

# The Importance of Empirical Sociological Research in the Fight Against Corruption

**Shukhrat Turdikulov**  
Tashkent State Oriental Studies  
University researcher  
E-mail: [txshuhrat65@mail.ru](mailto:txshuhrat65@mail.ru)  
**Reviwer: Kayumov Q**

## Annotation

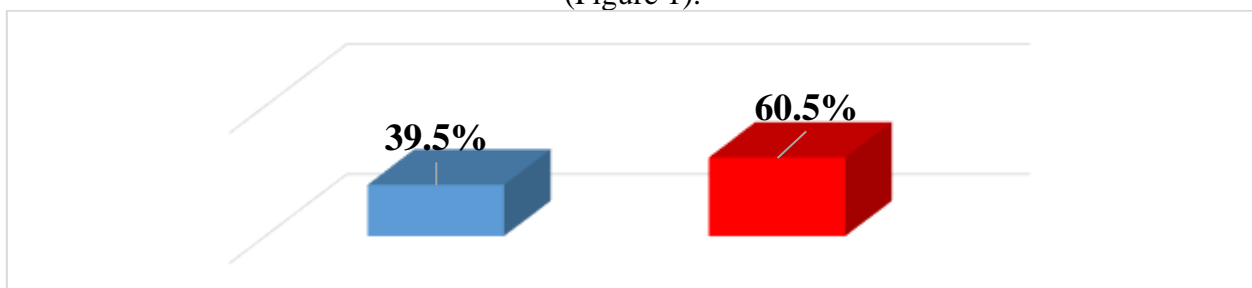
This article examines and analyzes the public opinion of the population on combating corruption. Public opinion plays an important role in the prevention and eradication of vices that hinder the development of society. The article analyzes the results of a sociological survey conducted in seven regions of the Republic. As you know, today in most states, various mechanisms for preventing corruption have been developed and implemented. Consequently, the analysis of the results of the conducted research was carried out by applying the results of this analysis to society. It is the above question that is considered in the article, which analyzes the results of a sociological study, which is an effective mechanism for eradicating corruption.

**Keywords:** corruption, survey, analysis, globalization, progress, uncompromising attitude, law, respondent, competent person.

In the conditions of today's globalization, the speed of information, the incomparable acceleration of the pace of life has led to the acceleration of the development of society. At the same time, it also expanded the scope of social problems. The role of the human factor is significant in this. One such problem is the corruption problem. It is important to prevent and baratarf this Vice, which has its negative impact on the development of society in the XXI century, to form in society a disdainful attitude towards it in people. Through it, it is possible to generate the possibility of preventing or losing it. At this point, we will cite our research and its results.

This sociological study was carried out in 7 territorial units of the Republic. It was attended by 1203 respondents in the total number of cases in Tashkent City, The Republic of Karakalpakstan, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Tashkent region, Fergana regions. 475 of them (39.5%) were male and 728 (60.5%) were female men

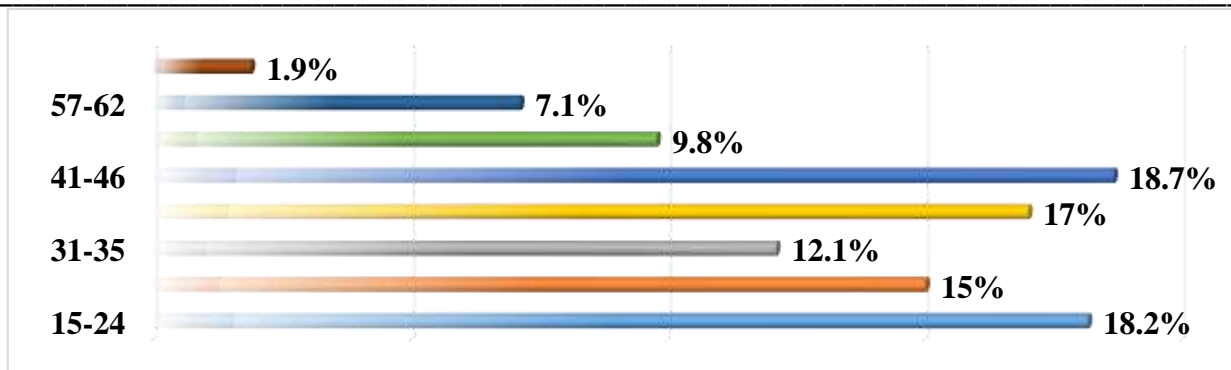
(Figure 1).



