuting the perpetrators. The strategic direction of prevention of the conditions of corruption and its neutralization is the consistent democratization of all spheres of public life, the development of civic consciousness and activity in the general context of building a democratic state. Governance exposure, transparency of state decisions, activity of the administrative apparatus, sense development of society are the most important tools for corruption overcoming (Science without borders 2015: 33).

Corruption is an extremely dangerous phenomenon, and its social danger is showed in:

- undermining the authority of the state;
- affecting of the establishment of democratic foundations of society;
- limiting the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and citizen, especially ordinary citizens, who suffering from corruption are unable to escape the corruption burden, lose their faith in democracy and justice;
- violating the principles of law and justice;
- leading to inhibition and distortion of social and economic reforms, impedes the development of economic relations, primarily of medium and small businesses, especially «not covered» by the authorities, as well as the inflow of investments, loans;
- roughly violating the established procedure for the exercise of powers by public

officials and officials of state authorities, local self-government bodies;

- granting illegal privileges to corrupt groups and clans, subordinates state power to their interests;
- promoting criminalization and shadowing of economic relations, legalization of proceeds from crime;
- feeding organized crime, first of all economical, becoming an indispensable condition for its existence;
- violating the principle of social justice, the inevitability of punishment;
- destroying spiritual and moral values;
- complicating relations with other states and the entire international community, making impossible to provide foreign aid.

Legally, corruption is a combination of different in nature and degree of social danger corruption acts, but they are similar in their content (criminal, disciplinary, administrative, civil law), and violations of the ethics of public employers (Science without borders 2015: 35).

The main point of corrupt relations is the presence of the subject of corruption in the governance.

All political factors that influence on the emergence and development of corruption in Ukraine should be grouped as follows:

- the influence of NGOs and mass media. Thanks to the media there is a great influence on the development or limitation of corruption manifestations;
- the presence of surplus in the command-administrative system of management;
- the corruption of the upper echelons of power, as well as the leadership of law enforcement bodies (corruption in higher authorities implies the use of state power and capabilities in private interests, the amount of benefit obtained in this way depends on the level of the position, rank or rank which the person holds);
- the absence of a system of forming the patriotic spirit of law enforcement officers and the legal sense of citizens;
- lobbying (the reason for this phenomenon are the gaps in modern legislation, which, according to citizens, create opportunities for refusing to pay taxes, fees, etc., concealing revenues and profits for certain private organizations with the help of certain political forces) (Мельник 2002: 2).

The phenomenon of corruption is not only producing the functional problems, but structural – if the sense of corruption is perceived as normal («normal» troubleshooter) will take a loyal stable orientation. It will immediately

legitimize the relevant social structures, and as a result, the corresponding social practices those are in the shadow. Being born in economics, the shadow patterns of behavior invade in other areas of public life – politics, education, law enforcement and others.

The social danger of corruption is also:

- destroying public values;
- increasing social tension in society;
- undermining the authority of the state;
- affecting the establishment of democratic foundations of society;
- leading to inhibition and distortion of socio-economic reforms;
- deepening social inequality of citizens;
- forming a tendency toward an unlawful way of life, rooting one of the worst forms of regulation of social relations (Мельник 2002: 196).

Corruption, therefore, is considered in Ukraine and abroad as one of the main obstacles hindering economic and social development. The prevalence of this phenomenon was confirmed by the international organization «Transparency International Ukraine», which in 2017 estimated the existence of corruption in the country at 30 points out of a hundred (where 100 – a very low level of corruption and 0 – very high levels of corruption). This is 1 point higher and 1 position higher than last year (29 points, 131 position out of 176 countries). But in the dynamics the results of last year are lower (1 point against 2) than in 2016. In Ukraine as a country with a fairly high degree of corruption in their studies suggest the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, which define corruption as the main barrier to modernization and formation of investment appeal (Методологія проведення 2017: 43).

Today corruption is the most serious danger to Ukrainian society, state and each of us. The shamelessness and depravity of many representatives of the state and communal apparatus distort the reforms in the state and make normal functioning of the government in general impossible, because there is no people's trust in either the higher institutions of power and their «reforms», nor to power in the places, as there is no trust of representatives of various levels of government to each other. Bribery and nepotism eliminate competition as a spring of business development, and together with monopoly, pseudo-competition, regulatory dysfunctions, etc., inhibit innovation economic progress, especially in the field of goods and services. The general pervasiveness and frivolity create a situation of suspicion and hostility of everyone to everyone, everyone to everyone and interfere with civil harmony in the country. Corruption every day and every hour squeezes states into the periphery of world progress and steals the future.

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