

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF CORRUPTION RELATIONS IN MODERN SOCIETIES

Turdikulov Sh

ANNOTATION

Corruption is a complex social phenomenon, to which it is quite complicated to find a logically clear and satisfying definition for everyone. To understand the essence of this phenomenon, first of all, in the history of human thought, the need for an analysis of the formation and evolution of the concept of "corruption", as well as the study of the features of its structure in modern societies, is studied.

Keywords: corruption, social phenomenon, corrupt relations, social structure.

INTRODUCTION

Corruption (Latin: *corrumpō* — exclusion, bribery) is a practice consisting of the use of a person who has his own authority and trust and is contrary to established laws and regulations, the direct abuse of rights granted by an official in his or her career for the purposes of personal enrichment. The purchase of officials, their sale to bribes, is also called corruption. Corruption is particularly rampant in the state apparatus and parliamentary activities [1]. It was about the ancient Chinese sage Xun Tzi who said: "if they only worry about personal interests and forget about the feeling of duty, this should be called the greatest impurity,"

Corruption is a complex social phenomenon, to which it is very difficult to find a logically strict and satisfying definition. He is a terrible Viper who is able to spark society in different ways. This vice undermines the foundations of democracy and the rule of law, leads to human rights violations, hinders the functioning of markets, worsens the quality of life and creates conditions for the rooted and flowering of organized crime, terrorism and other phenomena that threaten the safety of people [2]. The shortest and most accurate comment on corruption, in our opinion, was made by Joseph Centuria, who was noted as "an abuse of state power for personal gain."

Corruption has existed in humanity since ancient times. Bribery, punishment for bribery is provided for in the laws of the Pharaohs of Ancient Egypt, Hammurabi. Therefore, in order to understand the essence of this phenomenon, it is necessary, first of all, to turn to the analysis of the formation and evolution of the concept of "corruption" in the history of human thought. B. on corruption, modern societies and the way it is reflected in history and the consequences. V. Sidorov, I.A. Goumerov, A.Haddenheimer, N.A.Katayev, L.V.Serdyuk, M.Johnson, Ya.Those like Kuzminov have been involved in scientific research.

It is appropriate to show the formation and relevance of the problem of corruption and its impact on social progress. The historical roots of corruption go back to the practice of giving gifts to tribal chiefs or priest-shamans to win their favor. A valuable gift distinguished a person from other applicants and helped ensure that his appeal was fulfilled. Therefore, it is assumed that in primitive societies it was customary to pay a fee to a shomon or tribal chief.

The corruption of judges was of particular concern in ancient times, as it led to the illegal redistribution of property and the desire to resolve the dispute outside the scope of law.

It is not for nothing that leading religions condemn bribes to judges in the first place among all types of corruption.

With the complication of the state and the appearance of the governing apparatus, professional officials appeared, who, according to the plans of the rulers, should be content only with a fixed salary. In practice, officials used their position to secretly increase their income.

Several periods can be distinguished when developing ideas about corruption. The first period lasted until the end of the XIX century, and this corresponds to the era of ancient civilizations, in which the first attempts were made to combat various types of activities of a corrupt nature. For example, the most ancient monument of statehood known to mankind – the first mention of corruption in the system of public services, which is reflected in the archives of ancient Babylon, dates back to the second half of the 20th century BC. Under the Sumerians and Semites, the Lagash Viceroy Urukagina (Uruinimgina) reformed public administration "with the aim of suppressing the abuses of his officials and judges, reducing levies and taxes from ehtom employees, protecting ehtom properties from encroachments by the crown administration, as well as reducing and regulating ceremonial fees" [3]. The initiatives of the Lagash King were continued by King Hammurabi (20th century BC), whose activities are reflected in the writings of the laws of Hammurabi:

"If a judge hears a case, makes a decision, presents a stamped document, and then changes his or her decision, that judge must be found guilty of reversing the decision and pay the amount of the lawsuit filed in that court case 12 times as much.

If a person steals the property of God or the palace, that person must be beaten; whoever receives what has been stolen from that person must be killed" [4]

Similar references to corruption can also be found in the "Edict of Narmaba "(Egypt, 13th century BC), the treatise "Kautilya Arthashastra " (ancient India, IVasr BC), and other ancient Eastern inscriptions.

The Bible also states that" don't accept gifts because a gift makes the blind see-see and changes reality " [1].

