

## Origin, Forms of Corruption that Negatively Affects Public Life, Causes and Consequences

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### ABSTRACT

This article describes the origins, forms, types, causes and consequences of corruption, as well as the fact that it covers all areas as a negative evil in society.

**KEYWORDS:** Society, state, social life, corruption, typology of corruption, types of corruption, forms of origin, business corruption, private sector, bureaucratic elite, economic instability, inflation, etc

The typology of corruption is its role in society, which can be divided into several types, depending on the criteria of activity. Accordingly, corruption can be classified according to many criteria. These are mainly:

- by types of interacting entities (citizens and junior staff, firms and officials, national and political leadership);
- by type of profit (profit or cost reduction);
- by direction (internal and external);
- the way of interaction of subjects;
- degree of centralization;
- predictability;
- consistency and others.

Types of corruption include;

- A. This type of corruption in everyday life occurs as a result of the interaction of ordinary citizens and officials. It includes various gifts from citizens and services to the official and his family members. This category includes nepotism.
- B. Corruption in business occurs when government and business interact. For example, in a business dispute, the parties may seek the assistance of a judge to rule in their favor.
- C. Corruption in the supreme power - includes the political leadership and the supreme court in a democratic system. It is a group of unscrupulous people in power pursuing their own interests and pursuing policies to the detriment of the interests of the electorate. (Page 1.5)

Corruption market - the most common thing in the industry is decentralized (external) corruption, which is a mutually beneficial agreement between an official and an individual. At the same time, if the agreement includes internal corruption, which consists of members of a joint organization, they give the appearance of organized crime.

According to the doctrine of behaviorism, when a person enters a community, he or she must also accept the rules of behavior adopted in that community. Therefore, if the culture of the team within the office is related to bribery or giving, i.e. there is an atmosphere of satisfaction,

sometimes irresponsibility in dealing with official matters, lack of transparency in discussing employee misconduct, then newcomers to the team will behave normally. accept and follow it in the future. However, according to other researchers, a person always has a basic opportunity to get out of such an environment, which includes combating disruptions in the community by the micro-community, popularizing this struggle, ignoring them as if nothing happened, preventing disruptions by the individual. (Page 1.7)

The spread of corruption among officials ultimately leads to the interest of both subordinates and leaders.

In the interests of the individual, each person in life will have their own interests. In particular, someone is interested in being an ordinary worker, someone in being a scientist, someone in being an official to lighten the burden of the people, someone in being an official in gaining personal wealth. The worst of these is the extortion of a civil servant.

Extortion ("government racketeering") is the deliberate bribery of government officials to issue licenses, special permits, or other services to other persons within the scope of their authority. Alternatively, if an official has the authority to assess the amount of payments (e.g., taxes or levies) to be paid, this also opens up the possibility of extortion, i.e. extortion.

A civil servant has the right to complain about extortion through an internal or external control body. The decision depends on how expensive the appellate procedure is, as well as the citizen's knowledge of his or her legal rights and obligations as a civil servant.

Mutual collusion takes place under the same conditions as this extortion, but differs in that it consists of concluding an agreement that is beneficial to both parties and is detrimental to the state. For example, a customs inspector may reduce the amount of imports in return for a bribe, thereby reducing the amount that the importing firm has to pay for duties. The agreement may also include structures responsible for controlling the official. (Page 4.6)

In the areas of corruption enrichment, there is a budget of each state, which mainly includes parts of revenues and expenditures. Public spending in this budget is one of the main areas of corruption for the bureaucracy, especially for the upper political elite. These include investment projects, public procurement, extra-budgetary funds.

Investment projects are largely determined by the voluntary decisions of senior officials. Large investment

projects (especially with the participation of foreign corporations) often involve the transfer of monopoly rights to the winner of the tender. Officials are promised large bribes to win. Some projects are created specifically for certain groups to receive rent ("government rent") from those appointed as project executors.

Public procurement, as a rule, involves selectively selecting the best offer from a number of options, but sometimes an official can secure the seller's victory by promising the highest "commission" ("kick") from the deal. For this, participation in the tender is limited, its rules are not fully announced, and so on. As a result, purchases are made at an inflated price.

