

**SOCIAL CAPITAL BASED ON TRUST AND THE WORTH OF THE TEACHING
PROFESSION IS A FINNISH STRATEGY FOR COMBATING CORRUPTION***Temirov Humoyunmirzo Najmiddinovich**Researcher at Andijan State University**E-mail: humoyunmirzo.temirov.82@mail.ru*

Annotation: According to this article, one of the most reliable real-world applications of the ideas of social capital and social trust in contemporary social philosophy is the Finnish model. It becomes clear how pertinent it is to analyse this paradigm within the context of social philosophy, particularly in light of the evolution of contemporary postcolonial cultures.

Key words: education, system, corruption, legal, moral, socio-philosophical, crime.

In contemporary social philosophy, the Finnish model is regarded as one of the most reliable real-world examples of the ideas of social capital and social trust. Without the use of special institutions, the "social contract" that developed between the state and society is unique in that it is based on a shared anthropological trust rather than a national identity. To put it another way, education in Finland serves as a moral and political institution that promotes social regeneration in addition to being a vehicle for information transfer.

Trust as a core element of social capital – in Finland, it exists not only at the legal or economic level, but also at the ontological level, and all social relations in society are built on the basis of loyal conventions, not structural ones. According to P. Fukuyama, "a high level of social trust strengthens trust in state institutions, but it is formed not through compulsory control from above, but on the basis of moral norms formed in society" (Fukuyama, 1995, p. 27). Finland is the most striking example of this: here the teacher is considered not only as a professional, but also as a patron of social morality, an agent reproducing the cultural and spiritual foundations of society. This turns the education system into a tool for educating contextual consciousness, based not on modern technocratic knowledge, but on socio-cultural compromise. The recognition of the teaching profession in a high social status in Finland is directly related to the value system of society, not the state. This aspect is expressed by N. Luhmann as "the legitimization of the political system through moral systems" (Luhmann, 1990, p. 73). Luhmann's model has a positive connotation in the case of Finland, where society legitimizes itself through educational institutions, not the state. Critically, the non-universal nature of this model is evident in the context of many Western countries, especially the USA or Southern Europe. Most sociological studies show that trust as social capital works effectively only in conditions of economic stability and equality, which are characteristic of social democratic cultures (Putnam, 2000, p. 137). Therefore, an attempt to automatically apply the Finnish experience to Uzbekistan or other post-Soviet countries conflicts with the historical layers of "formality" and "order through fear" that exist in the social consciousness..

However, the main lesson from the Finnish experience is that corruption in education can be prevented not only by punishment, but also by fundamentally changing social consciousness

and professional culture. Educating a teacher not as a civil servant, but as a moral leader, forms social capital based on trust. That is why in Finland there is no separate institution of “fighting corruption” - this task is solved by society through moral, cultural and social norms (Zufarov et al., 2011, pp. 50-51). Thus, shaping the education system not only through legislation or bureaucratic control, but also through ontological loyalty, professional values recognized by society is the most profound and sustainable way to combat corruption. This is the essence of the Finnish model: justice is guaranteed not by law, but by morality.

Corruption, as it exists in the independent Republic of Uzbekistan, has a negative impact on the implementation of democratic reforms, the functioning of the property class on the basis of established laws, the rapid development of the economy, the consistent improvement of the living standards of the population, that is, the positive establishment of order and rules, leading to deplorable situations. Many types of corruption and crime have a negative impact on our transition to independence and the full implementation of market relations, or rather, on the rapid development of our state. As in all countries, corruption and crime have deeply and firmly entrenched in the internal system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan is not exempt from such types of organized crime as the "secret" economy, mafia, gangsterism (banditry), drug business, gambling, the use of terrorist methods, and prostitution.

Corruption is currently a very urgent problem in many countries of the world. This vice has taken deep roots in many countries and has put the internal apparatus of the state under its pressure. For example, such countries include; "Italy, Russia, Venezuela, Nigeria, Pakistan, Kenya, Angola, Madagascar, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Indonesia and other countries".

