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СОСТОЯНИЕ И ДИНАМИКА УРОВНЯ БЫТОВОЙ КОРРУПЦИИ В ПРИГРАНИЧНОМ РЕГИОНЕ РОССИИ

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Аннотация. *Необходимость исследования бытовой коррупции в приграничном регионе определяется высокой значимостью негативного воздействия коррупции на государственную и общественную безопасность страны. В Алтайском крае, как и в других регионах России, коррупция является угрозой безопасности личности, общества и государства, и решение этой проблемы является важным вызовом для региона. Основной целью данной статьи является определение уровня коррупции в Алтайском крае и анализ динамических характеристик практик бытовой коррупции на основе социологических исследований, проведенных в 2018 и 2019 годах в Алтайском крае. Анализ позволил оценить масштабы коррупции в Алтайском крае. Была установлена взаимосвязь между географическим положением и масштабами коррупции, изменением уровня коррупции и методами решения проблемы коррупции. Были определены и разделены понятия распространенности, спроса и риска коррупции. Показатели коррупции были проанализированы через частотный анализ по респондентам и отдельным ситуациям. Подробный анализ ситуаций повседневной жизни, в которых проявлялась коррупция, позволил выявить наиболее коррумпированные сферы.*

Ключевые слова: *бытовая коррупция, распространенность бытовой коррупции, динамика, приграничный регион, спрос на коррупцию, риск коррупции*

STATUS AND DYNAMICS OF THE LEVEL OF DOMESTIC CORRUPTION IN THE BORDER REGION OF RUSSIA

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Abstract. The necessity of carrying out investigations into domestic corruption in the border region are determined by the high significance of the negative impact of corruption on the state and public security of the country. In the Altai krai, as in other regions of Russia, ccorruption is a threat to the security of individuals, society and the state and addressing it is an important challenge for the region. The main purpose of this article is to determine the level of practices of domestic corruption in the Altai krai and to analyze the dynamic characteristics of practices of domestic corruption on the base of sociological surveys conducted in 2018 and 2019 in the Altai krai. The analysis made it possible to assess the extent of the corruption situation in the Altai krai. The relationship has been identified between territorial location and the coverage of corruption, the change in the level of corruption and the way in which the corruption situation is addressed. Concept of pervasiveness, demand and risk of corruption was defined and separated. Indicators of corruption were examined by the overall population of respondents and by different situations. The study of indicators from different situations has made it possible to identify the most corrupt areas.

Keywords: domestic corruption, pervasiveness of domestic corruption, dynamics·, border region, demand for corruption, risk of corruption

Introduction

The concept of corruption is a very contradictory and ambiguous phenomenon. Point of corruption can be differ among representatives of different social groups depending on the context of their perception. Identification of the subjects of corruption is important for sociological analysis. To date, the opinions disagree about the origin of the subjects of corruption. Corruption can be considered a form of social relations because as a rule several actors take part in it. The actors of corruption are acting an official (group of officials) and a private person (group of persons). The violation of formal rules of conduct by the public person in exchange for remuneration in the transaction is an act of corruption. There are two possible reasons for illegal transaction. In the first case - a private person applies for a benefit which belong to him. But he faces challenges in the process of documentation and decides to give a bribe to accelerate the process. In the second case individual give a bribe in order to get what is break the law [2]. Considering this definition, it can be seen that in the first and second cases the result of the interaction is the receipt of benefits by the two

parties, with a variation of the objective. It may seem that such an interaction brings a positive result. However, the involvement of participants in corrupt practices is in most cases considered a negative phenomenon. From the moral point of view, corruption is interpreted as a cynical substitution of laws and misunderstanding of norms and principles of social life such as honesty, decency and modesty. The result is one - the illegal enrichment of some at the expense of others, the discrediting of official power and strengthening the power of corrupt officials, weakening healthy moral principles and the establishment of immoral norms [3].

Although at the individual level corruption can in some cases be presented in a positive way, in fact «everything is bad», not only at the individual level, but also at the social level, the level of individual communities and groups.

The negative impact of corruption can be exacerbated by social inequality, the difficulty in receiving free public services (educational, medical, etc.), which are important indicators of a person's standard of living. In addition, corruption worsens the quality of services provided and turns free services granted by the state into paid by citizens, leads to tax evasion, non-efficiency of social programs and the discrediting of social institutions that are created specifically for them. Corruption transfers resources from the masses of society to the elites and mainly from the poor to the rich. The roots of corruption are laid in the unequal distribution of resources in society and in the future tend to acquire institutional characteristics [1].

Theformationofacorruptexperiencehaspassedaratherlongperiodoftime.Currently, there isa mutual influence of corruption and the prevailing culture, structure of organizational and managerial activities, economic and political development, poverty, value orientations of population, "loopholes" in laws and their effectiveness, judicial and investigative practice, mechanisms of control and counteraction, etc. [4].