Extra-budgetary funds are often created for legitimate purposes (pension funds, road funds, etc.) However, in some funds, such as to help the disabled, their income may significantly exceed real expenditures, leading some officials to seek a "surplus". Conversely, in the event of a deficit, officials often decide who gets the money at will. In some countries, funds raised through foreign aid or the sale of natural resources are directed to special funds that are less transparent and less controlled than budget funds. Due to the few-minute change in the price of goods, it is not easy to determine the actual amount of the transaction and the amount of allocations to such funds, which allows a portion of the money to be directed into the pockets of officials.

Other areas that are most lucrative in terms of corruption include:

- tax benefits;
- sale of goods at below market prices;
- zoning of land due to its impact on the value of land;
- extraction of natural resources;
- sale of state assets, especially privatization of state enterprises;
- monopolization of certain types of commercial (in particular, export-import) activities;
- control over the shadow economy and illegal business (extortion, protection from harassment, destruction of rivals, etc.);
- appointment to responsible positions in the government.

At the same time, it should be borne in mind that due to the insufficient formation of economic consciousness, legal thinking of citizens, their lack of free access to information in public administration (i.e., its obscurity) leads to corruption and inevitably leads to economic crisis.

**Corruption in the Judiciary** The first form of corruption in the country is corruption in the judiciary.

Many norms of "forks" in the legislation allow the judge to choose one of the types of light and heavy punishments to take into account the degree of guilt, the gravity of the offense and other circumstances. In this case, the judge has the means to influence the citizen who committed the offense. The greater the difference between the upper and lower limits of the penalty, the more the citizen is willing to pay a bribe.

As Thomas Hobbes wrote about the harmful effects of corruption, "corruption is" always and in all temptations the root of hatred for all laws ". In highly corrupt officials, most public resources are deliberately diverted to channels where they are most likely to be looted or where

bribes are most easily collected. Policies include mechanisms to control corruption; freedom of the press, independence of the justice system, and further suppression of the personal rights of competing politicians (oppositionists) and citizens. In short, politics is beginning to serve corruption.

There is also a view that corruption can be tolerated. According to historical evidence, in the development history of many countries (Indonesia, Thailand, Korea) economic growth coincides with periods when corruption was accompanied by an increase. Even the increase in corruption during this period did not hinder economic growth. According to another argument, bribery is only the implementation of market principles in the activities of state and local structures. Thus, a tolerant attitude towards corruption is acceptable if it does not affect economic growth or market efficiency in general. Critics of this view argue that for the above reasons, countries with high levels of corruption are at risk of losing stability after a period of growth and falling into a downward spiral. (Page 5.7)

While an acceptable level of corruption eliminates state corruption, the cost of fighting corruption increases to such an extent that endless efforts will have to be made to eradicate corruption completely. By comparing the losses incurred from corruption and the cost of eliminating corruption for each of its levels, an acceptable level of corruption can be found by reflecting the smallest total losses. Apparently, there are those who think that not eradicating corruption to the end is more beneficial to society simply because of the value of the process. However, it is important to keep in mind that the money spent on fighting corruption needs to be constantly considered to be more effective. In addition, the intensification of excessive zeal to fight corruption, the damage caused by the elimination of its causes, can deprive the administrative system of flexibility and civil liberties of citizens. A corrupt ruling group can also make effective use of punitive legislation to strengthen control over society and persecute political opponents. This should also be taken into account.

Corruption in international trade causes billions of dollars in losses in international trade. One of the reasons for the growing interest in the problem of international corruption in recent years is that firms exporting goods and services often lose artificially profitable contracts because they are not legally allowed to bribe foreign officials. Conversely, in most countries, bribery of foreign partners is not only prohibited, but may even be withheld from income when paying taxes. For German corporations, for example, such costs amount to \$ 5.6 billion a year. The situation changed only at the end of 1997, after the countries signed the Convention for the Suppression of Bribery of Foreign Government Officials in International Business Operations. To enforce the convention, a number of laws have been passed in recent years prohibiting national companies from bribing anyone.

The causes of corruption are the activities of organized criminal groups resulting from the misappropriation of property by governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as international partnerships, using the position of an individual or an organized group in public institutions. The main reason for this is the

existence of fundamental contradictions in the legal and moral norms governing the life of society.

The fundamental contradiction is that the production of any commodity requires the consumption of certain resources, and the costs incurred for these commodities are offset by the funds received from the consumers. Employee wages are one of the costs that are ultimately covered by the consumer, but their activities are determined by the will of the boss and the employer. This leads to a situation where the consumer receives the desired service or product from the employee, but this does not directly affect the employee's performance. A particular case is public property, which is paid by taxes and provided by civil servants. Although the salaries of officials are actually paid by citizens, their employer is the state, which gives them the right by law to make decisions that affect the competing interests of different individuals.

