



Teacher	Prof. Dr. sc. Dagmar Radin	Year of Study	4. and 5. year
Course Title	Comparative Political Corruption	ECTS	7
Associates		Type of course activities	Lectures 50% + seminars 50%
Study Programme	Graduate		
Type of course	Elective		
2. COURSE DESCRIPTION			
Course objectives (max 200 words)	<p>What is political corruption? Why does it appear and persist? What are its causes and what are its consequences? In recent years, scientific research has increasingly focused on the issue of corruption. There is a growing recognition that political corruption has a profound and multifaceted impact on general well-being. Political corruption has social, economic and political consequences, and more and more resources are being used to combat it. However, the positive impact of containment measures has been limited at best in the long term. In this class, we will address five broad sets of questions concerning corruption in a comparative context: what is political corruption, what are the main causes of corruption, patterns of corruption, consequences of corruption, and control of corruption.</p>		
Enrolment conditions	Formal conditions stipulated by existing regulation of the Faculty of Political Science.		
Learning Outcomes at the level of Study Programme*	<p><i>[Numbers in brackets refer to FPZ Learning Outcomes for Undergraduate Study programme in Political Science.]</i></p> <p>(1) BA in Political Science graduates are capable of presenting and academic writing on topics and problems in public policy, as well as communicating their knowledge on public policy to expert and lay audience, and to the public.</p>		

	<p>(14) BA in Political Science graduates have developed the language competence in one of three major languages (English, German or French), which includes comprehension (listening and reading), speaking and writing, as specified in the European Language Portfolio of the Council of Europe</p> <p>(16) BA in Political Science graduates have developed critical thinking skills, including practical judgement. They are capable of value-based and normative judgements of existing political institutions, processes, and topics, as well as novel political problems that appear in the discipline of political science.</p>
<p>Learning Outcomes at the Level of Given Course</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After successfully completing the course, students will know the theoretical concepts of corruption. 2. After successfully completing the course, students will understand the causes and consequences of corruption. 3. After successfully completing the course, students will be able to understand the reasons why anti-corruption measures are often ineffective. 4. After successfully completing the course, students will be able to understand the long-term consequences of corruption on society.
<p>Course Content, by Week</p>	<p>WEEKLY COURSE CONTENT:</p> <p>WEEK 1 (04.10.) What is political corruption?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Susan Rose-Ackerman, Corruption and Government, Chapter 1, 2 & Chapter 6. • Mungiu-Pippidi, Alina. 2006. "Corruption: Diagnosis and Treatment" Journal of Democracy 17(3): 86-99 <p>WEEK 2 (11.10.) What is clientelism?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stokes, Susan, Valeria Brusco and Marcelo Nazareno. 2004. "Vote Buying in Argentina" Latin American Research Review 39(2):66-88. • Vicente, Pedro, and Leonard Wantchekon. 2009. "Clientelism and vote buying: lessons from field experiments in Africanelections" Oxford Review of Economic Policy 25(2): 292-305.

- Warren, Mark. 2004. "What Does Corruption Mean in a Democracy?" *American Journal of Political Science* 48(2): 328-43.

WEEK 3 (18.10.): Measurements and methods

- Kaufmann, Daniel. 2006. "Myths and Realities of Governance and Corruption" *Global Competitiveness Report*, World Bank, pp. 81-98.
- Apaza, Carmen. 2009. "Measuring Governance and Corruption through the Worldwide Governance Indicators: Critiques, Responses, and Ongoing Scholarly Discussion" *Political Science and Politics* 42(1): 139-143.
- Daniel Kaufman World Bank Institute —Debunking Myths on Worldwide Governance and Corruption.|| David B. Goodman Lecture, You can also see the lecture by Googling the title of the article.
<http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan020258.pdf>

SUGGESTED LITERATURE:

- *Transparency International's corruption indices and reports at:* www.transparency.org
- *World Bank. World Governance Indicators.* <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/>
- Przeworski, Adam. 2004. *Institutions Matter? Government and Opposition* 39.4.
http://as.nyu.edu/docs/IO/2800/go_2004.pdf
- Herbert Kitschelt. 2002. —Accounting for Postcommunist Regime Diversity: What Counts as a Good Cause? In *Capitalism and Democracy in Central and Eastern Europe*, ed. Gregorz Ekiert and Stephen Hanson, Cambridge University Press. * https://netfiles.uiuc.edu/fesnic/fspub/Kitschelt_Good_Cause.pdf

WEEK 4 (25.10.) Corruption and development

- Johnston, Michael. 2005. *Syndromes of Corruption: Wealth, Power, and Democracy*. Cambridge University Press, pp.36-59.

