

DIGITAL ECONOMY AS A FACTOR TO REDUCE CORRUPTION

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Abstract. The article reveals the negative impact of corruption on economic development and the role of digitization, electronic government and electronic social networks in reducing the level of corruption. A description of how new information and digital technologies are actively used in the fight against corruption is given.

Key words: digitization of society, information technology, digital economy, corruption, fight against corruption.

Corruption is one of the main obstacles to the development of the economy, a truly favorable business environment and the creation of an investment environment. Corruption is the ultimate enemy of economic growth and progress. According to researchers, corruption affects the country's economy in a very unfavorable and disruptive way. It is not for nothing that Corey Booker, a famous American politician from the Democratic Party, attributed the collapse of powerful empires to corruption: "if you look at great human civilizations from the Roman Empire to the Soviet Union, you will see many of them fall not from external threats, but due to corruption and internal weakness." In other words, nothing harms economic growth and the development of productive forces like corruption and all forms of its manifestation without exception.

This problem did not bypass our country either. Uzbekistan ranked 157th out of 180 countries with 25 indexes in the International Transparency International Index for 2020. A similar indicator was recorded in Cameroon. Recall that the index ranks states on a scale from 0 to 100 of the highest levels of corruption, based on the accepted level of corruption in the public sector.

According to this international organization, due to corruption, countries are suffering huge losses in terms of gross domestic product and economic growth. According to the United Nations, the damage that the world economy sees from corruption every year is 2.6 trillion. The U.S. dollar accounts for nearly 5 percent of the world's gross product. The annual damage to GDP from corruption in Uzbekistan is about \$ 2 billion in nominal terms, and is equivalent to the annual gross domestic product of one province of our republic (for example, Syrdarya region). However, it should be borne in mind that the damage to the economy in Uzbekistan is much higher than the world average. In addition, the negative consequences of corruption in the economy are reflected, in addition to the volume of gross national product, through social factors (increased material stratification in society due to the presence of criminal channels of redistribution of national income, dissatisfaction in society and social tension, etc.).

As a result of the research of scientists, in our country, corruption is most common in medicine, education, banking, customs, judicial systems, prosecutor's office, internal affairs, public services, as well as the recruitment of citizens. For example, 25-30% of the funds in the health care system are used ineffectively. Public procurement in many areas is not transparent. World practice also shows that corruption, first of all, escalates in state structures, thereby discrediting the prestige of public authorities before the people and worsening the economic situation of the country. It is also explained by the fact that civil servants, being intermediaries between citizens and public bodies, have special powers and opportunities that allow them to make sure that it is "useful", and not always fair, in terms of the interests of society. In addition, scientists believe that there is a widespread view in the economic literature, according to which the economy of corrupt relations between state power and civil society is widespread in transitional countries, as well as in developing countries. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, a large-scale reform program has been consistently implemented in order to steadily and rapidly develop the national economy, and there is an active fight against corruption. From this, Uzbekistan ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (New York, 31 October 2003) in 2008, and joined the International Organization for Economic Cooperation and development's 2010 Istanbul anti-corruption Action Plan. President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.M. The fight against corruption, raised to the level of public policy, has become an integral part of the large-scale reforms carried out in the country as a result of the propaganda carried out by Mirziyoev Taman. The adoption of the Special Anti-Corruption Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan in January 2017 was a significant step forward. President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Sh.M. In his address to the Supreme Assembly of January 25, 2020, Mirziyoev identified corruption as the strongest factor in the development of the economy and proposed the introduction of new information technologies as the most important tool. Mirziyoev noted that the rapid transfer of the economy to digital development is the main priority of the Republic. "It is known that digital technologies, in addition to improving the quality of products and services, reducing the cost, are also an effective tool in the fight against corruption, the most serious problem that worries me deeply," the statement assumes the implementation of large – scale propaganda in the socio — economic sector and areas.

The widespread introduction of digital technologies serves to improve the efficiency of state and community management, to develop the social sphere, in a word, to radically improve the lives of people. A digital economy is an economy based on a new technological framework that aims to radically "change" everything – Public Administration, Business, Health, Medicine, Science (primarily fundamental science), education and the implementation of quality and control of everything.

The use of information and telecommunications technologies in public administration, business, education and Medicine serves to ensure transparency of the service delivery process and to reduce the level of corruption. Both transparency and transparency are important factors in achieving success in the fight against corruption. In this case, e-government provides for reliable, timely electronic provision of public services to citizens, business entities and other external consumers. Such technologies reduce the customer's contact with the service provider and speed up the service process on just one visit.

In the context of the public service, it makes sense to use such technologies in relation to various forms of application for obtaining passports, visas, utilities and tax services and other processes and procedures that must be carried out in order to obtain public services. The use of such technologies directly affects the reduction of corruption opportunities.

The solution to the problem of creating an atmosphere of strict rejection of corruption is provided, including by achieving the maximum transparency of state and communal services procedures. The introduction of digital technologies limits the ability of an employee to make decisions, a clear algorithm does not give him the opportunity to get out of the limit, and he must make decisions set by the information system, with the exception of uniform decision-making, it is also effective in combining control functions, carrying out such functional work as re-checking these decisions made by For example, we can distinguish multifunctional public service centers operating on the principle of "single window", according to which the provision of such service is carried out after the relevant request of the applicant. Interaction with public service authorities is carried out by a multifunctional center without the participation of an applicant. Detailed regulation of public service procedures, adoption of quality standards, electronic queues, and the introduction of official additional paid services (e.g. paid assistance in processing payment documents) can reduce corruption patterns to a minimum.

Despite the fact that Uzbekistan rose to 8 points in the international index for the development of information and communication technologies in 2019, it is still far behind developed countries in this regard. Today, the share of the digital economy in gross domestic product in Uzbekistan is 2.2 percent. At the same time, 7-8% is considered an average optimal indicator, for example, 12.4% in the United Kingdom, 8% in South Korea, 6.9% in China, 5.6% in India, and 2.8% in Russia. % , Kazakhstan-3.9%. In the Republic, most ministries and departments, enterprises are still far from the full implementation of digital technologies. This remains one of the pressing problems of the present period

In conclusion, it is worth noting that the widespread introduction of digital technologies serves to improve the efficiency of state and community management, to develop the social sphere, in a word, to radically improve the lives of people. In this regard, for Sustainable Development, deep mastery of digital knowledge and

information technology is necessary, which makes it possible to go the shortest possible path to achieving comprehensive progress.

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