PLS 342: POLITICAL CORRUPTION

Autumn 2018

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Office hours:	MW 2-3pm, by appointment
Class logistics:	MW 1:30-2:45pm

COURSE DESCRIPTION

Political corruption is a pressing issue in many jurisdictions. To understand the phenomena, it is necessary to examine the concepts within an analytical framework that allows both historical and international comparison. Attention to the daily media narrative alone presents a danger that any country's current experience could be seen as more serious and widespread that it is. In this module, we will examine the perspectives offered on corruption by several social sciences. We will also look at the varying definitions provided by academic, governmental and campaigning organisations. Some authors opt for explanations based on law and other formal rules as these allow relative precision and stability. Others stress cultural standards to accommodate more realistic and subtle definitions. In our examination of corruption, we will also seek to examine the wider implications for different types of political system.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of the Module, the student will be expected to be able to:

- conceptualise and present their analysis of political corruption in an appropriate format;
- describe and interpret underlying qualitative and quantitative data and evidence;
- synthesise arguments within social science about political corruption;
- make their evidenced-based arguments;
- apply their knowledge to understand political corruption by using fundamental concepts and theoretical tools learned in class; and,
- recognise and analyse patterns in the on-going narrative of political corruption.

Disclaimer: The instructor reserves the right to make changes to the syllabus. Please remember to check your @nu.edu.kz email and the course page on a regular basis.

*Nazarbayev University provides cost-free mental health services through **the Psychological Counselling Center** to help you manage personal challenges including stress, mood swings, excessive worry, eating/sleeping disorders that threaten your personal and academic well-being. For an appointment please login to your account at nu.edu.kz, go to the Psychological Counselling Center section and choose available time slot.*

REQUIRED TEXT

Rose-Ackerman, Susan, and Bonnie J. Palifka. *Corruption and Government: Causes, Consequences, and Reform*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 2016.[1]

Each student should establish a Google Search or similar for "political corruption" in order to be familiar with contemporary, international examples for discussion in class.

Audio presentation: weekly podcasts posted via Moodle.

ASSESSMENT

Essay (25%) will be cumulative, 4000 words in length.[2]

Midterm exam (30%) will consist of two equally weighted essay questions based on lectures and readings listed up to the scheduled date of examination.

Final exam (45%) will consist of three equally weighted essay questions covering cumulative course material.

(See Appendix Two for the grading scale and criteria)

COURSE SCHEDULE

Week 1. Introduction: Why Corruption Matters

Required reading:	Chapter 1 of *Corruption and Government*
Recommended reading:	Hindess, Barry. "Introduction: How Should We Think About Corruption?" Edited by Manuhuia Barcham, Barry Hindess, and Peter Larmour. In *Corruption: Expanding the Focus*, 1-24. Canberra: Australian National University Press, 2012.

Week 2. History of Corruption

Required reading:	Farrales, Mark J. "What Is Corruption? A History of Corruption Studies and the Great Definitions Debate." *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 2005. doi:10.2139/ssrn.1739962. Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=1739962 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1739962

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[1] A limited number of hard copies is available for in-library use only. Alternatively, a digital version of the textbook can be accessed through the **Nazarbayev University Library website.** All required and optional reading materials outside of the course textbook can be found on the course page on Moodle and through library databases.

[2] Excluding the title page and bibliography. The essay should be one-and- a half-spaced, Times New Roman 12-point font, with 1-inch margins on each side of the page. Pages must be numbered consecutively. Include an unnumbered title page with the title of your paper, your name, student ID number and the module number. The paper should be stapled. Bibliography (single-spaced, alphabetic order) must include academic articles from high quality research journals. All relevant articles/chapters from the module material, including the recommended readings, can be used as inside sources. Recent peer-evaluated articles from a scholarly journal can be used as outside sources. Please use Chicago Style citation.

Recommended reading: Buchan, Bruce. "Changing Contours of Corruption in Western Political Thought, c. 1200–1700." Edited by Manuhuia Barcham, Barry Hindess, and Peter Larmour. In *Corruption: Expanding the Focus*, 73-97. Canberra: Australian National University Press, 2012.

Garrad, J. and Newell, L. J. (2006), *Scandals in Past and Contemporary Politics*, Manchester University Press: Manchester.

Week 3. Causes of Corruption: Social Science Models

Required reading: Treisman, Daniel. "What Have We Learned About the Causes of Corruption from Ten Years of Cross-National Empirical Research?" *Annual Review of Political Science* 10, no. 1 (2007): 211-44.