- Kang, David. 2002. "Bad Loans to Good Friends: Money Politics and the Developmental State in South Korea" *International Organization* 56(1): 177-207.
- Grzymala-Busse, Anna. 2008. "Beyond Clientelism: Incumbent State Capture and State Formation" *Comparative Political Studies* 41(4/5): 638-73.

WEEK 5 (01.11.): No class (All Saints holiday)

WEEK 6 (08.11.) Corruption, markets, and inequality

- Jong-sung, You and Sanjeev Khagram. 2005. "A Comparative Study of Inequality and Corruption" *American Sociological Review* 70: 136-57.
- Hopkin, Jonathan. 2002. "States, Markets, and Corruption: A Review of Some Recent Literature" *Review of International Political Economy* 9(3): 574-90.
- Rothstein, Bo. 2011. "The Low Trust – Corruption – Inequality Trap" in *The Quality of Government: Corruption, Social Trust, and Inequality in International Perspective* University of Chicago Press, pp. 145-63.

WEEK 7 (15.11.) Culture and corruption

- Ray Fisman and Edward Miguel, 2007. *Corruption, Norms, and Legal Enforcement: Evidence from UN Diplomatic Parking Tickets* (with Edward Miguel), *Journal of Political Economy*, 2007.
- Mark West. *Recovering Lost Property in Japan and the United States*. || *Law and Society Review*. 3-69: (2003)
- Corbacho, Ana, et al. "Corruption as a Self-Fulfilling Prophecy: Evidence from a Survey Experiment in Costa Rica." *American Journal of Political Science* 60.4 (2016): 1077-1092.

WEEK 8 (22.11.) Midterm Exam

WEEK 9 (29.11.) Corruption in transition countries (former communist/socialist)

- Szarek-Mason, Patrycja. 2010. Ch 1. **pp 5-19.** in The European Union's Fight Against Corruption: The Evolving Policy Towards Member States and Candidate Countries. Cambridge UP.
- Ledeneva, Alena. 2012. "Sistema – Russia's informal system of power" in Three Views on Modernization and the Rule of Law in Russia, Center for European Reform, pp. 17-27.
- Ledeneva, Alena. 2008. "Blat and Guanxi: Informal Practices in Russia and China" Comparative Studies in Society and History 50(1): 118 –44.

WEEK 9(06.12.) Democracy and corruption

- Keefer, P., 2007. Clientelism, credibility, and the policy choices of young democracies. American journal of political science, 51(4), pp.804-821.
- Gilens, Martin. 2012. Affluence and Influence. Princeton University Press, Ch. 8: "Money and American politics" pp.234-52.
- Winters, Jeffrey and Benjamin Page. 2009. "Oligarchy in the United States?" Perspectives on Politics 7(4): 731-51.

WEEK 10 (13.12.) Case studies: Examples of corruption in different countries

- GONG . Our captured place. Research Report of the Quality Study of Local Public Governance in Croatia. http://gong.hr/media/uploads/nasa_zarobljena_mista.pdf
- Lyubenova, Magdalena. TO WHAT EXTENT CORRUPTION EFFECTS THE RETURNS OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE? An empirical analysis of the impact of corruption on the returns of EU financial aid in the European Neighbourhood countries. <http://corruptionresearchnetwork.org/courses-trainings/the-impact-of-corruption-on-eu-financial-aid-in-european-neighbourhood-countries>

WEEK 11 (20.12.) Organized crime

- Fiorentini, G., & Peltzman, S. (Eds.). (1997). *The economics of organised crime*. Cambridge University Press.
- Edwards, A., & Gill, P. (2002). Crime as enterprise?—The case of “transnational organised crime”. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 37(3), 203-223.
- Levi, M., & Maguire, M. (2004). Reducing and preventing organised crime: An evidence-based critique. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 41(5), 397-469.