**MAN AND WOMEN**

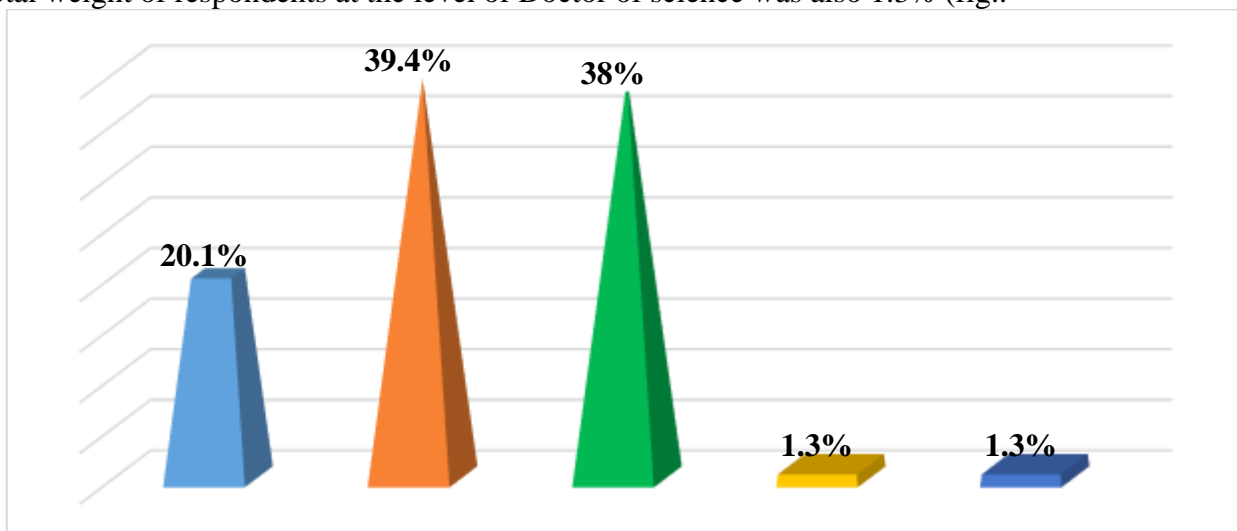
**1- fig. Distribution of respondents by gender**

At the same time, special attention is paid to the age composition of the respondents, in which the age composition of the participants is as follows: 15-24 years – 18.2%; 25-30 years – 15.0%; 31-35 years - 12.1%; 36-41 years – 17.0%; 41-46 years – 18.7%; 51-56 years – 9.8%; 57-62 years).



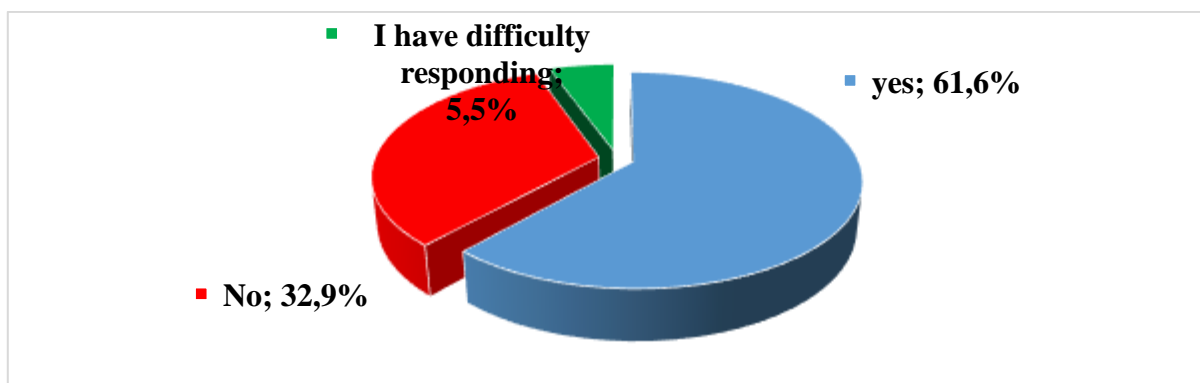
**Figure 2. Distribution of respondents by age section**

20.1% of those involved in the study were middle-educated, 39.4% were middle-specific, and 38.0% were higher-educated. And the percentage of respondents at the level of candidate of science was 1.3%, and the total weight of respondents at the level of Doctor of science was also 1.3% (fig..



