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THE IMPACT OF CORRUPTION FACTORS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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Abstract. *This article highlights the growing global impact of corruption and its negative aspects on democracy, human rights, and sustainable development goals. At the same time, in this research work, using a literature review and analysis of secondary data, special attention is paid to the spread of corruption, its various forms, and especially its destructive consequences in public administration. Furthermore, this article highlights how corruption undermines public trust, reduces institutional effectiveness, misallocates resources, and seriously impacts critical sectors such as healthcare. In turn, this research work pays special attention to the importance of developing a culture of honesty, raising public awareness, and ensuring transparency and accountability in public services. At the same time, this article focuses on assessing the complex relationship of corruption to the effectiveness of public administration, how corruption affects public administration institutions, and what negative consequences it leads to in the provision of public services in general. This article also emphasizes the need for systemic reforms, transparency, accountability, and a radical improvement of the code of ethics for civil servants, as well as other efforts to combat and effectively eradicate corruption. At the same time, it is shown that this is one of the important measures in instilling moral values and a culture of honesty in the younger generation. Using the example of developed countries free from corruption, it is noted that the fight against corruption is carried out through strict laws and coordinated efforts. In turn, this article emphasizes through examples that corruption is not only a problem that worries the public but also a catalyst leading to weakened governance, increased instability, and overall economic difficulties.*

Keywords: *transparency, public administration, institutional effectiveness, citizen participation, mechanisms, legal literacy, functional measures*

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prokurori yordamchisi

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada korrupsiyaning kuchayib borayotgan global ahamiyati hamda uning demokratiya, inson huquqlari va barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlariga salbiy ta'siri yoritilgan; adabiyotlar sharhi va ikkilamchi ma'lumotlar tahlillaridan foydalanib, korrupsiyaning tarqalishi, uning turli shakllari va ayniqsa, davlat boshqaruidagi oqibatlariga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan; korrupsiyaning jamiyat*

ishonchini susaytirishi, institutsional samaradorlikni pasaytirishi, resurslarni noto'g'ri taqsimlashi va sog'liqni saqlash kabi muhim sohalarga jiddiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi o'rganilgan. Tadqiqotda, shuningdek, halollik madaniyatini shakllantirish, jamoatchilik xabardorligini oshirish hamda davlat xizmatlarida shaffoflik va hisobdorlikni ta'minlashning muhimligi kabi masalalar tahlil qilingan. Korruptsiyaning davlat boshqaruvi samaradorligi bilan o'zaro aloqasini baholash, uning davlat boshqaruvi institutlariga ta'siri va davlat xizmatlari ko'rsatishda qanday salbiy oqibatlar olib kelishi bayon etilgan. Shu bilan birga, maqolada tizimli islohotlar, shaffoflik, hisobdorlik, davlat xizmatchilari axloqiy kodeksini tubdan takomillashtirish va korruptsiyani samarali tarzda bartaraf etishga qaratilgan boshqa sa'y-harakatlar zarurligi ta'kidlangan. Bu yoshlar orasida axloqiy qadriyatlar va halollik madaniyatini shakllantirishning asosiy shartlaridan biridir. Bundan tashqari, maqolada rivojlangan va korruptsiyadan xoli mamlakatlar misolida korruptsiyaga qarshi kurashish qat'iy qonunlar hamda hamjihatlikdagi sa'y-harakatlar orqali amalga oshirilishi qayd etilgan; korruptsiyaning nafaqat jamoatchilikni tashvishga soluvchi muammo, balki zaif boshqaruv, beqarorlikning kuchayishi va umumiy iqtisodiy qiyinchiliklarga sabab bo'luvchi omil ekanligi aniqlikda misollar asosida keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: *shaffoflik, davlat boshqaruvi, institutsional samaradorlik, fuqarolar ishtiroki, mexanizmlar, huquqiy savodxonlik, funksional chora-tadbirlar*