Recommended reading: *Corruption Perception Index-2017*. Transparency International.

Lambsdorff, J. G. & Frank, B. (2011), "Corruption Reciprocity - Experimental Evidence on a Men's Game", *International Review of Law and Economics* 31 (2): 116 - 125.

Week 4. Causes of Corruption: Economics (2)

Required reading: Chapters 4, 5 and 6 of *Corruption and Government*

Recommended reading: Aidt, T. S. "Economic Analysis of Corruption: a Survey." *The Economic Journal*, 113: 632-652.

Dollar, D., Fisman, R. and Gatti, R. (2001). "Are women really the "fairer" sex? Corruption and women in government", *Journal of Economic Behaviour & Organization*, 46(4): 423-429.

Week 5. Causes of Corruption: Sociology

Required reading: Chapter 7 of *Corruption and Government*

Recommended reading: Clammer, John. "Corruption, Development, Chaos and Social Disorganisation: Sociological Reflections on Corruption and Its Social Basis." In *Corruption: Expanding the Focus*, 97-113. Canberra: Australian National University Press, 2012.

Cobb, M. and Taylor, A. "State-level corruption scandals do little to change voters' minds about political parties." http://blogs.lse.ac.uk 16/11/2015
Crason, R. & Gneezy, U. (2009), "Gender Differences in Preferences", *Journal of Economic Literature* 47 (2): 448 - 474.

Esarey, J. & Chirillo, G. (2013), "Fairer Sex or Purity Myth? Corruption, Gender and Institutional Context", *Politics & Gender* 9: 361 - 389.

Week 6. Causes of Corruption: Anthropology

Required reading:	Torsello, Davide. *Corruption as Social Exchange: The View from Anthropology*. The European Commission's Seventh Framework Programme. Anticorruption Policies Revisited: Global Trends and European Responses to the Challenge of Corruption. October 10, 2014. http://anticorrp.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/D1.1_Part5_Corruption-as-social-exchange-the-view-from-anthropology.pdf.
Recommended reading:	Pardo, Italo. *Between Morality and the Law: Corruption, Anthropology and Comparative Society*. Aldershot, Hampshire, England: Ashgate, 2004.

Week 7. Causes of Corruption: Political Science

Required reading:	Chapters 8 and 10 of *Corruption and Government*
Recommended reading:	Heywood, Paul M. "Combating Corruption in the Twenty-First Century: New Approaches." *Daedalus*, March 12, 2018.

Week 8. Causes of Corruption: Political Science

Required reading:	Chapters 11 and 12 of *Corruption and Government*
Recommended reading:	Nuscheler, Franz, and Veronika Wittmann. "From Governance to Good Governance." *Sustainable Development Policy* 22, no. 3: 33-45.
	Hummel, C. Gerring, J. and Burt, T. "Do Political Finance Laws Reduce Corruption?" V-Dem Institute. January 2018
	Mwangi, G.O. "Political corruption, party financing and democracy in Kenya", *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 46, no. 2 (2012): 267–285.
	Slomczynski, K. and Shabad, G. (2011) "Perceptions of political party corruption and voting behaviour in Poland", Vol 18, Issue 6, 2012 http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1354068810393266
	Stratmann, T. "Campaign Finance- A Review and an Assessment of the State of the Literature", *Oxford Handbook of Public Choice* (2017): pp. 1-30.
	Sung, H. "Women in government, public corruption, and liberal democracy: a panel analysis". *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 58, no. 3 (2012): pp.195-219.

Week 9. Consequences of Corruption: Comparative

Required reading:	Collins, Neil. "Corruption in the CAP." *Corruption and Reform* 5, no. 2 (1991).

Recommended reading: Collins, Neil. Corruption in Ireland & PRC, *Corruption in Ireland & PRC, Shanghai* (conference paper on Moodle).

Adhikari, T. Breen, Michael and Gillanders, Robert. "Are New States More Corrupt? Expert Opinions vs. Firms' Experiences" University College Dublin. October 2017

Charron, N. and Bågenholm, A. "Ideology, Party Systems and Corruption Voting in European Democracies", *Electoral Studies* 41 (2016): pp. 35-49.

Week 10. Measuring Corruption

Required reading: Chapter 1 Appendix of *Corruption and Government*
Chapter 1 (pages 14-27) of *Corruption and Government*

Recommended reading: Bull, Martin J., and James L. Newell. *Corruption in Contemporary Politics*. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014.

