

Institutional Aspects of Response to Corruption Phenomena

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Abstract: In this paper the Institute of corruption is investigated as a public act, allowing to destabilize the socio-economic situation in the country as a whole. At the same time, there is demonstrated the need for integral control of bath effect with a tiered form of exposure related to the institutional aspect of the formation of an integrated system of sustainable development. The paper shows the value of emphasizing the control measures at the level of regional cooperation .Consequence of the struggle denotes the increase of economic performance, expanding the scope of social capital as a whole.

Key words: Corruption • Public Institution • Formation • Community Development • Social Environment
• Regional Development • Economic Effect

INTRODUCTION

Corruption as a complex socio-legal phenomenon usually considered from the standpoint of sociology, political science, criminology and legal sciences. But some authors explain the variety of approaches to the study and understanding of corruption by the lack of totally satisfying and unambiguous definition of the word "corruption" [1].

As for "... totally satisfying and unambiguous definition of the word "corruption" it does not exist and has no opportunity to exist. Corruption is an extremely complex socially and legally capacious phenomenon, so that its scientific definition and interpretation could be "... unambiguous and totally satisfying" [2]. Another thing is to express the phenomenon of corruption in the scientific definition and even more so to formulate the legal concept of "corruption" in the legal act, specifically devoted to corruption and its system-based countering, such as the Federal Law Concerning the Anti-Corruption Enforcement dated from December 25, 2008 [3].

The Main Part: The legal concept of "corruption" in the wording of the Federal Law Concerning the Anti-Corruption Enforcement, according to many researchers, is not ideal, but, nevertheless, it should be considered an undoubted advantage of the Federal Law Concerning the Anti-Corruption Enforcement and a substantial

contribution to the theory of anti-corruption rights and anti-corruption activities.

In the legal definition of this federal law, corruption is recognized as: an abuse of power or authority, bribery, trading in influence or other illegal use of an individual's official position contrary to the legitimate interests of society and the state in order to obtain benefits in the form of money, assets, other property or monetized services, other property rights, personal or for third parties, or illegal provision of such benefits to the specified person by other individuals. Corruption is also considered to be the committing of these acts on behalf of or for the benefit of a legal person. The Law Concerning the Anti-Corruption Enforcement is in force since January 10, 2010 and the "National Anti-Corruption Strategy" [4] and the new edition of "National Anti-Corruption Plan" [5] started acting since April 23, 2010.

It is useful to clarify that the usage of corruption elements within the work of state and regional authorities and public institutions is not only the response to the implementation of designated government programs and individual regulatory legal acts. Corruption generally questions the very functioning of the public institutions, the task of building a civil society in the country and makes it difficult to integrate the Russian Federation into international structures. In general, the work of public authorities can find the elements that characterize the corruption in a broader sense [6].

Analysing projects of socio-economic development of regions in the period up to 2020, it can be noted that the basic mechanisms of development of the Russian Federation is designated to increase the share of economically active population and the formation of a qualitatively new environment that takes into account not only economic factors of human existence as environmental object, but also the size of computable social capital that the entity can use to solve the national development problems. Herein it can be concluded that the development of the Russian Federation is performed not only through the quantitative economic parameters, but also through the qualitative content of public policy, to ensure the quality of life and the human environment.

It should also be noted that this view is distinguished by the composition of reforms being implemented. The leading aspect remains a comprehensive understanding of development challenges during the institutional reforms conducting. Given that these decisions are also carried out in the political sphere, we can conclude that the announcement of corruption (anti-corruption measures) as a priority development tasks relates to the understanding of the phenomenon under investigation institutional forms of countering corruption-phenomena. This requires not only an analysis by legal anti-corruption measures, but also by environmental forms of suppression of this phenomenon.

The main sphere of activity and personal development is the public sphere. From this we can definitely say that the prevention and countering corruption should be complex. Legal form of corruption-phenomena countering covers only the consequences of the act committed, not pointing to objects of overcoming the corruption adoption forming as an acceptable social institution. It is an environmental-integrated approach that determines the anti-corruption formation at the level of public institutions.

The initial environment of the anti-corruption institutions remains the educational environment, which is characterized by personality formation, establishment of the social relations system and complex worldview, allowing to identify yourself with a certain social organism [7].