ВЛИЯНИЕ ФАКТОРОВ КОРРУПЦИИ В СИСТЕМЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

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Аннотация. *В данной статье освещается растущее глобальное влияние коррупции и её негативное воздействие на демократию, права человека и цели устойчивого развития. В рамках исследования, основанного на анализе литературы и вторичных данных, особое внимание уделяется распространению коррупции, её различным формам и, в частности, разрушительным последствиям в сфере государственного управления. В статье подчёркивается, как коррупция подрывает общественное доверие, снижает эффективность институтов, приводит к нецелевому распределению ресурсов и оказывает серьёзное влияние на ключевые сферы, такие как здравоохранение. В свою очередь, исследование акцентирует важность формирования культуры честности, повышения общественной осведомлённости, а также обеспечения прозрачности и подотчётности в сфере государственных услуг. Особое внимание уделено оценке сложной взаимосвязи между коррупцией и эффективностью государственного управления, влиянию коррупции на институты государственной власти и тем негативным последствиям, к которым она приводит при предоставлении государственных услуг в целом. Также подчёркивается необходимость системных реформ, прозрачности, подотчётности, радикального совершенствования этического кодекса государственных служащих и иных усилий по борьбе с коррупцией и её эффективному искоренению. Отдельно отмечается, что это является одним из ключевых условий формирования моральных ценностей и культуры честности у молодёжи. На примере развитых стран, свободных от коррупции, показано, что борьба с этим злом ведётся посредством строгого законодательства и скоординированных действий. В статье подчёркивается, что коррупция – это не только проблема, вызывающая тревогу у общества, но и фактор, провоцирующий ослабление управления, рост нестабильности и общие экономические проблемы.*

Ключевые слова: *прозрачность, государственное управление, институциональная эффективность, участие граждан, механизмы, правовая грамотность, функциональные меры*

Introduction

There is no secret that corruption-related offences are on the rise due to insufficient decisive actions to tackle corruption and reinforce public institutions, which undermines democracy, human rights, and jeopardizes the Sustainable Development Goals. One empirical approach to comprehend the evolution of corruption at international, regional, or local levels is through measurement indicators. Since the 1990s, various agencies across the globe have developed tools aimed at obtaining a more comprehensive understanding of corruption, its catastrophic impacts, and its deeply rooted nature. Critical methods for assessing corruption risks include opinion surveys and government statistical tools, with similar initiatives observed at national or local levels [1].

It is worth noting that the Corruption Perceptions Index, published annually by Transparency International, highlights Denmark and Finland as the top-ranking countries in terms of low corruption rates in 2023, with respective scores of 90 and 87 among 180 countries. In contrast, Afghanistan, North Korea, and Somalia rank the lowest, constituting 20, 17, and 11, respectively. The index represents that Uzbekistan has seen a modest gain compared to previous reports, meaning that although Uzbekistan has not achieved outstanding scores in corruption perception index, the country is making significant efforts.

It is common knowledge that corruption invariably represents a grueling challenge that can lead to severe consequences within a society. When corruption is unchecked and infiltrates public officials, it erodes trust in government, undermines institutional effectiveness, and compromises justice as a whole. To be specific, corruption has surpassed some control measures in a last decade; for instance, corruption within the healthcare sector during the COVID-19

pandemic has emerged as a global issue, for instance. In turn, Medicare-related corruption has a detrimental and unjust impact on individuals' lives. This issue affects both developed and developing nations on a large scale. In many developing countries, public health has been hindered by inadequate basic infrastructure, insufficient human resources, and a lack of necessary supplies and equipment, among other factors.

As we pointed out above, corruption and bribery erode public trust in public institutions and weaken the rule of law. These practices not only negatively influence a country's economy and development but also harm civilians by misallocating resources that could be directed toward essential services such as education, healthcare, safety and just to name a few. In this regard, promoting a culture of integrity and good ethics within public service is paramount [2]. This can be achieved through training and raising awareness among both civilians and public officials about the risks and repercussions of corruption while encouraging responsibility and citizen engagement in overseeing government activities.

