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OF THE NEED TO CULTIVATE A NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION CULTURE IN UKRAINE

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Researchers have proven that corruption is a social phenomenon not only in the ontological, but also epistemological aspect. This is a product of modern conditions of Ukrainian public life. But this product is not only a social phenomenon, since it cannot be created without the behaviour of members of society taken into account, and therefore corruption is a socio-psychological phenomenon. The phenomenology of corruption helps in elucidating the nature and mechanism of individual criminal behaviour of a corrupt official, the influence of certain factors of combating corruption crimes on its overall level and the level of effectiveness of combating corruption in individual states. Consideration and assessment of background phenomena of corruption,

especially if they accompany organized crime, is extremely important from the point of view of studying the phenomenon. Phenomenology identifies the subjective aspect in the process of cognition (the connection of cognitive procedures with the life practice of a cognizing person) and highlights specific aspects of perception (the objective meaning of emotions and consciousness in the process of cognition). The phenomenology of crime answers the question: what is crime as a criminological category and individual crimes and "background phenomena" that have a socio-psychological nature of origin and specific criminal and legal features. According to the well-established position of Ukrainian criminologists, the main ways to respond to such a multi-causal phenomenon as corruption, as well as to any other type of crime or crime in general, are: organizational, methodological and legal support of influence on corruption; preventive actions against corruption; control over corruption; countering specific corruption crimes or their individual types. So, effective influence on corruption as a socio-psychological phenomenon requires a whole range of ways and means applied. Ancient thinkers and many modern researchers worked on a set of actions to prevent crime. Thus, even Plato (427–347 BC) focused on the study of the causes of crimes. He considered the violation of laws as a consequence of the state's general disorder and malady. In particular, he wrote, "Well, every government lays down laws for its own advantage – a democracy democratic, a tyranny tyrannical laws, and so on. In laying down these laws they have made it plain that what is to their advantage is just for their subjects. They punish him who departs from this as a lawbreaker and an unjust man" [1]. Therefore, it is quite clear that influencing corruption, first of all, requires the organizational role of the state. But it has also been clear for many centuries and now that crime as a certain phenomenon is easier to prevent than to "fight" with it later. For this purpose, it is necessary to study its primary causes and take appropriate actions to eliminate them. Another great thinker, Aristotle (384–322 BC), emphasized that a firm grasp of what a cause is, and how many kinds of causes there are, is essential for a successful investigation of the world around us. He pointed out that one and the same phenomenon could have several causes in different meanings of their understanding; causes in relation to each other were also causes, but still with different meanings; the same phenomenon in the same meaning was the cause of the opposite [2]. Therefore, now Ukrainian researchers also primarily focus on the issues of comprehensive nature of actions to counteract corruption.

In order to cultivate an anti-corruption worldview in Ukraine, first of all, it is necessary to turn to the positive practices of the successful life path of Ukrainian figures – intellectual elite of the past and present time, who played an important role in Ukraine and foreign countries, and through self-identification as a cultural nation, to cultivate the national idea of the anti-corruption culture of citizens. Johann Georg Pinsel is the outstanding master in polychrome sculpture who

created wooden and stone-made compositions for most of the sacred structures of Galicia, which are considered the crown jewels of Ukrainian architecture, Fedir Vovk, who in his writings proved that Ukrainians were a separate Slavic people with a specific dominant anthropological type, Hryhorii Skovoroda, who brought together Christian beliefs and the theses of ancient philosophy, Kvitka Tsisyk, the most prominent pop star of the Ukrainian diaspora in the second half of the 20th century, Oksana Zabuzhko with her novel "Field Studies on Ukrainian Sex" translated into 15 languages, who is an outstanding voice of both female and Ukrainian national emancipation in a broader sense, in Ukraine and around the world, Pavlo Kharytonenko – philanthropist, sugar manufacturer, entrepreneur and industrialist, Yakiv Hnizdovskyi, the outstanding Ukrainian and American artist who made a synthesis of European minimalism and Japanese woodcut printing, with two of his paintings decorating the Office of US President John F. Kennedy at the White House, Pavlo Chubynskyi, Volodymyr Vernadskyi, Oles Honchar, and many others.

Statesmen of foreign states of past centuries, supporting the Enlightenment in their countries, obviously proceeded from the fact that the Enlightenment was above politics, and enlighteners were above politicians. For example, the standpoint of D. Eisenhower, the 34th President of the United States, is characterized by his statement, "The true slogan of a true democracy is not 'Let the Government do it' but rather, 'let's do it ourselves'". It is government tactics that allow us to determine at any time what should and should not relate to the state, what is public, what is personal, and what is state and non-state [3].

So, we may observe a distorted vision of ways and means of combating corruption in Ukraine. Instead of spending some insignificant amounts of the state budget on education and science, which will later bring incomparably more additional public product, the government spends billions of hryvnias on punitive bodies. However, these anti-corruption institutions are unable to overcome this harmful phenomenon posing a threat for the nation. One of the reasons is that corruption is like metastases, it permeates the entire state mechanism from bottom to top, and even the judicial system. And without justice, it is useless to talk about law and order in society, as it is completely "sick" and first of all needs "treatment", and not just operations of punitive bodies. Therefore, the punitive function is not the principal tool that should be applied in the fight against corruption. Capital punishment for corruption is fully justified in wartime, but this is not an end in itself for the state.

Anti-corruption and other punitive bodies are only a tool in the hands of people, which will be effective only if the social culture of those who are authorized to use such a tool is high. The giant repressive anti-corruption machine is a trap that society has fallen into, recklessly following the conditions, promised money and instructions of international partners without taking into account the specific features of Ukraine.

When assessing the state of crime and the effectiveness of actions in the field of corruption in Ukraine, one should always ask the question: will the motivation to commit corruption actions decrease/have the motivation to commit corruption actions decreased after the steps planned/implemented by the Strategy? First of all, we need to promote a virtuous lifestyle of people, starting with kindergartens and ending with their retirement. It is necessary to take care about these matters right now, and not justify inaction with "force majeure". The primary objective of the state is to bring up a citizen with a persistent rejection of corruption, even disgust and shame when encountering it, from the very childhood. And this is the cheapest way to mitigate corruption. It is necessary to turn to the positive practices of the successful life path of Ukrainian outstanding figures (intellectual elite), who played a prominent role in Ukraine and foreign countries, and through self-identification as a cultural nation, to cultivate the national idea of social, anti-corruption culture of citizens. Short-term strategies to prevent corruption with prevailing repressive actions taken by state institutions may be justified during martial law. In the long run, the application of preventive steps will result in the virtuous generation of citizens brought up. Virtuous citizens will form elites who cherish anti-corruption values. The role of elites in shaping the right worldview is invaluable. Prevention of corruption is a long-term process (change of some generations should take place), but in combination with the application of other steps, this is the cheapest and most effective way to minimize the phenomenon, and even reduce it to zero in some areas.

The findings of the study will be useful for the governments of other states that suffer from corruption.

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