**3- fig. Distribution of respondents by level of Education**

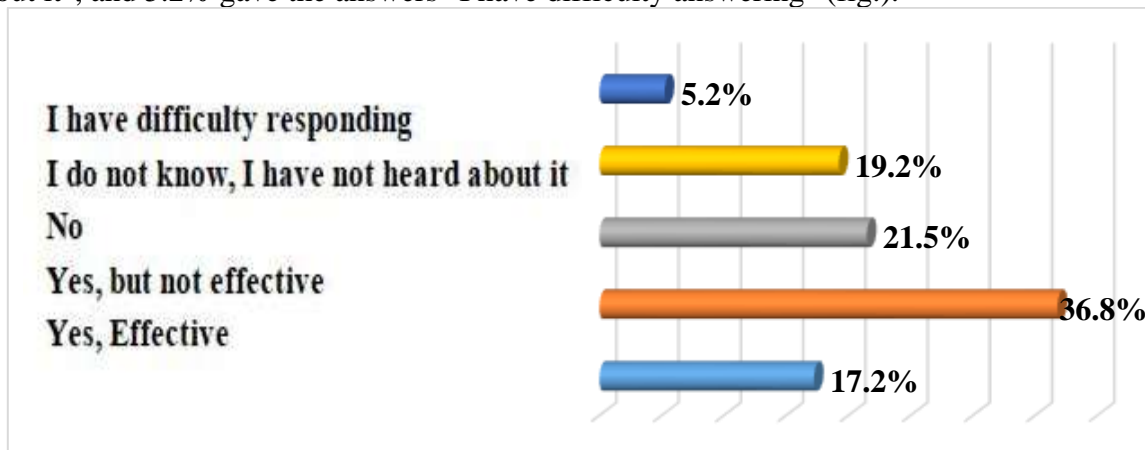
In order to clarify the awareness of the law on the fight against corruption in the new edition adopted in Uzbekistan, the respondents were asked to answer this question as follows. While 61.6% of participants answered Yes, 32.2% gave the idea that "no", and 5.5% gave the idea that "I have difficulty responding." In this case, most of our respondents were informed about the awareness of the law in the new tax. This in turn means that the interest of the population in the laws has increased significantly (fig.)



**4- fig. Are you aware of the law on the fight against corruption in the new edition adopted in Uzbekistan?**

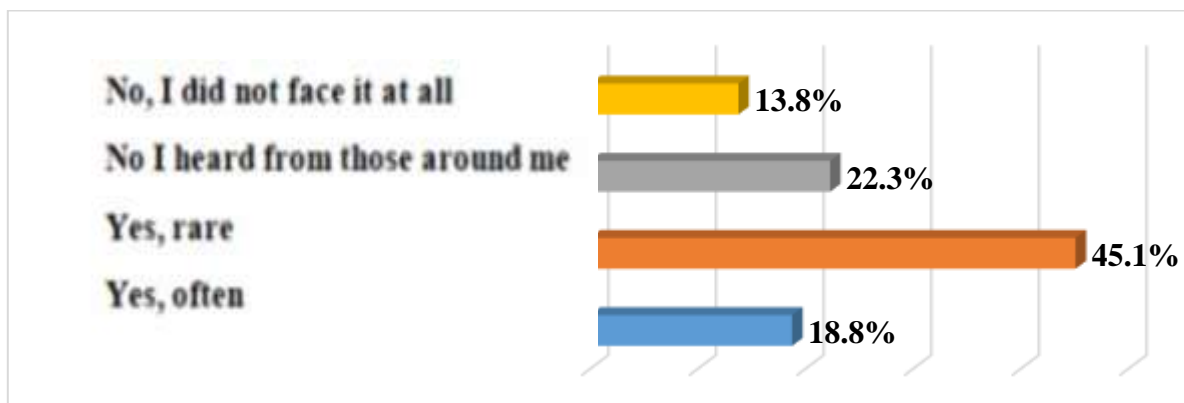
"Is there a fight against bribery taking place in the area where you live"? 17.2% of respondents to the question "yes, effective", 36.8% "yes, but not effective", 21.5% "no", 19.2% "I do not know, I have not

heard about it", and 5.2% gave the answers "I have difficulty answering" (fig.).



