
MODERN APPROACHES IN CORRUPTION RESEARCH: PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the application of project management techniques in corruption research and the assessment of the social impact of anti-corruption policies. Modern approaches, including behavioral economics and big data analysis, provide new opportunities in identifying and combating corruption. The article analyzes the role of project management in public procurement, infrastructure projects and social projects. The impact of anti-corruption policies on population perceptions of corruption, access to public services, and social inequality is assessed.

Keywords: corruption, project management, social impact, behavioral economics, big data, public procurement, infrastructure, social policy.

Introduction

In recent years, Uzbekistan has undergone significant institutional and legal reforms in the field of anti-corruption. These changes are supported by the development of Anti-Corruption research and education, an integral part of Uzbekistan's anti-corruption policy, which serves as the basis for making informed decisions and assessing the effectiveness of the measures taken. At the same time, the solution of the strategic tasks of the country's sustainable development requires the adoption of new systemic measures to ensure the effective implementation of the state's anti-corruption policy.

In turn, modern science is developing in response to the changing problems and realities of corruption, the needs of society for more effective measures to combat corruption. The main areas of development of science are: Analysis of the main causes and consequences of corruption, its typology, integration of interdisciplinary approaches and knowledge that allow you to create more comprehensive and effective strategies against corruption, development of new methods and tools of analysis (artificial intelligence), assessment. the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures, etc. The results of international scientific studies show a change in conceptual approaches to understanding corruption as a complex, flexible system, a problem of "collective action", which requires a more systematic and extensive analysis aimed at identifying the functions and dynamics of corruption in a broader socio-political context.

Corruption is a global problem that prevents the political, economic and social development of society. It leads to a misallocation of public resources, a decrease in investment, an increase in social inequality and an increase in distrust of public institutions. Fighting corruption requires effective research and modern approaches. The essay focuses on contemporary approaches in corruption studies, particularly the concepts of project management and social impact.

Corruption research has traditionally been conducted within legal and political science. However, in recent years, new approaches have appeared in this area. Behavioral economics studies psychological and social factors that influence corrupt behavior. Behavioral economics takes into account human tendencies to deviate from rationality in order to develop more effective policies in combating

corruption. Big data analysis allows you to analyze large amounts of data to detect corruption in public procurement, tax payments and other industries. This approach provides new opportunities in identifying and combating hidden forms of corruption.

Experimental research is used to assess the effectiveness of anti-corruption policies. These studies allow for more efficient allocation of clear evidence-based policy-making and anti-corruption resources. Project management as a means to combat corruption Project management can play an important role in combating corruption. Project management methods can help ensure transparency and accountability of projects, make effective use of resources, and reduce the risk of corruption. In the fight against corruption, project management can be applied in the following areas:

- Public Procurement: Project Management helps ensure transparency and accountability of Public Procurement. Standardization of Tender processes, conflict of interest prevention and implementation of monitoring systems reduce the risk of corruption.
- Infrastructure projects: since infrastructure projects contain large amounts of resources, it can create a favorable environment for corruption. Project management helps to ensure transparency and accountability of projects, prevent over-budget spending, and make effective use of resources.
- Social projects: social projects, such as those in education and health, can also be at risk of corruption. Project management helps ensure that projects reach their target audience, prevent resource theft, and improve project efficiency.

Social Impact Assessment. It is important to assess the social impact of anti-corruption policies. Social impact assessment allows to determine the impact of anti-corruption on society, Assess the positive and negative consequences of policies, and develop recommendations for policy improvement. Social impact assessment may include the following aspects:

- Population perceptions of corruption: population perceptions of corruption determine confidence in anti-corruption policies and its effectiveness. Social surveys and focus groups allow residents to identify their perceptions of corruption and assess their attitude to politics.
- Access to public services: corruption can limit access to public services, especially for poor and vulnerable groups. Social Impact Assessment can help determine the impact of anti-corruption on access to public services.
- Social inequality: corruption can exacerbate social inequality because it benefits the rich and those in power, worsening the condition of the poor and vulnerable groups. Social Impact Assessment can help determine the impact of anti-corruption on social inequality.

Anti-corruption is a global problem that requires effective research and up-to-date approaches. Behavioral economics, big data analysis, and experiential research provide new opportunities in corruption research. Project management can play an important role in combating corruption, helping to ensure transparency, make effective use of resources, and reduce the risk of corruption.

Assessing the social impact of anti-corruption policies makes it possible to assess the effectiveness of the policy and develop recommendations for its improvement. The application of modern approaches to the fight against corruption is an important condition for the sustainable development of society and ensuring the well-being of the population.

Norms that allow administrative barriers, uncertainties and arbitrariness, insufficient openness of the activities of state bodies, gaps in the automation of business processes of public administration remain,

there are no standards for easy and clear clarification of their rights, obligations and procedures to various social groups, arising from specific situations, regional, network and other features. All this creates household corruption within the framework of the interaction of citizens and entrepreneurs with representatives of state bodies and organizations in everyday life. One of the reasons why anti-corruption measures are not effective enough is the passivity of state bodies and entities of the quasi-state sector.

In addition, risks include the wages of civil servants, which are less than in the corporate sector, an effective mechanism for preventing conflicts of interest in the performance of public functions and the absence of means of dealing with a significant disparity between costs and income. Preventive measures are mainly aimed at combating corruption among civil servants. This reduces the effectiveness of preventing corruption manifestations by individuals who are not civil servants but at the same time have a high impact on citizens' acceptance of the level of corruption.

The formation of budgetary funds, insufficient transparency in spending and the lack of information from citizens, the lack of interdependence between these processes, inefficient planning increase the risk of corruption in the management of public finance. Mechanisms for distributing state support funds (subsidies, grants, guarantees, preferential loans) to business entities allow inefficient and aimless use of such support. The system of state audit and financial control bodies, which in many ways are duplicated, does not make it possible to fully ensure the prevention of corruption in the budget process. At the same time, the current mechanism of privatization of assets and transfer to a competitive environment is much more closed, does not exclude conflicts of interest and allows you to purchase objects at a price that does not correspond to market value. Insufficient legal regulation of the activities of the Institute of public control and confidentiality of information limit the possibilities of citizens to participate directly in decision-making.

The experience of Uzbekistan attracts attention with the fact that it will protect the rights and interests of citizens, ensure the inviolability of private property, the inevitability of punishment, exclude the effectiveness of the anti-corruption system, especially domestic corruption, establish strong ties with international non-governmental organizations, establish effective information exchange on reforms and measures implemented with them. The results of many initiatives announced by our president were recognized by international experts. These are:

- transformation of the public administration system;
- implementation of the practice of approving state programs of future development and coordination of their implementation;
- fight against corruption in higher education institutions and raise wages in education;
- tax reform (reducing the tax burden, simplifying the taxation system, improving tax administration);
- liberalization of customs tariff policy;
- activation of the development of electronic public services, etc.

Corruption is a global problem, the solution of which requires modern research and new approaches. New techniques such as behavioral economics and big data analysis open up new ways to combat corruption. In areas such as public procurement and infrastructure projects, project management helps to increase transparency, effectively use resources, and prevent corruption. To understand how society

reacts to politics, it is very important to assess the social impact of anti-corruption policies. The use of modern approaches to combat corruption leads to better results that increase stability and equality.

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