WEEK 12 (10.01.) Corruption and the media

- Reinikka, R., and J. Svensson, —Fighting Corruption to Improve Schooling: Evidence from a Newspaper Campaign in Uganda, *Journal of the European Economic Association*, 3(2–3) (2005), 259–267.
- Grigorescu, Alexandru. 2006. “The Corruption Eruption in East-Central Europe: The Increased Salience of Corruption and the Role of Intergovernmental Organizations” *East European Politics & Societies* 20(3): 516-549.
- Brunetti, A., and B. Weder, —A Free Press Is Bad News for Corruption,|| *Journal of Public Economics*, 87 (2003), 1801–182. JSTOR

Additional Literature:

Peters, J. G., and S. Welch, —The Effects of Charges of Corruption on Voting Behavior in Congressional Elections, American Political Science Review, 74 (1980), 697–70. JSTOR

Edmund J. Malesky and Krislert Samphantharak (2008) "Predictable Corruption and Firm Investment: Evidence from a Natural Experiment and Survey of Cambodian Entrepreneurs", Quarterly Journal of Political Science: Vol. 3: No 3, pp 227- 267. JSTOR

WEEK 13 (17.01.) Control of corruption, Sustainable Development Goals and Good governance

- Moshe, Maor. 2004. “Feeling the Heat? Anticorruption Mechanisms in Comparative Perspective” *Governance: An International Journal of Policy, Administration, and Institutions* 17(1): 1–28.
- Rothstein, Bo. 2011. “Anti-corruption: the indirect ‘big bang’ approach” *Review of International Political Economy* 18(2): 228-50.
- Szarek-Mason, Patrycja. 2010. **Ch 3: pp 89-122**, in *The European Union's Fight Against Corruption: The Evolving Policy Towards Member States and Candidate Countries*. Cambridge UP. (Provided)
- Mungiu-Pippidi, Alina. 2013. “Controlling Corruption Through Collective Action” *Journal of Democracy* 24(1): 101-14.

- Szarek-Mason, Patrycja. The EU anti-corruption strategy towards the Central and Eastern European candidate countries: achievement or missed opportunities? In *The European Union's Fight Against Corruption*, Cambridge UP, 2010. **(Ch 4: pp 135-155)**
- Jin, J. Female participation and corruption in the public sector. *International Review of Public Administration*, 2016 .
- Brown, D. S., Touchton, M., & Whitford, A. (2011). Political polarization as a constraint on corruption: A cross-national comparison. *World Development*, 39(9), 1516-1529.

WEEK 14 (24.01.) Final Exam

Types of Classroom Activity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lectures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> seminars <input type="checkbox"/> practice <input type="checkbox"/> on line <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> e-learning <input type="checkbox"/> fieldwork	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> independent assignments <input type="checkbox"/> multimedia and networks <input type="checkbox"/> laboratory <input type="checkbox"/> mentored work <input type="checkbox"/> (other)	1.1. Comments

Student Requirements	<p>Students are expected to come prepared to class meetings and seminars which means that they have read the assigned literature before class. Students will take <u>two exams</u>, <u>one group research paper</u>. They are allowed to have 2 unexcused absences. Class attendance and participation is 10% of the grade.</p> <p>You must satisfy two conditions to take the final exam: 1) you have to turn in the group paper, and 2) you have to get a passing grade in one of the regular exams.</p>					
Types of Student Activity	Class Attendance	2	<i>Research</i>	2	Practical Work	
	<i>Experiment</i>		<i>Written Work</i>			
	<i>Essay</i>		Work in seminar	1		
	Colloquia		<i>Oral Exam</i>			
	Written Exam	2	<i>Project</i>			
Student Evaluation	<p>Grade breakdown:</p> <p>Midterm exam: 30%</p> <p>Final exam : 30%</p> <p>Group research project: 30%</p> <p>Attendance: 5%</p> <p>Participation: 5%</p>					
Obligatory Exam Literature	Title					
	OBLIGATORY LITERATURE IS LISTED ON THE WEEKLY ASSIGNMENTS SECTION.					

Additional Literature			
Quality Assessment Procedures	<p>The research paper evaluates the output of competence related to the learning outcomes at the level of studies under numbers 1,2,3,and 4, and with the learning outcomes.</p> <p>The first and second learning outcome are also ensured by collecting information from students during classes, and by testing output competences via written exam.</p> <p>The third and fourth learning outcomes are ensured by collecting information from students during classes, evaluating their research papers and oral presentations.</p> <p>The harmonization of learning outcomes with the course content, methods of teaching and methods of evaluation are ensured through teacher self-evaluation and applying a student survey at the end of the semester.</p>		