



CAUSES OF CORRUPTION: UNVEILING THE ROOT FACTORS BEHIND SOCIETAL MALAISE

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: Scientific researchers who have studied corruption and its manifestations emphasize that in order to effectively fight against this disease, it is necessary to first know the factors of its occurrence. In this way, the factors that cause corruption, including openness, transparency, transparency, lack of collective accountability, weakness of public administration bodies, poverty, poverty, property and economic inequality, immorality, greed, low level of legal culture, and so on. In addition, transnational manifestations of corruption and other international factors are recognized. This article discusses this in detail.

INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a pervasive social problem affecting societies worldwide, undermining economic development, eroding trust in institutions and perpetuating social inequality. In order to fight corruption effectively, it is very important to study its origins and understand the causes of this deadly phenomenon. This article aims to shed light on the main factors influencing corruption and highlights the importance of comprehensive reforms and public awareness in creating a corruption-free society.

The following factors can be cited as an example of corruption:

1. Lack of transparency and accountability:

One of the main factors fueling corruption is the lack of transparency and accountability in institutions and governance structures. When public officials and institutions operate in secrecy, without proper checks and balances, the potential for corruption increases significantly. Transparent processes, reliable accountability mechanisms and access to information are essential in the fight against corruption.

2. Weak governance structures:

Corruption thrives in environments with weak governance structures. Factors such as the lack of regulatory documents, the absence of an effective legal system, and the weakness of the control of special authorized agencies serve for the development of corruption. It is considered important in the fight against corruption by strengthening the powers of state bodies, ensuring the rule of law, and ensuring the independence of judicial and legal system institutions.

3. Poverty and Inequality:

Poverty and inequality are the "foundations" for corruption. When individuals struggle to meet their basic needs, they may resort to corrupt practices to survive or improve their socioeconomic status. Poverty alleviation through inclusive economic growth, equitable distribution of resources and social welfare programs can significantly reduce vulnerability to corruption.

4. Greed and Moral Erosion:

Corruption is often caused by the insatiable greed of those in power. Moral erosion caused by lack of integrity and moral values further facilitates corrupt behavior. Promoting ethical behavior, inculcating honesty in the public and private sectors, and promoting a culture of accountability are important in the fight against corruption within society.

5. Lack of civic engagement and awareness:

Apathy and lack of civic engagement contribute to the perpetuation of corruption. When citizens do not know their rights and obligations or are unable to change themselves, the fight against corruption is carried out. All-round support of civil society institutions and organizations, expansion of their opportunities and powers, development of civic position and improvement of their incentive system, strengthening of honesty and openness and sense of responsibility are important aspects.

6. Universal factors:

Corruption is not confined to national borders; it also has transnational dimensions. Money laundering and transnational bribery enable corrupt individuals and networks to exploit global financial systems and engage in illegal activities across borders. Strengthening international cooperation, enforcing strict measures against money laundering and criminalizing transnational bribery are important steps in the fight against corruption on a global scale.

In order to effectively fight corruption, it is necessary to understand its origin and eliminate its root causes. International factors such as the lack of openness and accountability to society, the weakness of public administration systems, poverty, inequality, greed and moral weakness, the low level of public social and political activity and lack of awareness, as well as transnational bribery, contribute to the continuation of corruption. will help. Comprehensive reforms are needed to increase transparency, strengthen governance, alleviate poverty, promote ethical behavior, engage citizens, and address international dimensions. In addition, raising public awareness and fostering a culture of zero tolerance for corruption is an important step towards building a corruption-free and accountable society.

Paolo Mauro's research paper, *Corruption and Development: A Review of the Existing Literature*, provides a comprehensive review of the existing literature on corruption and its impact on economic development. "It discusses various theories, empirical studies and case studies to examine the relationship between corruption and development outcomes"[1].

According to D. Treisman, he studies the causes and consequences of corruption and focuses on the economic, political and social factors that lead to corruption. It analyzes data from different countries to identify patterns and relationships between corruption and various indicators of development [2].

Susan Rose-Ackerman discusses the definitions, measurement methods, causes, consequences and possible remedies of corruption in her research paper on corruption. It provides a multidisciplinary analysis that incorporates insights from economics, political science, sociology and law [3].

Focusing on the case of Pakistan, the origins of corruption can be explored by examining the electoral process and political dynamics. According to him, corruption penetrated into political systems and became a factor affecting corruption in the country [4], allows us to draw a conclusion.

Researcher Anke examines the relationship between corruption and poverty, discussing the mechanisms by which corruption exacerbates poverty and hinders development. It emphasizes the importance of good governance, institutional reforms and anti-corruption measures in eradicating poverty and inequality [5].

Jureidini's concept paper, Corruption and Human Development: A Conceptual Framework, explores the relationship between corruption and human development. It presents a theoretical model that illuminates how corruption affects various areas of human development, including education, health, and governance, and suggests strategies to combat corruption to promote human development [6].

These research studies provide valuable insights into the origins, causes, consequences and possible solutions to corruption, and lay the foundation for further understanding and solutions to this pervasive social problem.

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