Although the Republic of Uzbekistan is not among the above-mentioned countries, the fact that corruption has existed and has been noticeable in recent years is one of the real problems facing our state. Igor Kudryavtsev, a teacher at the Tashkent State Law Institute, expressed the opinion that “there are mainly two types of criminal organizations in our regions, the first: groups that trade in drugs and the second; criminal organizations that aim to organize conspiracies in order to seize power, that is, to overthrow the constitutional system.” We can clearly and clearly show that organized crime in Uzbekistan has not two, but three forms. (We found it appropriate to consider our case in connection with organized crime. Because the third form of organized crime in Uzbekistan is corruption). The first: groups that trade in drugs. (This includes the simple, medium, high levels of organized crime, mafias and so on.) They are not only involved in drugs, but also in other businesses prohibited by the state (non-ferrous metals, cotton business, contraband products, prostitution, weapons, etc.). Drug trafficking is a major source of income for criminal groups.

Therefore, the drug trade is increasing every year. It is obvious that the criminal element "Drug Business" is present in the republic and that many residents, as well as all members of criminal groups, are engaged in this business. The fact that the Republic of Uzbekistan is located at the crossroads of the drug trade route, creates great conditions for dealing in drugs in our country. The proximity of Afghanistan, which is a hotbed of drugs, and Tajikistan, which has been taking advantage of this in recent years, further deepens this trade. Not only citizens of Uzbekistan, but also citizens of neighboring countries are trying to smuggle drugs through the territory of Uzbekistan. Even women and children are engaged in this work. It is also revealed that officials at border posts are smuggling drugs by taking bribes.

Certain criminal groups try to earn money through prostitution. They open special secret brothels in the districts and cities of the republic, take them under their patronage and provide them with prostitutes. From time to time, prostitutes are exchanged (from one city to another, from the second to the third). The income from brothels is delivered to criminal groups (patrons) through special people. The patrons protect the brothels and protect them from special inspection bodies. (They win them over by paying bribes). A lot of information about the prostitution trade is given in the work of the writer Salih Kahhor entitled "Daidi Qizning Daftari". From the first years of independence to the present, the use of smuggling activities has been growing steadily. Unfit products have accumulated in all parts of the territory of Uzbekistan. These products cause negative conditions for the population.

Criminal groups' dealing in products prohibited by the state is a business that brings in more income after the drug business. A large amount of non-ferrous metals, oil and gas products, food products, and raw cotton are smuggled into neighboring states from Uzbekistan. This is then carried out not only by criminal groups, but also by ordinary citizens. Secret arms sales. "This business also brings great profits to those who exploit regional conflicts and local wars. It is probably not necessary to emphasize once again that for such businessmen, weapons are a good opportunity to continue armed confrontation and maintain tension. Secret arms sales go hand in hand with the criminal phenomenon of so-called international terrorism, and sometimes even cause it. It seems that the time has come when those who want to make a fortune at the expense of other people's blood will completely disappear. "It goes without saying that this category of "businessmen" is the most convenient means of encouraging majors, who can recruit and test international killers in different parts of the world, with money mixed with blood and dirty politics"¹. "The enormous wealth-making opportunities that this criminal business creates compel its participants to do anything, regardless of the national legal system, especially the disastrous consequences of the "white death penalty"².

According to legal theory, corruption is a social phenomenon that manifests itself when officials misuse the authority they have been given for their own personal or private gain, as well as when they act against the wishes of the legal or physical people who gave them that power. Political scientists define corruption as the illegal and anti-state use of the authority that the state has given to its officials, or civil workers. The distinctive rights and abilities conferred to civil personnel also determine the unique threat of corruption crime. Therefore, society and the state are in grave danger if the system that was meant to uphold the law and fight crime itself turns out to be corrupted and used as a tool of crime. One could characterise such a circumstance as a serious and profound danger to national security.

¹ Каримов И.А, «Ўзбекистон XXI аср бўсағасида, хавфсизликка таҳдид, барқарорлик шартлари ва тараққиёт кафолатлари» Тошкент. «Ўзбекистон» нашриёти - 1997 й 95-96 бетлар.

² Каримов И.А, «Ўзбекистон XXI аср бўсағасида, хавфсизликка таҳдид, барқарорлик шартлари ва тараққиёт кафолатлари» Тошкент. «Ўзбекистон» нашриёти - 1997 й 95- бет