Andersson, Staffan, and Paul M. Heywood. "The Politics of Perception: Use and Abuse of Transparency Internationals Approach to Measuring Corruption." *Political Studies* 57, no. 4 (2009): 746-67. doi:10.1111/j.1467-9248.2008.00758.x.

Hough, Dan. "Here's ThIs Years (Flawed) Corruption Perception Index. Those Flaws Are Useful." *The Washington Post*, January 27, 2016.

Wilhelm, Paul G. "International Validations of the Corruption Perception Index: Implications for Business Ethics and Entrepreneurship Education". *Journal of Business Ethics*, 35, no. 3 (2002),177-189.

Explanation of How Individual Country Scores of the Corruption Perceptions Index Are Calculated. Transparency International. 2017.

Week 11. Anti-Corruption Strategies

Required reading: Chapters 13, 14 and 15 of *Corruption and Government*
Table 15.2 (page 509) of *Corruption and Government*

Recommended reading: Chapters 1 and 2 of McMann, Kelly M. *Corruption as a Last Resort: Adapting to the Market in Central Asia*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2014.

DeMaria, W. "Measurements and markets: deconstructing the corruption perception index." *International Journal of Public Sector Management*, 21, no. 7 (2008): pp.777-797.

Hamilton, A. "Can We Measure the Power of the Grabbing Hand?" A Comparative Analysis of Different Indicators of Corruption". *World Bank Paper* no. 8299. (2018).

Helping Countries Combat Corruption: The Role of the World Bank.
http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/anticorrupt/corruptn/cor02.htm

Week 12. Revision

Appendix One: Additional Information.

Tentative dates for the exams will be posted on the class website, and exact dates will be confirmed on the second week of the course.

A make-up examination will be arranged only if evidence of a valid excuse is presented promptly. If a student misses an examination without a valid reason, the student will receive a grade of F for that exam.

In preparation for the exams all students must read and understand the **Nazarbayev University Student Code of Conduct** and the following **rules and procedures:**

- Students who are late for an exam will not be allowed to enter the classroom and will receive a grade of zero. Students who nevertheless attempt to enter the classroom disturbing other students and exam supervisor will be liable to disciplinary action including (but not limited to) removal from the course with a failing grade.
- All personal belongings (such as bags, coats, purses, headphones, laptops, etc.) must be placed in the designated area at the front or rear of the classroom at your own risk. Possession and the use of unauthorised materials may result in student removal from the exam room and a grade of zero on the exam. In possession means on the desk or writing surface, on the clothing, body or any other location specifically prohibited.
- Students who are suspected of cheating are liable to disciplinary action including (but not limited to) suspension or expulsion from the University.
- Students who communicate (verbally or non-verbally) with any student during an exam and while answer scripts are being collected and counted will be removed from the exam with a grade of zero.
- Students must raise their hand if they wish to communicate with an invigilator. Unless granted permission by an invigilator, they are not allowed to leave their seat.
- Having handed in their examination papers, students must refrain from any questions or discussions until they leave the examination room quickly and quietly.

CLASS POLICIES

The rules contained in this section may be supplemented by the Nazarbayev University Student Code of Conduct and regulations specific to the School of Humanities and Social Sciences. Students must familiarise themselves with University's academic rules and procedures. By remaining enrolled in this course, students confirm that they agree to abide by class policies. Failure to comply with these regulations can result in the imposition of penalties including (but not limited to) dismissal from course with a failing grade in addition to other disciplinary action from the University authorities.

University Attendance Policy says that students who miss more than 80% of classes will not be allowed to take the final exam. Please note that sleeping in class will be considered as a missed class. If you miss a class for medical reasons, you need to submit your medical certificate no later than four days after the consultation with the doctor. Medical notes submitted after this deadline will not be accepted, and your absence will be recorded as a

missed class. It is your responsibility to make sure that course instructor has checked the database of the medical office and marked you excused for the days you missed when you felt sick.

Office hours. Students should send an email at least one day prior to announce their wish to come to the office hours. Such requests should always include course title and a short description of the reason for wanting to meet. Please show up on time, stick to the point and keep your tone and language professional during office hour. If a student is late for more than 10 minutes, the appointment is cancelled with no other opportunity to use office hours. If a student needs to cancel/reschedule a meeting, they need to send a prior notice at least 24 hours in advance

Email etiquette must be maintained at all times:
- Always check the course syllabus for the answer first. Course instructors will not reply to questions answered in the syllabus.
- Use you @nu.edu.kz account to avoid the spam filter.
- Include a strong and clear subject line so that course instructor can set aside an appropriate amount of time to deal with it.
- Start with a greeting using course instructor's title and surname. For example:
  "Dear Professor Collins," followed by a comma. Course instructors will not reply to emails which have no formal greeting or start with "hey" or "hi" and other forms of impolite greetings.
- Email must contain information on student's name and the class they have with the course instructor.
- Write in complete sentences, proper spellings, keep your language professional and run your email through spellcheck.
- Make sure you have said exactly what you want from the course instructor at or near the end of the email. For instance, if you want a reply, let the professor know. If you need to meet with them, make that known as well.
- End the email with a salutation. You are recommended to use a formal word like "Sincerely" or "Best," followed by a comma and your full name.

