

CORRUPTION: IDENTIFYING AND FIGHTING IT HISTORICAL ASPECTS

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The first is petty or matrimonial corruption, which consists of giving a gift or small bribe to an official for a small favor or future favor. While this form of corruption has existed throughout history, it has played little role in the decline of countries or civilizations.

The second is directly present in the system of government of the states, and it was manifested in different ways in different times and countries. For example, in some periods it appeared as small events, while in another period it took on a mass character. In such a period, the people accused or suspected the representatives of the upper class of the state power, the big officials, the leaders of the government and the kings, and the rich and influential people related to them, of being corrupt. Why did this happen? Why has the problem of corruption increased in some historical periods? What is the danger of large-scale corruption, what social consequences has it caused and can cause? Are there positive examples of overcoming large-scale corruption, and how was it achieved? Through this article, an attempt was made to find partial answers to the questions below .

Thus, the historical roots of corruption go back to the ancient tradition of giving gifts in order to gain the attention of a decision-maker. Because in the early stages of primitive and class societies, it was accepted as a general norm to ask for help by paying a tribal chief, kolin or military commander. With the development of private ownership, the appearance and nature of corrupt relations began to take on a new appearance. This led to the expansion of the borders of corruption in society and the state.

began to appear with the appearance of the first forms of statehood, that is, in the 8-7 thousand years before our era.

Looking at the history of corruption, corruption reached its highest and longest development in Ancient Egypt during the Early (XXXIII-XXIX centuries BC) and the Old Kingdom (XXVIII-XXIII centuries BC). It was during this period that a huge irrigation system, which developed agriculture, and writing was created, and science and crafts were developed. The economic power of the country was able to build huge pyramids, and the first pyramids were built. This rise of Egypt coincided with the period of the 1st and 3rd dynasties of the pharaohs who ruled it. By the beginning of the reign of the IV dynasty of pharaohs, there was a strong property stratification in Egyptian society. As a result of the enrichment of others at the

expense of the impoverishment of some, the role of the oligarchy in the management of the country has increased. The pharaoh's private ownership of large amounts of wealth and land was one of the characteristics of this period. To satisfy the ambitions of the pharaohs, the large amount of energy and resources involved in building the pyramids not only weakened the state, but also burdened the people and led to their massive impoverishment. These evidences indicated the corruption of the state authorities. Because, unlike the construction of the Great Wall of China, the construction of the Pyramids was not aimed at any goals of the state, but it served to satisfy the lust and ambition of the pharaohs.

Information from many written sources, which have survived from the past, indicates that corruption existed during the ancient development. A document was found in the archives of ancient Babylon (in the 24th century BC) regarding corruption in state administration. It states that one of the first rulers who fought against corruption was Urukagin, the king of the city-state of Lagash, located in the territory of present-day Iraq. He carried out administrative reforms in order to eliminate the abuses of officials and judges, and the collection of illegal rewards by the courtiers from the servants of the temples.

Fight against corruption with not only Urukagin, perhaps, the Babylonian king Hammurabi (b. XXIII century) was also involved. The Code of Hammurabi contained the following texts: If a judge has made a decision after hearing a case in court and having prepared a document on the case and sealed it, and then changes his decision, that judge should change his decision, accusing him of changing, he should pay a fine in the amount of 12 times the damage determined in this court case, and at the same time, he should stand up from the judge's seat at the court meeting and be expelled on the condition that he will never return to the court proceedings

4th century BC), a manual written by the sage Kautilya on the art of state management. In it, the wise man spoke about the role of spies in the all-round strengthening and prosperity of the state, and wrote: "... special spies should secretly monitor judges and other authorities who are suspected of gaining illegal wealth. Such public officials should be investigated by spies by offering bribes to deliver an unjust verdict or to carry out some other illegal action ...".

In his work "Politics", the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, thinking about the conditions of political stability in the state, said that "the most important thing in any state system is to organize the work with laws and other procedures in such a way as not to allow officials to gain wealth." "Especially in countries with an oligarchic system, it is necessary to monitor it very carefully," he said.

saw the roots of corruption in the self-interest of rulers and sycophants who had no property while having authority and power. According to him, serving the state is not a right to rule without control, but an obligation and responsibility for social

justice. Abusing power to gain wealth is corruption and criminality, sating after power is obscenity .

Summary:

Based on the above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- corruption arose with the emergence of the first forms of statehood;
 - corruption flourished in authoritarian countries and oligarchic regimes, and democratic societies could not get rid of it completely;
 - just as no human organism is immune to disease, all forms of government are not immune to the social disease known as "corruption";
 - as in the treatment of any disease it is necessary to study its history, in the fight against corruption it is important to know its past;
- taking into account the negative consequences of corruption in the history of ensuring public administration and determining the order of social relations in society is important in preventing various crises that may occur in the future.

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