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TRENDS AIMED AT ELIMINATING CORRUPTION IN MODERN SOCIETIES

Abstract: Fight against corruption is recognized as necessity of the modern state. Corruption has negative impact on the stability and development of the country. The negative consequences of corruption can be seen on not only within the individual states, but also at international community level. Nowadays, corruption issue is globally discussed by the scientific community and citizens because only by combining efforts, it is possible to develop high-quality program to eliminate the existing corruption mechanism. This article focuses on the issue of combating and eliminating corruption in modern societies. The main economic and social issues are arising from the expansion of hidden economy caused by corruption, the reduction in the amount of tax on the state treasury, the ineffective distribution of state funds and the negative impact on the social and cultural life of population. Also, corruption leads to the formation of negative image of the country, which, in turn, leads to deterioration in the investment climate in the country. In addition, corruption also served as the basis for the development of criminal, terrorist and extremist manifestations in the country.

Key words: corruption, modern state, development, economy, social issues, population.

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Introduction

Legislation describes corruption as follows: corruption is social phenomenon that is expressed in use of its service position by employees of state bodies in material or property way, for the purpose of illegal personal gain. From the psychological point of view, it is biased acceptance of justice concept by individuals. If some people were able to achieve their goals with the help of bribery, it is considered unfair. For example, in the history and the development of Russia, which is considered as close territory to Uzbekistan, the phenomenon of corruption has been observed. Any law aimed at reducing corruption faces opposition from society. According to sociologists, corruption in the minds of people of Russian nationality was perceived as normal state [4].

Therefore, corruption should not be accepted by people as common phenomenon. Formation of this mindset among citizens is significant issue facing each of us.

The main issues arising from corruption are economic and social problems. They create urgent problems such as embezzlement of state property, development of hidden economy, obstacles to the development of industries, and fading of people's confidence in the future. Corruption also leads to the formation of negative image of the country, which, in turn, leads to deterioration in the investment climate in the country. In addition, corruption creates strong conditions for the development of criminality, terrorist and extremist manifestations in the country.

Corruption issues in society lead to social, economic, moral and spiritual decline. Corruption often manifests itself in the form of official taking advantage of his/her administrative powers and rights for personal gain, contrary to the law and ethics. In this regard, anti-corruption measures are of great importance.

If we consider it in broader sense, its essence lies in the abuse of trust. Corruption can be researched through both state legislation and public opinion.

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First, eliminate corruption issue through official government documents. Second, the condemnation of this violation by civil society and acceptance as misconduct.

Corruption can manifest itself in private, public and third-party forms. For instance, it is a manifestation of corruption in the private sector if a vendor responsible for purchasing a product receives any unregistered goods from a supplier regardless of quality and price. As a result of such actions, the store will suffer, because it will refuse products that are more useful. In this situation, there is abuse of the position held by the purchasing manager for personal enrichment. Another example of the same type of corruption is the salary for a representative who oversees the activities of another legal entity. As a result, the representative turns a blind eye to some violations or does not control the actions of the organization at all. Both parties are responsible for bribery.

The following situations cause people to violate the law and abuse their authority:

- low level of legal literacy;
- incompetence of leaders in relation to their rights and duties;
- not to be afraid of the loss of material value received in case of inspection;
- feeling of personal insecurity of an ordinary person in communication with an official;
- availability of several options for solving the problem with an official;
- absence of the body that controls the behavior of the person holding a high position;
- difficulty during transition period;
- deterioration of enforcement system;
- economic aspects.

If the state managed to eliminate these causes or significantly raise the measure of punishment, then corruption cases and violations will decline. This is the main anti-corruption plan.

However, the reasons cannot be sought only in the negative qualities of people. The use of official position for personal purposes is a systematic phenomenon. Firstly, eliminating the possibility of impaired behavior will give effective result.

In the conditions of nowadays globalization and modern development, it is important to study this situation and take measures to eliminate it for the benefit of the state and society. The history of corruption development goes back to the distant past. In Indo-China, the centers of civilization, there were also the first manifestations of corruption [13]. And many forms of corruption have been classified by officials as crimes against the government.