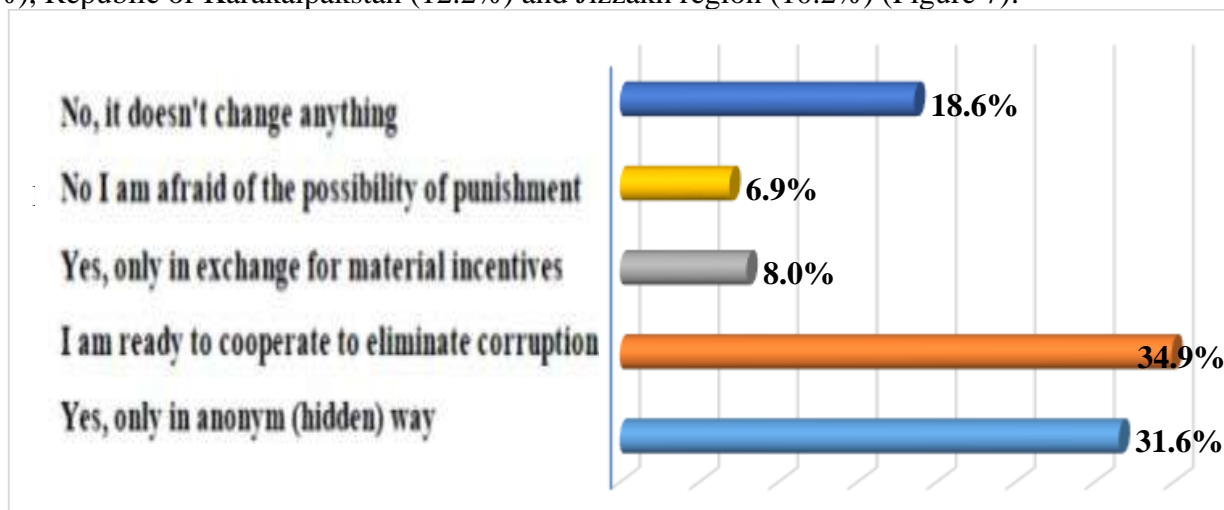
5- fig. Do you think there is a fight against bribery in the area where you live?

"Have you ever faced corruption-related situations during your daily life?" while 18.8% of respondents admitted that they often encountered, 45.1% of respondents admitted that they rarely encountered it. 22.3% of respondents recognized that they heard from those around them and 13.8% of respondents did not face it at all (Figure 6)



6-fig. Have you ever faced corruption-related situations throughout your daily life?