A literature review on this topic will enhance our understanding of how corruption impacts the effectiveness of public administration, which is vital for identifying controversial areas and seeking solutions to improve public management. Investigating the relationship between corruption and public administration effectiveness is essential for enhancing governance, transparency, and the quality of government services. This not only benefits society as a whole but also improves governmental operations and efforts to fight against corruption. Fundamentally, the aim of this research is to evaluate corruption and its effects on the effectiveness of public administration. Furthermore, the aim is to explore the impact of corruption on

the capacity of government institutions to perform their duties and adequately serve the public interest while offering a more comprehensive insight into the fundamental mechanisms that link corruption with administrative effectiveness [3].

Materials and methods

This study employs a multi-faceted approach to identify and evaluate corruption risks in public administration, accounting for legislative review, academic articles, report from international organizations, policy evaluation, alongside comparative analysis. The study's methodology includes analyzing legal frameworks, evaluating current practices, conducting comparative studies, raising awareness about corruption and developing proposals and so on. Through a thorough examination of existing legal measures against corruption, this paper aims to enhance our understanding and management of corruption, assess its risks, and explore how to modify legislation to better combat it [4].

These combined methods enable us to do a detailed research on this topic, offering essential insights into the devastating consequences of corruption and contributing to a better understanding of how to assess, identify and prevent corruption and its risks in government. Especially, the all-around analysis carried out will focus on identifying patterns, trends, and disparities in corruption levels and their relationship with public administration effectiveness across different countries and sectors on the whole [5].

Research results

Corruption is widely recognized as a major impediment to societal progress. It undermines the foundational pillars of democracy, harms public health, deprives citizens of essential services, and erodes public trust. This, in turn, urges us to figure out that there is an urgent the need for concerted efforts, including systemic reforms, transparency, accountability, ethical

leadership, a continuous commitment to combatting corruption on the whole [6]. To address the current corruption-related situation and circumstances, we are expected to pay more attention to education as it plays a vital role in combating corruption by instilling ethical values and a culture of integrity in individuals from an early age. In addition, a collaborative approach among society, government, and institutions are paramount in the fight against corruption. While several developed and developing countries are making progress by establishing specialized anti-corruption mechanisms, enacting stricter laws, and promoting transparency in state governance, hands-on reforms always remain effectively to address this challenge [7].

Furthermore, citizen engagement is crucial, as many individuals must stay informed and actively participate in anti-corruption efforts by coming forward report suspicious activities and holding officials accountable [8].

It is important to recognize that corruption is not just a public concern—it contributes to various issues such as weakened government capacity, increased instability, and economic challenges consisting of black economy [9]. Addressing corruption requires a comprehensive approach that involves education, citizen engagement, and robust government action to foster integrity and transparency as a whole. Through the aforementioned measures, we can identify, assess, and root out corruption and corruption risks in public administration. However, achieving lasting results demands time, resources, political will, long-term perseverance, and resilience.

Analysis of research results

In recent years, policies promoting transparency, responsible public management, and citizens' access to public information have become crucial to reconnecting with the populace [10].

The increasing skepticism towards public administrations has led to a new focus on transparency, as governments across the globe strive to reclaim lost legitimacy [11]. Many individuals recognize the prevalence of corruption in the public sector and view it as a major pressing concern for the growth of populace. However, various barriers hinder the reporting of corrupt activities, including lack of information, fear of retaliation, insufficient support, and anxiety regarding authorities.