Any official (official, deputy, judge, law enforcement officer, head of administration, etc.) who has discretionary power in the field of discretionary distribution of resources that do not belong to him/her

can face corruption. The main driver of corruption is the opportunity to obtain economic benefits associated with exercise of power, and the deterrent is the risk of influence and punishment. The systemic nature of corruption is such that it can also manifest itself as coercion for those who work in public institutions. For instance, a rise in mass corruption by representatives of different sectors.

According to the research in the field of macroeconomics and political economy, corruption causes three serious harms to society and hinders economic growth and development in the interests of society as a whole [15]. In many countries, corruption is a crime. In particular, in Uzbekistan, the measures to fight against corruption are being systematically carried out, which in subsequent years has become a source of development.

Today, work is being carried out in Uzbekistan to fight corruption in the following directions:

The first direction – the legal framework were created;

The second direction – the institutional system was founded;

The third direction – the educational system was formed, educational and informational and promotional activities were launched;

The fourth direction – the international cooperation is being carried out [3].

Materials and methods

The historical roots of corruption go back to the custom of giving gifts to induce a person's inclinations. Expensive gifts distinguished this person from other beggars and served to fulfill his/her request. Therefore, in primitive societies, the custom of paying money to a priest or the head of tribe turned out to be ordinary. With the complexity of the state apparatus and the strengthening of the Central Government, professional officials appeared who, according to the rulers, were satisfied only with fixed salaries. An example of this is the city-states of Lagash and Uruk, two and half thousand years before Christ [13]. At the same time, it is appropriate to mention the ruler of Mesopotamia, Hammurabi, who flourished in the 18th century BC [13]. He is considered to be the first ruler in the world to develop strict laws to reduce crimes [14]. But until now, corruption has become widespread and has a small and high-profile appearance. The first work to discuss corruption, the Arthashastra, was published in the 4th century BC by a minister of Bharat (India) under the pseudonym Kautilya. In it, the author states that the king's property, even if it is small, cannot be appropriated by those who rule it. Ancient Egyptian pharaohs, free peasants, artisans and even military nobles faced the same problems. It should be noted that bribery and corruption are strictly condemned in all world religions. Corruption can be classified according to many characteristics:

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By the types of interrelated entities (citizens and small employees, firms and officials, national and political);

By type of benefit (profit or cost reduction);

By direction (internal and external);

By interaction method of subjects, degree of centralization, forecasting, level of systematization, etc.

Therefore, the elimination of historically rooted corruption and the formation of legal and cultural immunity in citizens against it are among the most important and urgent issues.

Ethical assessment of corruption

Corruption takes many forms and is prominent in its criminal and immoral forms. Examples of unethical activities include patronage and nepotism based on political affiliations that violate the principles of meritocracy. Today, the impact of corruption on the country's governance, economy and other sectors in the countries of the world is assessed based on the research of the international non-profit organization "Transparency International". According to economist Berdchen, corruption is the factor that brings the biggest negative wave to the indicator of macroeconomic development [5].

Douglas Houston [12], an economist and business professor at the University of Kansas, argues that corruption should be separated from lobbying. For instance, an individual uses his/her official powers to increase his/her chances of moving up the ladder in exchange for actions in the interests of a particular group. The main difference is that lobbying meets three conditions:

1. The process of influencing an official is competitive and follows the rules known to all participants.

2. There are no hidden or additional (secondary) fees.

3. Clients and agents are independent of each other, and neither group receives a share of the profits made by the other group.

However, some researchers believe lobbying is an integral part of corruption and only 7 out of 50 most dangerous forms of corruption are considered as serious crimes. These include, first of all, illegally spent money and bribes. Embezzlement is the use of resources entrusted to an official for personal purposes.

The most dangerous forms of corruption are serious crimes. It differs from ordinary theft, because a person acquires legal right to assimilate resources: a boss, a client, etc. Bribery is an action in which the actions of an official are aimed at providing services to a legal entity or an individual in return for a certain benefit. In most cases, if the bribe is not the result of greed, the main thing is the bribe giver. That is, the initiator was considered a bribe giver. At this point, the Law No. 419 "on the fight against corruption"

adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 3, 2017 [1] indicates the presence of punitive measure against the receiver and the giver, which means that punishment is inevitable for both parties. This in turn serves to reduce corruption.

