

**Georgetown University
Department of Government
& Public Policy Institute**

Corruption in Developing Countries

GOVT 504/PPOL 683, Spring 2005
Car Barn 315, Thurs. 3:15-5:05

Prof. Bailey, ICC 672, Thurs. 1-2 p.m. & by appt., tel. 202 687 6221,
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Prof. Gilman, ICC 672, Thurs. 2-3 p.m. & by appt., scgilman@comcast.net

Overview:

Corruption has become the litmus test for the viability of democratic institutions, the ability for countries to develop economically and the effective influence of society in policy making. In the past, some policy science justified political corruption as necessary for economic development and tacitly encouraged its "natural" place in third world societies. In recent years, however, the scholarly and policy communities have assigned a high priority to linking better understanding of causes and consequences of corruption to more effective anti-corruption policies and practices.

This seminar examines (1) scholarly and policy perspectives on corruption; (2) issues of corruption in partisan politics and policy formulation; (3) varieties of corruption in program administration at the national, subnational and independent agency levels in various world regions; and (4) agreed-upon tools and remedies employed in anti-corruption efforts by international, national and civil society actors, with special emphasis on transparency and accountability mechanisms. Emphasis will be placed on developing countries, although we will include coverage of post-industrial and post-Soviet cases as well. Students will write two short papers and a substantial research paper or policy brief.

Course Requirements:

Active, informed participation. Students are expected to have read the assigned material and to be able to contribute to class discussion. Beginning January 27 each student will submit at class time each week a one-page (250 words) "reflection" on her/his progress toward a better understanding of the topics. (10 percent)

Project proposal. This short idea memo (2 pages) should answer the following: What topic do you intend to develop? Why is the topic interesting? In what respects is the topic related to the scholarly and/or policy agenda we are considering? How will you develop the topic? (10 percent, due on Feb. 17)

Class presentation. Beginning in February, teams of students will present reports on themes of anti-corruption tools and remedies. To the extent possible, presentations will be assigned taking into account students' interests. The presentations should be linked to the assigned readings. The team presenting should email an executive summary of their report (one page, single-spaced) to Prof. Bailey by noon the day before their presentation. (30 percent)

Seminar project: term paper or policy brief (50 percent, due on April 28)

Term paper. Select and develop a topic of theoretical and/or policy significance to our interest in corruption. You should define and limit the scope clearly, demonstrate its significance, state an argument and defend it with appropriate evidence. (about 20 pages)

Policy brief: Identify a relevant and challenging policy problem in the anti-corruption field. Demonstrate your understanding of the key issues and the various options available as policy remedies. Evaluate the normative, economic and political dimensions of the options available. Recommend and defend a specific policy solution. (about 20 pages, plus a one-page executive summary)

Required Readings:

Vinay Bhargava and Emil Bolongaita, eds., *Challenging Corruption in Asia: Case Studies and a Framework for Action* (Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 2004).

Cheryl Gray et al., eds., *Anticorruption in Transition 2: Corruption in Enterprise-State Interactions in Europe and Central Asia* (Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 2004).

Arnold J. Heidenheimer and Michael Johnston, eds., *Political Corruption: Concepts & Context* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction Publishers, 2002).

Joseph S. Tulchin and Ralph H. Espach, eds., *Combating Corruption in Latin America* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000).

This is a preliminary syllabus. Additional required readings will be posted on Blackboard or placed on reserve in Lauinger Library.

Topics & Assignments:

1. Organization, administration of the course (Jan. 13)
Meanings of corruption (premodern, modern, postmodern; ethical & legal)
Philosophical foundations: Plato, Augustine, Kant, Mill and Foucault
The scholarly agenda; problems of value relativism
The policy agenda

Mark Warren, "Democracy and Corruption: Premodern, Modern, Postmodern," (APSA, 2001) (Blackboard).

Jens. C. Andvig, "Issues of Corruption: A Policy-Oriented Survey of Research."
(Blackboard).

Stuart C. Gilman and Carol W. Lewis, "Public Service Ethics: A Global Dialogue,"
Public Administration Review, 56:6 (Nov.-Dec. 1996), 517-524 (Available on JSTOR).

Jan. 20: Inauguration day, no class.

2. Political corruption (Jan. 27)

Electoral processes (e.g., campaign finance issues, vote fixing)

Legislative corruption

Judicial corruption

Heidenheimer & Johnston, Chs. 1-8; 34, 36.

3. Administrative corruption (Feb. 3)

Principal-agent-client model: uses & limits

Measurement problems

Mandating ethical behavior: models of public service

Heidenheimer & Johnston, Chs. 13-17; 18-21; 44-45.

4. Regional perspective: Former Communist (Feb. 10)

Gray et al., eds., *Anticorruption in Transition 2: Corruption in Enterprise-State
Interactions in Europe and Central Asia*

Heidenheimer & Johnston, Chs. 29-30.

5. Regional perspective: Latin America (Feb. 17, 24)

Tulchin and Espach, eds., *Combating Corruption in Latin America*

6. Regional perspective: Africa (Mar. 3)

Heidenheimer & Johnston, Chs. 22-25.

Mar. 10: Spring break, no class.

7. Regional perspective: Asia (Mar. 17)

Bhargava and Bolongaita, eds., *Challenging Corruption in Asia: Case Studies and a
Framework for Action*

Heidenheimer & Johnston, Chs. 26-28.

Mar. 24: Easter recess, no class

8. International responses to natural disasters (Mar. 31)

U.N., donor country programs (e.g., AID), NGOs.

TBA

9. Corruption in the 1st World (Apr. 7)

Heidenheimer & Johnston, Chs. 10-12; 33, 35; 37-40..

10. Assessment of anti-corruption tools Legal and judicial approaches (Apr. 14)

Compensation

Administrative approaches

Supreme audit; inspectors general, ombudsman, and Ethics systems

Transparency

Whistle-blowing

Stuart C. Gilman and Jeffrey Stout, “Assessment Strategies and Practices for Integrity and Anti-corruption Measures In the Public Service” (n.d.; Blackboard)

“Integrity and corruption prevention policies in the public service: Towards an Assessment Framework” (n.d.; Blackboard)

Civil Service Reform, “Normative and Institutional Currents and Commonalities: A Global Perspective for Public Managers” (n.d.; Blackboard)

OAS, “Committee of Experts of the Follow-up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption,” (n.d.; Blackboard)

11. Assessment of anti-corruption remedies: basic models (Apr. 21)

ICAC (Hong Kong), SECODAM (Mexico)

Commissions (Nolan Commission, UK)

Public Service Commission (South Africa)

U.S. Office of Government Ethics

Heidenheimer & Johnston, Chs. 46-48.

12. Review & conclusions (Apr. 28)

Review of themes

What are the policy & scholarly agendas?

Term papers due at class time.