It is widely acknowledged that corruption poses significant challenges and dire ramifications, negatively affecting efforts to enhance governance and public administration quality. This, in turn, can erode public trust in government institutions, as citizens may feel that officials are not acting in their interests and that the system benefits a select few rather than the broader population. Furthermore, corruption also diminishes the credibility of government bodies and disrupts the social contract between the state and its citizens as a lack of trust in governmental entities can adversely affect national political stability and economic development on the whole [10]. A lack of awareness about corruption further fosters feelings of frustration and powerlessness among the populace. For example, a study conducted in South Africa regarding e-government implementation found that citizens distrust local municipalities, believing them to be rife with corruption. Similarly, Jones, one of the most renowned scientists in the domain of law, notes that public trust in Malaysian government institutions has been eroded due to corruption. According to these two distinguished scientists, the pervasive nature of corruption, particularly at high government levels, has led to diminished confidence in the integrity and transparency of these institutions. In a sense, it is apparent that this erosion of trust can significantly

impact government stability and legitimacy, as well as perceptions regarding the effectiveness of governmental policies and initiatives [12].

Based on my experience and knowledge, public confidence is adversely affected by various forms of corruption within government institutions in some countries. Corruption undermines trust in these institutions, which, in turn, negatively impacts the effectiveness and efficiency of public policies. Additionally, it influences the political stability and economic development of the country, as well as the credibility of governmental bodies and the social contract between the state and its citizens, which is because, without a doubt corruption can diminish the efficacy of government policies, hinder economic growth, and perpetuate poverty and underdevelopment nationwide.

To prevent and combat corruption in public administration, top-down mechanisms are essential. For instance, when independent bureaucrats hold politicians accountable by criticizing inefficiencies in public works projects, it can lead to a reallocation of public resources from mismanaged projects to initiatives that promote growth, such as well-planned infrastructure [13]. Although supreme audit institutions are not officially designated as anti-corruption agencies, both theoretical and empirical research indicates that their functions can effectively lessen corruption. Theoretically, these institutions can deter public officials from engaging in corrupt practices due to the transparency and accountability inherent in their auditing processes.

The public oversight and transparency procedures for expenditures related to public procurement must include stringent requirements, such as the necessity to submit spending data to national transparency portals or reports to Anti-corruption agencies. Moreover, the use of these funds

is subject to additional scrutiny from both national and supervisory bodies of every country [14].

Numerous programs and reforms in administrative governance across various countries have been implemented, where governance theories are extensively discussed, leading to improvements in public administration by transforming traditional practices. Increased budget transparency correlates with enhanced governance management, resulting in greater accountability from the government, providing essential information to the public, and reducing corruption overall.

A glaring example can be found in Slovakia. During the electoral period from 2012 to 2016, numerous corruption allegations surfaced within public administration and high political circles. Both political and private sectors impacted by corruption during this time included healthcare, information technology services, and e-government. Concurrently, the Slovakian government initiated anti-corruption measures, such as creating a state-run electronic marketplace for public procurement aimed at eliminating clientelism within governmental and local institutions [15]. Additionally, amendments were made to public procurement laws, new electoral codes focusing on political party financing were established, and legislation to protect whistleblowers who come forward to report corrupt or anti-social activities was enacted. In our view, Slovakia served as a role model in addressing and mitigating corruption.

Last but not least, leadership and cultural factors play vital roles in the fight against corruption. Countries such as Singapore and Hong Kong, which have successfully reduced corruption, demonstrate strong leadership and enforce zero-tolerance policies. They have also put a lot of effort to transform the culture surrounding corruption through effective strategies.

Furthermore, a significant number of countries have adopted different mechanisms to find a remedy for corruption in public administration. These include the use of digital technologies and e-government, the involvement of supreme audit institutions, specific institutional reforms, and policies promoting transparency and public access to information [16]. It is obvious that the goal of these mechanisms is to enhance transparency, eliminate conditions that ignite corruption, and strengthen the legal framework.