Serious crimes include vote-buying (which is also a form of corruption). Corruption often calls for change in government. That is, if the members of the government commit corruption during their work, it will be eliminated by removing them from their jobs and appointing another person. In this case, accusations are often applied not only to certain representatives, but also to many.

According to Oscar Arias Sánchez [16], authoritarian regimes are able to successfully hide most of the government's abuses, so the conclusion that they were violated is based on direct evidence and an analysis of the disastrous consequences for society as a whole. On the contrary, corruption in democratic countries is often prevented from spreading widely and causing serious damage.

Anti-corruption plan

Many scholars consider this issue as a global issue. But each country has its own measures to prevent the use of an official position for personal purposes. In particular, within the framework of the basic norms of the law in Uzbekistan, the laws "on the fight against corruption", "on the fight against the legalization of income from criminal activity and the financing of terrorism" and other regulatory legal acts were developed in order to prevent corrupt manifestations in Uzbekistan [3].

At this point, the action plan is important in preventing corruption. The action plan depends on the level of economy, political system, global historical events, geographical features, as well as culture and national ideology. Researchers will have to consider several successful projects that perfectly capture the essence of corruption.

From the official point of view, if there is no state – there will be no corruption either. Many functions of the state have serious grounds and cannot be abolished: for instance, it is impossible to fight corruption in the tax authorities through the abolition of all taxes [13]. But nevertheless, corruption is considered one of the most practical ways to get rid of it, the dissolution of corrupt government bodies in conditions that are common in almost every place.

In addition to the dissolution of government bodies, there are three approaches to reducing corruption [15]. Firstly, it is possible to increase the exactingness of laws and their execution, thereby increasing the risk of punishment. Secondly, it is possible to create economic mechanisms that will allow officials to increase their income without violating laws and regulations. Thirdly, it is possible to strengthen the role of markets and competition, thereby reducing the volume of potential profit from

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corruption. This also includes competition in the provision of public services under conditions where some state bodies duplicate the functions of other bodies. Most of the methods that have shown themselves to be positive are internal or external control mechanisms.

Let's start with the plan developed in Singapore. After Singapore became an independent state in 1965, the country experienced an unprecedented level of corruption. The government responded very consistently and clearly:

All this began with strict control over every action of officials, compliance with ethical standards and reduction of bureaucratic situations.

The legal framework has been strengthened; the judicial system has achieved high independence. Strict punishment was imposed on persons who did not want to investigate cases of bribery. Many employees of customs and other government agencies were fired. The recruitment policy has also changed. Now only highly qualified professionals could get the status of an official. At the same time, the salary level has also increased significantly.

An independent bureau was established to investigate all reported cases of corruption. Its staff considered complaints from individuals and legal entities, and also investigated all actions taken by civil servants.

It can be specially noted that, in addition to the standard criminal punishment, those guilty of corrupt transactions fully compensated for the damages for the bribes received. If a person was unable to pay, then a more severe sentence awaited him. In the event of the accused's death, all his property was confiscated to compensate for the loss. Thanks to these actions, Singapore has almost said goodbye to official crimes. According to the publication "Transparency International", in 2008 Singapore ranked fourth in the Corruption Perceptions Index. Undoubtedly, the main driving force that made it possible to overcome corruption in the country so reliably was political will.

It should be emphasized that today, the practice of combating corruption, implemented by the President's initiatives, shows aspects similar to Singapore's strategy.

Let's look at Sweden as a second example. In this country, the authorities have taken all necessary measures to fight corruption among its citizens. The essence of this plan is as follows:

- justice received effective and independent status;
- civil servants began to receive a decent salary, which in itself excluded the official's desire to take bribes;
- Subsidies, taxes and benefits for citizens came into action as a number of main tools;
- ethical standards for officials have increased significantly;

- all internal documents of state importance were freely accessible.

Results and discussions

The effectiveness of strategy was proven after several years. Sweden now ranks first in the Corruption Perceptions Index. The main thing is to improve the well-being of citizens. Eradication of poverty and social equality are key to an adequate perception of morality and integrity. The actions of this country have been used in other countries' anti-corruption plans.