Qu'roni Karim states that" you shall not take the property of others in an unjust way, and you shall not extend from your property to your governors in bribes in order to obtain what belongs to others " [1].

By the second half of the XVIII century, society began to increasingly influence the quality of work of the state management apparatus. This was reflected in a number of legislation passed during that period. In particular, the 1787 U.S. Constitution cited bribery as one of two crimes that could impeach a U.S. President. The emergence of political parties and their increasing place in the life of the country led to a significant decrease in corruption in developed countries in the XIX-XX centuries compared to other countries of the world [1].

Corruption was initially a more spiritual problem. In Particular, Jean-Claude Waket's "Corruption. Morality and power in Florence in 1600-1770", writes that during the period under consideration, the speech about corruption was not about the state, but about human nature.

M.Izotov argues that the above-mentioned acts provide sufficient justification for the idea that" in theory, the emergence and existence of corruption began at the moment when management functions were separated in socio-economic activity " [5]. In the future, along with the complication of social structures, forms of corruption relations will also develop. It is the same

fact that Thomas Hobbes wrote about this that corruption is "the root from which hatred of all laws always and under any temptations arises."

When we talk about the peculiarities of the social structure of corruption relations in modern societies, it can be noted that the code on the behavior of Huku conservation workers adopted at the UN General Assembly of December 17, 1979 gives the most accurate explanation of corrupt actions: "although the concept of corruption should be defined in accordance with national legislation, it should be understood, an official is either legislated in the performance of his or her duties or arising from these obligations, or involves their unlawful act or inaction as a result of gifts, promises, or stimulus each time. The corruption movement also covers corruption attempts".

The 1999 Council of Europe Convention on criminal liability for corruption includes special provisions on liability against corruption in the criminal justice system:

- encroachment on life, violence or threats against persons carrying out justice and preliminary investigation, or cooperation with the Justice authorities⁴
- the process of its implementation in corruption-related cases;
- * disclosure of information about these and other applicable security measures.

This group of crimes should be described as "crimes that hinder activities against corruption" [8].

Employees of public authorities and local self-government authorities should be prohibited from giving any gifts, since "giving and receiving" such a "curtain bribe" is a "hole" for officials and civil servants to get rid of criminal liability for receiving bribes.

In this regard, the explanation "that an official performs in the interests of such an award-giver, both in violation of the instructions of the position and in violation of them, in order to stimulate any action or inaction in the field of his career powers in any form" is precisely appropriate [6]. International conventions against corruption, the laws of a number of foreign states (such as the British Bribery Act of 8 April 2010) were the basis for the implementation in most states of legislation providing for criminal liability as a completed crime for offering or agreeing to take bribes [7].

In the international interregional seminar on corruption (Havana, 1990), corruption is understood as the abuse of a career position to achieve personal or collective interests, as well as the receipt of illegal benefits by officials in connection with their career and position of Service.

In the law of the Republic of Belarus "on the Fight Against Corruption" of July 23, 2006, it is necessary to prohibit the reception of property and property services to family members of a state official and their equivalent persons, to provide assistance. all close relatives are prohibited from carrying out entrepreneurial activities, having accounts in foreign banks (Article 24), serving together with officials of state bodies of close relatives and in-laws (Article 18). The official provided for by this law is also obliged to not fulfill the party's guidelines related to career activities, suspend his membership in a political party, formalize the official's obligation in writing [5].

CONCLUSION

M. Izotov argues that the main objective causes of crimes related to corruption and corruption are the negative socio-economic factors that can be distinguished as follows:

- * drastic social stratification in society;
- * accumulation of wealth mainly from sources of criminal income, promotion of corruption;
- * lack of rights for the majority of law-abiding citizens;
 - clear injustice in the distribution of material and spiritual benefits among the population;
 - sharp decline in production and increased difficulties in finding a job;
- * prosperity of a "shadowy" economy based on organized and economic crime;
 - "clanization" feature of the structure of power at all levels;
 - close ties between authorities and representatives of criminal or semi-criminal businesses and leaders of organized criminal structures;
 - when choosing candidates for certain positions, as a rule, a policy of cruel personnel based on kinship, loyalty, etc., regardless of experience, professionalism and moral qualities of his person.

To date, the experience of countries such as Sweden, Singapore, Hong Kong, Portugal, which have achieved high results in the fight against corruption in Uzbekistan, is being studied.

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