"If there was no voluntary force, corruption would be impossible." However, a person or group with higher authority cannot independently implement the policy it has set. To this end, he appoints administrators, gives them the necessary powers, transfers the necessary resources at their disposal, establishes rules of conduct for them and oversees them. The following problem arises here.

The conservatism of the law is that the guidelines that apply in practice change much more slowly than what happens in the external environment. That is why the bureaucrats leave room for some action of their choice. Without it, the management system will not be completely flexible, and the non-compliance of the established strict norms with the realities of life will lead to the complete cessation of work. However, this means that in a situation not provided for by law, the administrator can start managing with the most favorable rent. So, the conservatism of the laws also leads to corruption.

It is in the impossibility of all-encompassing control. It is known that as long as the state exists, it will also have a control function. Sometimes control is too costly for the state. Excessive control also damages the quality of management and leads to a decline in creative talents. This means that there is a possibility of corruption in the principle of governance itself. This opportunity develops under objective conditions, and the potential rent (profit) outweighs the risk. This problem is repeated several times in the bureaucratic apparatus. The reason for this is that high-ranking officials appoint their subordinates themselves. In representative democracies, the political elite holds the highest positions of power and fears that there is a risk of losing power in the next elections.

In 2020, a total of 1,723 officials were prosecuted in 1,148 criminal cases across the country. This was reported by the press service of the Prosecutor General's Office.

Of the prosecuted officials, 9 worked in ministries, departments and organizations of the republic, 45 in the region and 1,669 in the district and city levels. Of the prosecuted officials, 835 were involved in embezzlement and robbery, 227 in fraud, 132 in bribery (bribery) and bribery, 58 in abuse of office, and 31 in the exercise of official authority. deviation, 25 indifference to career, 16 committed career fraud and 399 committed other crimes.

As a result of the crimes of officials, 500.1 billion soums were lost in the interests of the state and society. In the course of the investigation, the damage amounted to 355.7 billion soums. sum was collected.

Today, under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of anti-corruption measures are being taken. Also, on January 24, 2020, in the address of our President to the people of Shabbat, there was talk about the purification vaccine. Proof of this is the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Agency on June 29, 2020 in accordance with the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to improve the anti-corruption system in the Republic of Uzbekistan," the press service of the Ministry of Justice said. is a specially authorized state body in the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of struggle.

The Agency reports to the President and is accountable to the chambers of the Oliy Majlis. The decree defines the main tasks and activities of the agency. In particular, the Agency provides a systematic analysis of the state of corruption in the country. The Agency has also been granted the following rights:

- request, receive and study materials related to the use of budget funds, the sale of state assets, public procurement, implementation of investment projects and the implementation of government programs;

- to consider appeals of individuals and legal entities on corruption issues and to take measures to restore their violated rights and protect their legitimate interests;

- conducting administrative inquiries on corruption offenses;

- to make proposals on suspension or cancellation of the execution of decisions of the executive and economic management bodies and their officials in case of detection of signs of corruption. The Agency's warnings, submissions and appeals must be considered within ten days and the results must be reported in writing. It is reported that for the first time in our society in 2020, 1723 cases were prosecuted by officials working in higher organizations, as well as a total of 1148 crimes were committed in the country. Therefore, today Uzbekistan's position in the international rankings in the field of anti-corruption was reported. These include:

According to the World Bank's 2018 Governance Quality Indicators Index, published in September 2019, Uzbekistan ranks 183rd out of 209 countries with 28.6 points, up one place. In addition, in the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index for 2019, published in January 2020, Uzbekistan ranked 153rd out of 180 countries with 25 points, rising 5 places. In 2018, the figure was 158th with 23 points.

Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Comoros and Tajikistan are ranked 153rd with Uzbekistan. The report of the international non-governmental organization Transparency International acknowledges that Uzbekistan's performance in this rating has been growing in recent years, and restrictions on the media have been eased. In addition, Uzbekistan ranked 89th out of 128 countries with a score of 0.40 and rose six places in the World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index 2020, published in March 2020.

On June 2, 2020, the Presidential Decree "On improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international rankings and indices and the introduction of a new mechanism for systematic work with government agencies and organizations" was adopted. All this is evidence of the fact that the fight against corruption, which today hinders the development of our society, is yielding good results.

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