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Genesis And Evolution Of Corruption

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ABSTRACT

This article covers issues such as the origin of corruption, its genesis, stages of development and evolution.

Keywords:

Lagash city-state, Uruinimgina, corruption, genesis, evolution, "Arta-shastra", Cautilia, Niccolo Machiavelli and others.

If we look at the history of humanity, we are convinced that corruption also emerged as a negative social phenomenon in very ancient times. This is mainly due to the formation of a system of governance in the emergence of tribes and clans, resulting from the use of established procedures by the tribal leader and tribal chief in their own interests, namely, the arbitrary distribution of food and clothing resources of tribes and clans. we will not be mistaken.

The first ruler mentioned in human history as a fighter against corruption was Uruinimgina, the Sumerian king of the city-state of Lagash in the second half of the 24th century BC. Despite the brutal punishments imposed by the king on people, especially officials, for their involvement in corruption, it did not yield the expected results. While these measures have prevented the most dangerous

crimes, corruption in bribery and extortion at the lower levels is widespread. In the 4th century BC, the first treatise on corruption was published by one of the ministers of Bharata (India) under the pseudonym Artha-shastra Kautilya. It noted the pessimistic conclusion that "the king's property, at least in part, cannot be appropriated by those responsible for that property."

The ancient Egyptian pharaohs faced a similar problem, as there was a large bureaucratic apparatus of officials who created ample opportunities for lawlessness and arbitrariness against free peasants, artisans, and even military aristocrats. bow your back in front of him, so that your house will be in order, your salary will be full, because the person who resists in front of the boss is a bad person, and if you agree with him, it will be easier for you to live,"he said.

Of particular concern was the betrayal of judges, who were sold for bribes, illegally distributed property, and engaged in resolving disputes outside the scope of the law. Therefore Leading clerics also condemned the bribery of judges: "... the chief demands a gift, and the judge sues for a bribe, the aristocracy distorts the case to satisfy the evil desires of their hearts," "Do not accept gifts, for gifts blind the blind and it violates the rights."

The term "corrumpere" in Table XII of ancient Roman law refers to "bribery of a witness" and "bribery of a judge" give: "" You want to consider a firm decision of the law on the death penalty of a judge or mediator who was appointed [for consideration of a case] and found guilty of taking a bribe [in this case] during the trial.

Niccolo Machiavelli's works have been of particular importance in understanding corruption. He likens corruption to a disease, which is something like an itchy disease. It is difficult to recognize at first, but easier to treat. He concluded that if it was ignored, it would be easy to recognize but difficult to treat.

Beginning in the late 18th century, society in the West began to change in its attitude toward corruption. During this period, liberal reforms were carried out under the motto that state power exists for the benefit of the people who submit to it, so that citizens support the government in return for strict adherence to the law by officials. In particular, under the U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1787, bribery is one of two clearly defined crimes for which an impeachment of the President of the United States is possible. Society began to increasingly influence the quality of the work of the state apparatus. As regulation by political parties and the government intensified, episodes of collusion between political elites and big business became increasingly worrying. Nevertheless, in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the level of corruption in developed countries was slightly lower than in others.

A new stage in the evolution of corruption in developed countries coincided with the XIX-XX centuries. On the one hand, as a result of the regulation of administrative affairs by the state, another strengthening of the power of officials

began. On the other hand, a large private business has emerged. It has begun to shift to "public procurement" in the face of competition. It is no longer focused on the occasional bribery of some petty civil servants, but on the activities of politicians and high-ranking officials to protect the interests of capital. As the importance of political parties increased in these developed countries (especially in Western Europe after World War II), large firms and transnational corporations began to transfer money to the party coffers rather than to the politician himself, lobbying their interests, resulting in party corruption.

In the second half of the twentieth century, corruption became an international problem. Overseas, bribery of high-ranking officials by corporations has become widespread. The course of globalization has begun to show that corruption in one country has a negative impact on the development of many other countries. Against this, many states began to fight together. The Financial Times, in its December 31, 1995 issue, declared 1995 the "Year of Corruption." To promote knowledge about corruption, the United Nations (UN) has declared December 9 as "International Anti-Corruption Day".

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