

Institutionalization of Corruption in Post-Soviet Public Organizations

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Propositions:

1. Institutionalization of corruption results in the emergence of explicit rules and procedures that set boundaries to the actions of the officials who take part in corruption acts (this thesis).
2. The corruption boom in the post-Soviet countries following the dissolution of the USSR was the result of the disintegration of the Soviet appropriation system (this thesis).
3. Institutionalization of corruption combined with institutional stability brought about centralization of the corruption system in the post-Soviet public organizations (this thesis).
4. The difference of the level of institutionalization of corruption across the post-Soviet public organizations is related to the limited availability of profit-making opportunities that arose from the execution of power and provision of services (this thesis).
5. Centralization of corruption system leads to the expropriation of officials from ownership of accumulated corruption income (this thesis).
6. The most effective anti-corruption strategy in the post-Soviet countries is a powerful external shock that targets not a particular organization but the whole system.
7. Corruption in the post-Soviet public organizations is not only the product of the particularistic power relations but also shapes these relations.
8. Only by the emergence of a rational-legal state in the post-Soviet countries, the use of power for private gain will become to be seen as a deviance.
9. Institutionalization of corruption brings about the ethics of corruption that governs the behavior of citizens and public officials engaged in corruption act.
10. The expansion of the scope of acts defined as corruption that took place last few centuries will continue in XXI century.
11. Humanity is inevitably moving toward the humanless public office.