It is also worth noting that the research carried out by Sanchez-Hernandez et al. in 2020 in Spain underscores that corruption puts unprecedented strain on government effectiveness. It emphasizes that the global crisis, combined with poor organizational practices, has revealed alarming corruption issues within local public administration, particularly in areas like urban planning, construction, and public procurement as well. These corrupt activities pose a threat and negatively influence government efficacy and public administration as corruption can skew resource allocation towards lower-priority projects or individuals who do not require assistance, rather than channeling funds into initiatives that benefit society as a whole [17].

Additionally, corruption can also raise the expenses related to government projects, as corrupt officials may demand bribes to approve initiatives or grant contracts [18]. This can lead to the selection of less efficient suppliers or the execution of unnecessary or substandard projects. Corruption within government is acknowledged as a significant issue affecting the infrastructure of both developing and developed countries. The nature and forms of corruption have evolved over the course of time, complicating prosecutors' efforts to manage cases, which has fostered skepticism about the effectiveness of anti-corruption strategies

implemented by governments [19]. Furthermore, corruption in the governmental sectors impacts social stability and security, harms national and international reputations, and undermines democratic principles, ethics, and justice [20]. In our opinion, Huang has the point here and I personally agree with it. It is widely understood that corruption erodes public trust in government institutions, which, in turn, impacts the efficiency and effectiveness of public policies. In particular, corruption in public procurement compromises the proper use of public funds, as contracts may be awarded to companies that fail to provide the best prices or services, leading to an inefficient allocation of resources. Additionally, corruption can stifle competition in bidding processes, further diminishing the effectiveness of contract allocation and public fund utilization as a whole. Having discussed the critical aspects and nuances of corruption, it is essential to highlight some key measures and recommendations.

- Putting a lot of effort to consolidate transparency in local governments enhances civic engagement and accountability, helping to prevent corruption and mismanagement by making governmental actions and decisions accessible to the public;

- Implementing public education initiatives for civil servants to combat corruption is absolutely important, as these efforts are designed to boost transparency, remove conditions conducive to corruption, and reinforce the legal system;

- City officials can address corruption using electronic participation tools, which are most effective when supported by adequate physical resources such as funding and internet access, along with social capital and public demand for accountability;

- Digital technologies like e-government and open data effectively help us prevent public sector corruption by enabling contactless interactions between officials

and citizens, thus it reduces the likelihood of bribery and gifts, formalizing procedures, and mitigating corruption risks through legal frameworks;

- Rule of law and anti-corruption measures are crucial for fostering open government and prosperity, particularly regarding social capital and environmental factors. However, open government initiatives alone will not fully enhance prosperity without ongoing efforts to develop or sustain these aforementioned mechanisms.

If we all try our utmost with adequate political and public will, we can root out deeply rooted corruption practices in both public and private sectors as a whole.

Conclusion

To conclude, education is crucial in the fight against corruption. Instilling ethical values from a young age and cultivating a culture of integrity can significantly reduce the likelihood of corruption in the future. It is vital for young individuals to grasp the significance of honesty, accountability, and respect for the law from an early age. As we know corruption poses a serious challenge that impacts numerous societies globally, addressing this issue necessitates a collaborative and strenuous effort among society, government, and institutions. It is promising to note that many nations have taken decisive steps to enhance oversight and prevent corruption. Establishing specialized anti-corruption agencies, bringing in stricter legislation, and promoting transparency in public administration are essential measures moving forward.

Nevertheless, much work remains to be done. It is critical for citizens to stay informed and actively participate in combating corruption as reporting any suspicious activities and holding public officials accountable are fundamental actions to build corruption-free society. Furthermore,

governments must persist in strengthening control and sanctioning mechanisms while promoting transparency and ethical standards in public administration.

Ultimately, a comprehensive strategy encompassing education, citizen participation, and robust government action along with top-down mechanism is paramount to foster integrity, enhance

transparency, and effectively address corruption as a whole. However, sustained commitment from leadership and the active involvement of civil society are crucial for desired results alongside long-term success. All the aforementioned measures and recommendations require time, resources, concerted effort, and significant legislative reforms in various countries.

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