

## Chapter 29

# State and Corruption: National and International Aspects, Disparate Management Approaches

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### ABSTRACT

*This chapter attempts to analyze the role of state and corruption through national and international aspects.*

### STATE AND CORRUPTION

Greek cynic philosopher ANTISTHENIS<sup>1</sup> bequeathed to us a great scientific principle: «Αρχή σοφίας ονομάτων επίσκεψις». (rendition): Wisdom begins from knowing senses.

Within this concept it considered necessary to delineate some basic notions incidental for the development of my subject.

The notion of State is already known. Briefly are only being mentioned the following:

Definitions by Georg JELLINEK (1851), are being mentioned (he defined State as legal entity of People equipped with primary authoritarian power, People established in a particular space), and Max WEBER, (who considered State as the institution which has the monopoly of legitimized physical violence, the monopoly of power) (Venizelos, 2008).

Today, everything that is called State, is entitled the designation “State” when it is sovereign and it is considered sovereign when in a defined geographical area it is shaped a primary, self reliant and independent shape of legitimate state organization, or order, which could be forced as supreme power.

Modern State also could be called national, as an expression of People’ s formed power (MANI-TAKIS, 2009).

According to another approach, State is the “functioned union of Law and Society” (TSATSOS, 1996). In this approach the element of compulsion is “lost”, and it is observed excess (abolition) of the functional separation of State from Society.

Beyond those, today, the term State is synonymous to State Power but legal order as well.

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-2458-8.ch029

## **State and Corruption**

Regarding the last one, it is reminded here, XENOFON's (n.d.) opinion «Ἔστι δε οὐδέν οὐτ' εὐχρηστον οὔτε καλόν Ανθρώποις ως η τάξις». (rendition): «order is handy and good for people”.

Regarding the other component of the under investigation subject, the notion or corruption indicatively the following are being noted:

Corruption phenomena within the Greek territory constitute an endemic or familial (in Cyprus medical terminology) situation.

Briefly are being noted Forensic Orations of prominent Athenian Orators, attic comedies, legislative measures, which Athens state legislated in order to do away corruption phenomena, (death penalty included), while, the main way of prosecution, under the regime of Attic Law was “exercise of writ”: Writ of Presents (Bribery), Writ of theft, writ of Theft of Public Funds<sup>2</sup>, etc.

Beyond secular state, the term of corruption is also found in Christian Philology texts which mainly are admonishing to avoid it (Paul, n.d.). «Παραδιατριβαί διεφθαρμένων Ανθρώπων τον νουν και απεστηρημένων της αληθείας, νομιζόντων πορισμόν είναι την ευσέβειαν, αρίστασθε από των τοιούτων». (rendition): Do not get related with corrupted people, they are away from the truth.

Here is noted one of the most recent approaches of the term of corruption within the area of Political Sciences. It is the one, which considers corruption as part of the major matter of appropriation of Policy from Political System's representatives.

Under this view two divergent between each other approaches between the concept: are discussed: ethics and politics<sup>3</sup>

The first one, Ethics, prerequisites behaviour rules, which begin from the point that Man “Acts” in a moral, ethic way.

## **Second, Politics, Prerequisites**

Η δεύτερη, η πολιτική, προϋποθέτει sign of “representative texture” given that, politician here acts as authorized representative of the voters (who give the order).

According to another approach by this term it is described a socialpolitic phenomenon under which individual or collective behaviours strike to a specific regulated system, because they do not aim in serving interests and goods which this system enforces, but mainly they aim in selfish interests (PAPA-KONSTANTINOU, 2007).

As main aspects of corruption within the public area are considered corruption of Members of the Political System and Administrative Personnel of State's Offices regardless the level of their function, (Central, Regional, Local).

Indicatively it is noted here, the “relevant” concept interlacing, which along with corruption are the parallel aspects of contemporary modern state, which “incubated in gaps and weaknesses that occur in Structures and Sub – Structures of State, which is characterized as Big Patient” (KARAMANLIS, 2008).

Regarding the considered as causes (or and chances) of corruption it is mentioned here that these are many and various, endogenous or external, selfish or others, seeking of self-interest or the interest of a third part, appeared only once or periodically etc.. Also, it is possible to be found in corruption phenomena both of public and private field.

Apart from those, it is noted that as factors “fascilitating” or “contributing” to the production of corruption phenomena may mentioned the following:

Incomplete procedures of seeking of principles and terms of functioning of the general collective living of People.

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