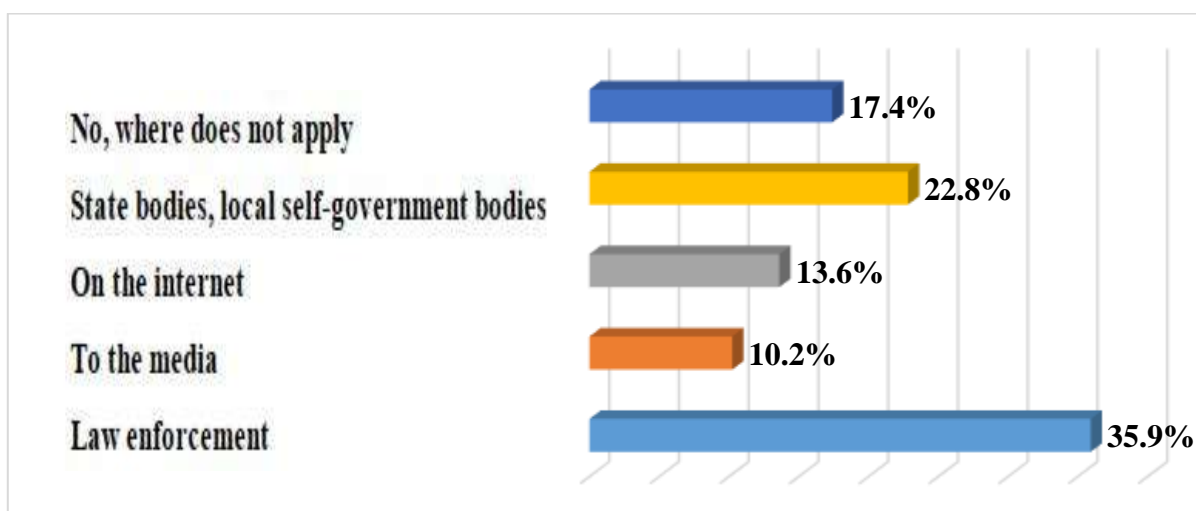
The high indicators of the answers "No, it will not change anything" were Fergana region (28.4%), Tashkent City (25.4%), Kashkadarya region (21.5%), Tashkent region (17.7%), Surkhandarya region (14.8%), Republic of Karakalpakstan (12.2%) and Jizzakh region (10.2%) (Figure 7).



7-fig. If you encounter cases of corruption, are you ready to report it?

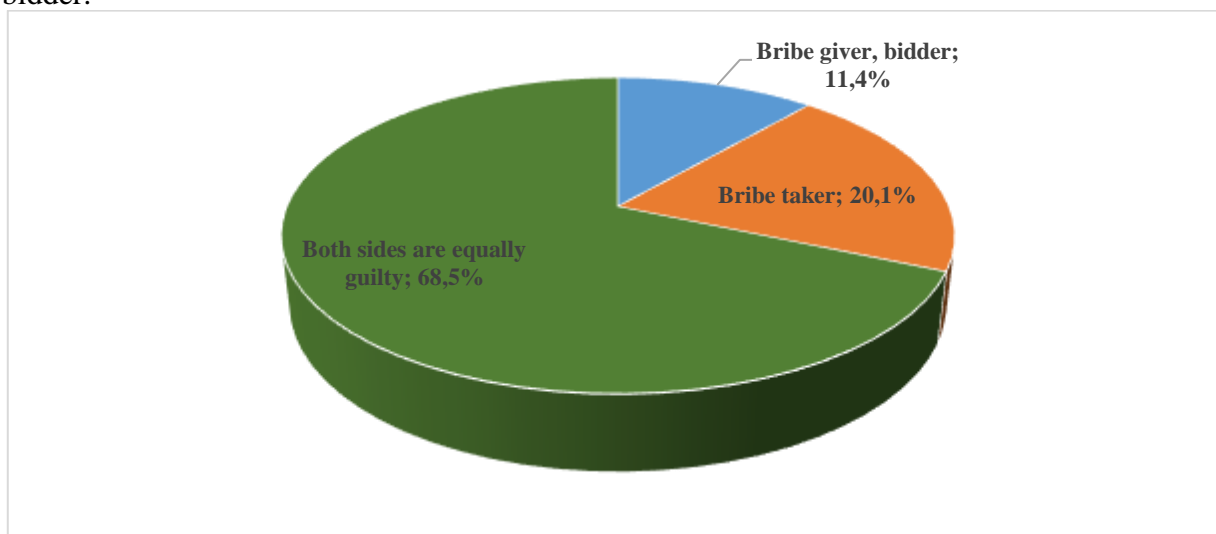
- No, it doesn't change anything
- No I am afraid of the possibility of punishment
- Yes, only in exchange for material incentives
- I am ready to cooperate to eliminate corruption
- Yes, only in anonym (hidden) way

"Where do you mainly report cases of corruption by local residents in the region?"to the question of the content, 35.9% of them put forward the answers" to law enforcement agencies", 22.8% to" state bodies, local self-government bodies", 17.4% to" nowhere to apply", 13.6% to" on the Internet "and 10.2% to" the media". This means that when such cases occur, most people have stated that they are willing to give birth somewhere (Figure 8).



8- fig. Where do local residents in the region mainly report cases of corruption?