Materials and Methods

The empirical basis for the analysis of corrupt practices among population is the results of sociological surveys among urban and rural population of the Altai krai aged 18-90 years conducted in 2018 (n = 1110) and 2019 (n = 1259). The subject of the study is the state and dynamics of the level of corruption in the Altai krai. The purpose of this work is to characterize the level of corruption practices in the Altai krai over time.

The analysis of the state and dynamics of the level of corruption in the Altai Region was carried out on the base of the following indicators:

Pervasiveness of domestic corruption in the Altai krai;

the degree of personal participation of the population in corrupt practices;

involvement of the population in domestic corruption.

Corruption practices were analyzed through thirteen different situations of interaction of population with municipal authorities:

receiving free medical care services in a clinic or hospital;

preschool institutions - day care provision for young children или provision of day-care services;

secondary school: enter the desired school and successfully graduate from it, training;

university: enter, transfer from one university to another, pass exams and tests, etc.;

pensions: registration, recounting, etc.;

social payments: registration of rights, recounting, etc.;

solving problems in connection with avoid mandatory military service or solve issues related to it;

get a job or promotion;

issues with a land plot: acquisition and (or) registration of the right to it;

obtaining, registering or privatizing residential space;

settle the matter in court;

police (request for help and protection);

traffic police (obtaining rights, violation of the rules, etc.).

The quantitative data were processed by means of the statistical software SPSS Statistics 23.0. Including frequency analysis and tests of independence for contingency tables.

Results

Pervasiveness of corruption was measured using the question: "In general, have you ever found yourself in a situation where you knew, expected or felt that an informal reward, a bribe, was necessary to solve a problem - whether you gave it or not?". The value of this indicator in 2019 amounted to 16.2%, which is almost two times lower than in 2018, which represented to 30.1% for that period. It should be noted that the proportion of those who found it difficult to answer this question remains at the level of 10%(10.1% and 11.3%, respectively).A statistically significant relationship was found between the level of corruption pervasiveness and place of residence($\chi2 = 0.193$, $p \leq 0.001$): corruption pervasiveness among the urban population in 2018 was higher (33.5%)than among the rural population (24.6%). In 2019 the pervasiveness of corruption between urban and rural populations was almost at the same level (13.2% and 17.5%, respectively), which can be explained by the specifics of the 2019 sample, where the percentage of the rural population prevailed over the urban population (71, 9% to 28.1%).

In the framework of the research the respondents were also asked to evaluate changes in the level of corruption over the past two years at the federal, regional and local levels. Table 1 presents the data obtained.

Table 1. Assessment by the population of changes in corruption, %

	Increased		Remained unchanged		Decreased		Difficult to answer	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
In the city, village	22,7	17,2	42,4	45,0	12,7	10,0	22,2	27,8
In the region	32,0	21,3	38,6	39,2	9,2	9,1	20,2	30,5
In Russia	49,3	33,5	27,8	35,9	8,9	8,0	13,9	22,6

Source: (Compiled by the authors).

Evaluations of changes in the level of corruption at the country level in 2018 showed that the population noticed an increase in corruption over the previous two years (49.3%). At the same time, almost a quarter of the population (27.8%) noted referred to the absence of changes. In 2019 the opinion of the population was divided between the options "no change" and "increased of corruption"(35.9% and 33.5%, respectively). Comparing the dynamics of the perceptions of the population of the Altai region about changes in the level of corruption at the federal level, was noted a decrease in the share of the population who believed that the level of corruption growing and increased in the share of the population who noted the absence of changes.

At the regional level in 2019there also was a decrease in the share of the population, who have noticed an increase in the level of corruption in the Altai krai over the previous two years. Theproportionofthepopulationreportingalackofchangeremainedatthesamelevel.However, there is a trend of increasing in the proportion of those who believe that corruption is on the rise, increasingly at the local level. Though this trend is more prevalent in rural citizens of the Altai region, while among urban national are more likely to express their opinion of increased corruption.

There is a statistically reliable difference between opinion about changes in the level of corruption at the local level differs among the urban and rural population ($\chi2 = 0.231, \chi2 = 0.128, p \leq 0.001$): the urban population tends to look at the situation from a more negative point of view than the rural population according to both years. Among the urban citizen, almost a quarter of the population (25.1% and 27.3%) report about anincrease in corruption in their city (18.9% and 22% among the rural). Only 7.2% - 7% of the urban national notes a decrease in corruption, in contrast to 22% - 16.6% among the rural citizen.