Strict control must necessarily be accompanied by a decent standard of living. At this point, we consider it appropriate to quote the words of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, critical analysis, strict discipline and personal responsibility – the content of his thoughts that should be the daily rules of every leader's activity are aimed at preventing such issues.

Transparency International [7], a global anti-corruption movement, rates and ranks countries based on corruption. Everyone can find their country based on the published table and see its place in the ranking. According to this movement, the higher the country's ranking, the lower the level of corruption. This, in turn, defines the country as having a high index in the world community.

Anti-corruption policy in Uzbekistan

The fight against corruption has become one of the most urgent issues facing the world community today. Its impact on the economy, politics and social life of countries and the region can be seen in real-life examples of crisis in several countries.

Another important aspect of the issue is that the level of corruption in a country directly affects its political and economic reputation in the international arena. These benchmarks play an important role in matters such as relations between countries, the volume of investments, signing of bilateral agreements on equal terms.

Therefore, in recent years in parliamentary and presidential elections in foreign countries, political parties have defined the fight against corruption as their priority.

In Uzbekistan, the fight against corruption has become one of the priorities of state policy. This can be seen in the example of conceptually important legal documents adopted in this field, administrative reforms aimed at preventing corruption. In particular, the development strategy for the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, adopted at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is an important document in increasing the effectiveness of the fight against corruption [2].

The most important directions of the country's development, ensuring the rule of law and further reforming the judicial system, improving the direct

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organizational and legal mechanisms of combating corruption and increasing the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures were identified as important tasks of the priority direction of the development strategy.

Based on this political document, a number of important reforms aimed at preventing corruption are being implemented. At the same time, the following activities were carried out on the basis of the Strategy of Actions for the Development of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, which was previously adopted by the initiative of the President. Firstly, the system of considering appeals of individuals and legal entities was radically improved, the Presidential People's Reception, "hotline" and "virtual reception", as well as "hotlines" and "virtual reception" of each ministry and office were launched. This, in turn, was an important step to detect and eliminate corrupt situations in society.

209 public reception centers were established in the regions of the Republic, and the restoration of citizens' rights was set as a priority task. At the same time, the practice of conducting mobile receptions for leaders of all levels in remote areas was established.

People's lobbies have created an opportunity for citizens to actively participate in events taking place in their places of residence and throughout the country. Ensuring the freedom of people to directly solve every issue, the direct communication of officials with people has led to decrease in the level of corruption at the lower and middle levels.

Secondly, practical measures were taken to ensure the freedom of mass media, journalists and bloggers, the openness of state agencies to the public and mass media, and to establish close communication and cooperation with journalists in the daily activities of leaders. As a result, every action of officials was carried out in front of the public. That is, openness and transparency began to be ensured where openness and transparency prevail, the possibility of corrupt activities becomes more difficult.

Thirdly, the system of providing public services to the population has been radically reformed, more

than 130 public services are provided to the population with the help of convenient, centralized and modern information and communication technologies.

Conclusion

In this process, the minimization of human factor, the elimination of direct contact between civil servants and citizens, and the wide use of information technology, of course, led to significant decrease in the factors of corruption. This, in turn, is the result of unique strategy of New Uzbekistan.

Fourthly, in recent years, mechanisms for ensuring openness and transparency in the activities of state bodies, as well as institutions of public control, have been fundamentally improved. Widespread use of digital and online technologies has increased public accountability of government agencies. A system for selling land plots and state assets, as well as license plates for vehicles through an online auction, has been created and is constantly being improved.

Information about public procurement is available on the website dkharid.uzex.uz. Open data portal (data.gov.uz), database, data of legal and business entities registered there (my.gov.uz) and other platforms are important in ensuring the principles of openness, transparency and public control, which today are the most effective means of fighting and preventing corruption.

In addition, in order to radically improve the business and investment environment, eliminate unnecessary bureaucratic barriers, improve outdated procedures that do not meet modern requirements, licensing and authorization procedures have been radically improved. In general, under the conditions of today's modern development, the fundamental reforms carried out in new Uzbekistan are under the guarantee of human dignity and its benefits, rights and freedoms. From this point of view, we believe that every citizen of Uzbekistan, regardless of the field of activity, should fight against corruption and support the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in order to prevent it.

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