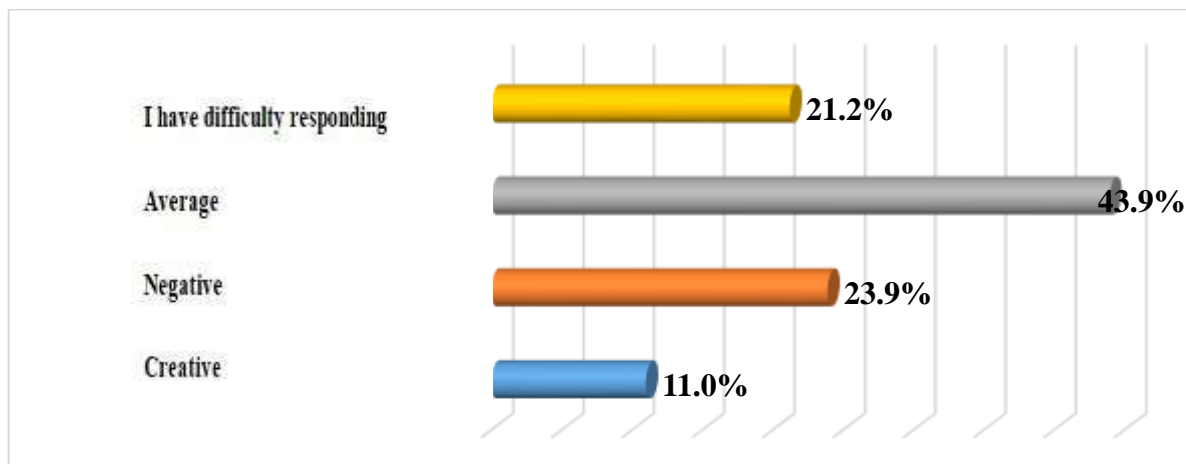
The next "Who Do you think is more to blame for the corruption situation?"when we faced the question, 68.5% of respondents came up with the idea that "both sides are to blame." While 20.1% of respondents showed guilt towards the" bribe taker", 11.4% of respondents noted guilt towards the " bribe taker, bidder.



9- fig. Who do you think is more to blame for this situation?

"How do you assess the activities of non-governmental, non-profit organizations in the fight against corruption in your area?"when asked, 11.0% of respondents stated a "positive" option, 43.9% answered the "average" option, while 23.9% thought "negative", while 21.2% of respondents answered that "I have difficulty responding". So, in this we cannot say that the activities of non-governmental, non-profit

organizations in the Prevention of corruption are satisfactory. It is necessary to carry out systematic work in this regard.



**10- fig. How do you assess the activities of non-profit organizations in the fight against corruption in your area?**

"What needs to be done to increase the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures?"- when we faced the question, 27.0% of respondents noted the idea of "improving regulatory legal acts", 27.6% noted the need to "increase the number of criminal cases directed against corrupt officials", and 25.7% noted the need to "dismiss an official who is involved in corruption."

The next "What do you think should be the punishment for committing a corruption crime?"while 26.1% of respondents in the question "fully compensate for the damage caused", 39.6% of respondents noted the need to apply the punishment "deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or the right to engage in certain activities." It turned out that 16.6% of respondents are in favor of the punishment of "imprisonment for a long period" for persons who have committed a corruption crime. 17.6% of respondents indicated the need to "fine a very large amount" persons who committed a corruption crime. Hence, it is possible to bartarf this by applying strict penalties to persons who, in the opinion of the participants, have increased corruption to AML. As a result of the sociological studies carried out, the following conclusions were drawn: firstly, the main corruption phenomena are carried out by employees operating in state organizations; secondly, the corruption process is carried out mainly on the basis of mutual agreement of both parties in a very confidential manner; thirdly, the person performing corruption is carried out by a spiritually fundamentally human being; fourth, one of the main reasons for corruption is that the laws are not created on a fair and scientific basis, and the public administration system is not worked out perfectly; fifth, the need to establish strict control over the behavior of officials; sixth, the law and the judicial system; in all public and non-state sectors and organizations, it is necessary to form sociological cells. From the results of the above-mentioned sociological research and the implementation of the recommendations presented in the conclusion, the possibility of bartarf corruption in society and its prevention is created.

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