Academic misconduct as defined in Chapter 2 of the Nazarbayev University Student Code of Conduct. It is an act in which a student: (1) seeks to claim credit for the work or efforts of another without authorization or citation ("plagiarism"); (2) uses unauthorized materials or fabricated data in any academic exercise; (3) forges or falsifies academic documents or records; (4) intentionally impedes or damages the academic work of others; (5) engages in conduct aimed at making false representation of any student's academic performance; (6) engages in any form of cheating on an exam or assignment; (7) assists other students in any of these acts.

Acts of academic misconduct may result in the imposition of any of Category A, B, or C sanctions as described in Articles 3-5 of Chapter 2 of the Nazarbayev University Student Code of Conduct. Each particular instance of misconduct will be judged on its own merits, taking into account the severity of the incident, the existence or absence of a prior record of wrongdoing, and the extent to which the interests and mission of the University are affected.

Plagiarism is defined as the act of using the ideas or work of another person or persons as if they were one's own without giving proper credit to the source. Such an action is not plagiarism if it is ascertained that the ideas were arrived at through independent reasoning or logic or where the thought or idea is common knowledge. Acknowledgement of an original author or source must be made through appropriate references; e.g., quotation marks, footnotes, or commentary. Examples of plagiarism include but are not limited to the following: the submission of a work, either in part or in whole completed by another; failure to give credit for ideas, statements, facts or conclusions which rightfully belong to another; failure to use quotation marks (or other means of setting apart, such as the use of indentation or a different font size) when quoting directly from another, whether it be a paragraph, a sentence, or even a part thereof; close and lengthy paraphrasing of another's writing without credit or originality; use of another's project or programs or part thereof without giving credit.

Grade lawyering is the act of a student going to a professor and asking for a grade to be raised for no legitimate reason. If course instructors feel any form of **coercion** on your part to change grade, they will be obliged to file an academic misconduct report (category B offence) against grade grubber. Please note that coercion includes flattery, insults, tears, threats, and explanations of how your grade not being changed will cause you to lose your scholarship/stipend, not get into graduate school, be forced to leave university, have to return to your hometown, etc.

If a glaring error has been made in grading, such as points added incorrectly, or a clearly correct answer was inadvertently marked wrong, then by all means student should talk to the course instructors and they will likely change their grade immediately. Likewise, if student does not understand why you lost points, or want clarification (not justification) of the grading, course instructors are happy to talk to student. And, if student wants to discuss the material, learn what they did wrong, or discuss how to do better on future work, course instructors will be thrilled to speak to student about this.

Non-academic misconduct includes but are not limited to conduct that threatens safety or health of oneself or other students, stalking, bullying, hate speech, rudeness directed at course instructor, teaching assistant or fellow students, grade grabbing, etc. Disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed for non-academic misconduct vary from disciplinary probation and loss of monthly stipend payment to dismissal from Nazarbayev University. For more detailed information on this topic please refer to Chapter 3 of the Nazarbayev University Student Code of Conduct.

Appendix Two

GRADING SCALE AND CRITERIA

Grade	Meaning	Requirements
A 95-100 A- 90-94.99	very good	The analysis is complex, solidly structured, fully convincing. References are complete and properly handled, and statements from sources are questioned in relation to their context.
B+ 85-89.99 B 80-84.99 B- 75-79.99	good	The analysis is solid and consistent, but not compelling. Phrasing is always correct, but not necessarily complex. References are almost always complete and adequately handled.
C+ 70-74.99 C 65-69.99 C- 60-64.99	acceptable	The analysis is understandable, but not always adequately supported.
D+ 55-59.99 D 50-54.99	insufficient	Analysis is not clear, and statements lack adequate academic support. References are incorrect or incomplete.
F 50-0	poor	Fail to submit the paper or assignment on time. It is either too long or too short. Plagiarism of sources, missing references, cheating. Lack of internal coherency, severe inconsistencies in the analysis.