Anti-corruption preventive measures in the educational process should be differentiated from the postulate of corruption in the education system. A significant factor, that aggravates the prevention of the studied phenomenon, is the high corruption of education environment at all its levels [8]. During the analysis there was set up a problematic identifying the desired level of

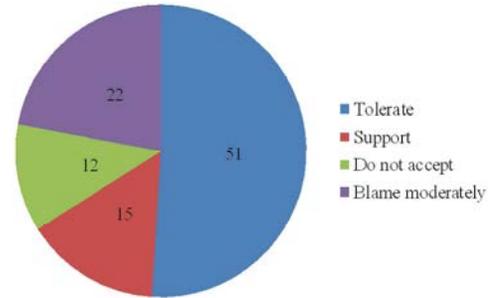


Fig. 1. Accepting of corruption as a standard of social action [9]

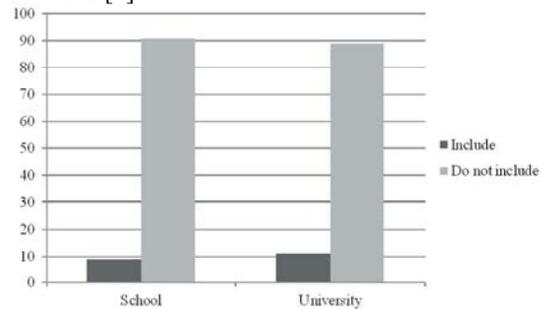


Fig. 2: A content analysis of anti-corruption courses availability in the curriculum of schools and universities [11]

countering the corruption acceptability among pupils and university students . As it is shown by the survey data, a very significant opposition to the corruption perception as a negative phenomenon remains the lack of institutional forms of such countermeasures. In the study, we identified the two vectors of necessary actions (Fig. 1).

Preventive measures of corruption environmental basis. Here we include a lack of understanding of the structure of corruption, its foundations and forms of countering, which sometimes leads to the increase in the number of citizens involved in this phenomenon. It can be considered appropriate, after educational programs analysis of 730 institutions of higher and secondary education, the introduction into the curriculum of anti-corruption courses (Fig. 2). Moreover, it is possible to implement this innovation without a significant change in training programs and also allows to avoid the decision making at public authorities level [10].

At the level of school institutions it is advisable to use learning games that allow you to not directly mention the phenomenon of corruption, nevertheless create an environment to counter beliefs concerning this phenomenon [12]. Under the conditions of learning in higher education institutions, the introduction of such courses can take place within the variable part of the FSES-3 (Federal State Education Standards).

Regarding the prevention of corruption among the professionals working in this area, you should pay attention to the possibility of increasing the wages according to the instructions of the President of the Russian Federation. Given that the "road map" project envisages bringing the average salary of higher-education teaching personnel by region up to the level of 200% based on the average by 2019 [13], thus, we can say about the budding tendency to corruption prevention in the field of education.

However, it also occurs here a kind of some controversy regarding the possible use in the prevention of corruption phenomena aspects of educational institutions. In this case, appears the possibility of obtaining by the students only theoretical knowledge, without proper practice that reduces the effectiveness of educational technology. For example, in determining the theme of corruption it is necessary to show not only the causes of this phenomenon and consequently public digression, but also negative consequences of the direct people involved into corruption cases. A significant number of training courses are aimed only at ordinary process prevention and do not affect directly the social issues. Duration of the problem consideration in such a course, except for the historical development of corruption, is not more than 5 years. There is also no given specified definition of the consequences of corrupt activities, the value for social collapse. It is necessary to implement the concept of the disastrous effects of corruption for that sphere, where a particular person and the development of beliefs about the possibility of preventing the phenomenon of corruption as a fact of urban or rural education, which is home to the individual himself. This can largely determine the vectors of development and the formation of areas of state and municipal policy, since the education environment determines the moods and significant number of views on the phenomenon under investigation. It is also worth noting that the promotion of civic initiatives of students and teachers can as well be developed through project activities to effectively fight against corruption.

A different view can be seen in the context of the development of ideas about corruption as a way to counter the implementation of government policy. In the educational environment, this fact appears as an element of legal culture, rejection of the whole situation and in terms of countering future. So you should say, first of all, about the formation of a new mentality by promoting anti-corruption, which is a phenomenon of an institutional nature.

Analysed above measures suggest that the interaction of workers and prevention measures in the public service only serve the interests of future generations. At the same time, it remains an extremely relevant characteristic feature of application possibility for educational institutions and programs in the relevant practices of existing state employees. This category is not only relevant in the context of the implementation of training programs, but also as the use of a number of elective courses in master classes formats and other forms of educational activities. It is highly recommended to conduct trainings on anti-corruption, rote trainings desirably, participation in which can be authorized by a number of educational institutions. Such an event can be realized in the form of a supplementary agreement between the authority of the civil service and the institution and can be carried out at regular or professional development conference on anti-corruption activities. The training form is contingent upon the fact that it will not only consolidate the information gained on the course, but also fully test is by means of the situational game. If training programs involves conducting classes and training in law schools (high schools), it is possible to use the processes in which the participants can act in different roles. Given that a significant number of participants in such a process are lawyers, you can specify that these processes can be carried out in the mode of improvisation (desking mode). Understand ability of the information will make up about 98%. Coverage of these events through the media will not only enhance the prestige of the university and the institution of public service, but also to determine the possibility of interest and informative anti-corruption among the population.

Secondary consequence of the corruption phenomena acceptance at the level of educational system is the accumulation of economic damage. Factors that allow you to extend the concept of damage remain the perception by citizens and their participation in these processes. Thus, a significant portion of citizens provokes solving of various issues only through corruption, as there is no comprehensive understanding of the shape and structure to counter this phenomenon and a strong desire not to comply with certain standards for the various social activities. The reason for this is not only the data of governmental structure, but also the action of the population. It should be noted that a comprehensive approach to solving such problems and reducing the number of illegal acts can be effectively shown in the structure of social statistics.

Table 1: The dynamic of corruption-events distribution (according to the Centre for Sociological Research of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration)

	Share (in%)
Informal payments in medicine	18
Bribe to the traffic police representative	14
Informal payments in nursery and secondary schools	12
Corruption in Universities	8,2
Receipt of documents	8,2
Housing services and utilities	7,7
Military commissariats	4,8
Courts	5,3
Extortion of officials	5,1
Customs	4,8
State procurements	4,6
Sale of state property	4,5
Bribes to prosecutors	2,8

There exists a statistically significant difference between the types of corruption participation of the population: some are more widely spread, others are less common; in some transactions people are involved personally, about others they only hear from their friends and acquaintances [14].

No more than 5% of the respondents directly faced the cases of extortion and bribery (these are the bribes to law enforcement representatives, customs bribes and extortion cases directed against the business representatives). Most often, these are the people with high income, running their own business or working in the public service [15].

Finally, the last type of corrupt transactions is the cases of informal relationships in business (kickbacks in procurement, cases of illegal sales of property, etc.) [16]. Unlike extortion and everyday corruption, involvement into these types of transactions is beneficial to both parties and is not contingent upon the officials pressure (as in the case of extortion) or imperfections in the institutional environment (as in the case of domestic corruption), but upon the mutual consent of the two counterparties to enter into informal relationship. The dynamics of participation in corruption-schemes is presented in Table 1 [17].

In this case countering it is possible, provided that there will be given equal opportunities to participate in community projects and build a competitive environment. Our research on corruption countering among businessmen allowed to show that citizens in general are willing both to oppose corruption by their will expression and achieve these results by economic methods of companies participation in the public sector and in the sector of the prevalence of consumption and production of the phenomena of corruption-free companies (Fig. 3).

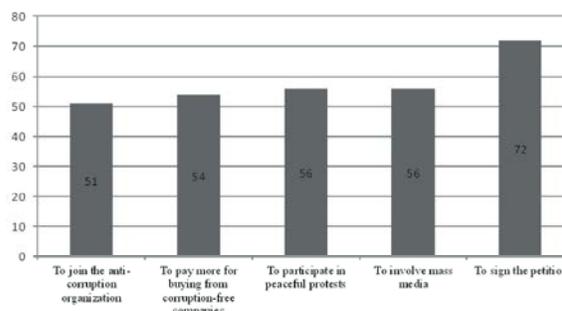


Fig. 3. The degree of citizens' readiness to participate in anti-corruption schemes

The importance of extension of the social countering the corruption phenomenon is correlated with the possibility of expanding the understanding of the structure of the social sphere, which includes not only the traditional understanding of the form and content of a large majority in the relations between the state and the public, but also the possibility to determine the actions of the population.

In summary, it can be argued that the impact of corruption on development indicators of socio-economic sphere can be both direct and indirect. First, corruption significantly overestimates the price of public goods. Secondly, corruption reduces the volume and quality of public goods. Third, corruption "weakens" investment in human capital. Fourth, corruption leads to a reduction in state revenue. Given that the price of public goods due to corruption can be significantly overstated, citizens reduce the demand for goods, which reduces the tax base and reduces the state's ability to provide quality public services.

CONCLUSIONS

Given that most of these anti-corruption forms is based on the formation of public opinion, there is a need to address the components of this sector. Analysis of the spatial distribution of population in the country showed that in the regions of Russia live 91% of the population and only 9% live in the capital. Given that the fight against corruption can only be at the level of interaction between the individuals, it can be concluded that the leading role in shaping the institutional forms of countering corruption phenomena should occur in so-called "loci", i.e. at the regional and municipal levels. Development of anti-corruption programs should begin, first of all, with the primary focus of activities at the regional level. Solutions for the prevention of corruption in the capital should be the final step. Formalization of

level exposure, countering primarily at the level of education, the formation of innovative thinking, will not only reduce the level of corruption, but also prevent its occurrence in the new economically active members of society. Given that the Russian society as a whole still does not meet the requirements of civil society, it is worth noting that the tiered approach can help to solve the given political problem.

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