The study determined the level of demand for corruption which is considered to be the proportion of cases when the population gives a bribe in a corruption situation. This indicator shows the willingness of the population to resort to corruption as a means of solving their problems or as an inability to resist to corruption pressure from officials. The total sample demand for corruption in 2018 was30.8%. In other words, among those who had ever found ever found themselves in a corrupt situation, almost one of the three eventually decided to give a bribe. In 2019 the percentage of the population who gave the bribe amounted to 21%, that allow to note reduction in demand for corruption.

Then, the level of demand for domestic corruption was analyzed in the context of thirteen possible situations where population solve their daily problems. The demand for corruption among the population of the Altai krai was evaluated over the past two years. In 2018 the maximum value of demand for domestic corruption amounted to 13.2% when citizen had contact with traffic police. In 2019there is a decrease in the value of the maximum indicator to 5.8%. Traffic police ranks first in the situation in the level of demand for domestic corruption despite the declining index. Table 2 presents the data obtained.

Table1. Demand for corruption, %

The situation	2018	2019
Preschools	5,1	4,7
Social payments	3,0	2,4
Job	2,3	2,0
Getting free medical care	4,5	3,8
School	7,4	4,0
University	5,7	1,0
Solving problems related to conscription	6,8	1,7
Land plot	3,4	1,0
Housing area	4,4	1,5
Court	7,8	2,3
Traffic police	13,2	5,8
Pensions	1,5	2,8
Police	2,4	3,2

Source: (Compiled by the authors).

In addition, we can talk about the general trend of "narrowing" the demand for corruption among the national of the Altai Region. The results of the 2019 obtained made it possible to identify six areas in which more than 5% of the citizen paid bribes in the previous two years. These are the court, primary and secondary education, military service, University, preschool and

traffic police. Traffic police, one of the six areas, retained its top positions in 2018.

For some situations, statistically significant differences were revealed between urban and rural populations in ways to solve the corruption situation. In the case of medical care services ($\chi 2$ = 0.132, p ≤ 0.001) the demand for corruption is higher among the urban citizens in contrast to the rural population. In the case of traffic police ($\chi 2$ = 0.206, p ≤ 0.001) the demand for corruption is on the same level. This means that urban and rural nationals are equally inclined to bribe when solving a problem with the traffic police. But at the same time, it can be noted that the urban population in contrast to the rural population is more inclined not to give a bribe in a corrupt situation.

Another considered indicator in the study was the risk of corruption which represents the proportion of cases when the population got into a corruption situation when interacting with a public authority. The table 3 presents the obtained data.

Table 2. Risk of corruption, %

The situation	2018	2019
Preschools	24,5	27,1
Social payments	15,0	20,4
Job	20,5	18,5
Getting free medical care	19,0	18,7
School	21,2	18,0
University	27,4	14,6
Solving problems related to conscription	23,9	16,5
Land plot	21,8	15,3
Housing area	21,8	26,3
Court	27,6	21,0
Traffic police	40,8	29,3
Pensions	14,2	26,1
Police	14,0	24,5

Source: (Compiled by the authors).

To analyze the dynamic of level of risk of domestic corruption fixed a "narrowing" of the spread of the index. In 2018 the level of domestic corruption risk was in the range of 14.0% – 40.8%. In 2019 the risk of corruption is in the range of 14.6% - 29.3%. Traffic police are back in the lead position with a slight decrease in values. There was a decrease in the risk of corruption in areas such as work, school, university, military draft, land and the court. The risk of corruption increased in areas such as pre-school institutions, social benefits, housing, pensions and the police. The medical

care service is one of the situation when the risk of corruption stable at the same level.

Comparison of changes in the level of demand for corruption and the risk of corruption enabled to divide all areas into two subgroups. The first subgroup was described as a "weakening" group which has included areas for applying to the school, court, military service, land and University - the level of demand for corruption and the level of risk of corruption decreased in these areas. The second subgroup - the "risk group" – has included the police and pension issues. Areas of this group are characterized by increased demand for corruption and increased risk of corruption.

Discussion

Pervasiveness of corruption is seen as the proportion of citizens who have fallen into the corruption situation at least once in their life regardless of the outcome: have they paid a bribe or not. The pervasiveness of corruption in the Altai krai in 2018 and 2019 can be described as "relatively low". It is possible to note «decreases» in the scope of corruption in the Altai krai by 2019.Also, was revealed that the level of corruption pervasiveness among the urban population is higher than among the rural population according to 2018.There has been a decline of the level of preparedness for corruption action among the national of the Altai region.

Data on perceived of corruption at the federal, regional and local levels have shown that the greatest increase in corruption has been perceived among population at the federal level. However, the citizen has no change of the level of corruption in both years at the regional and local levels. But important to note the continued negative point of view of the urban national on the deterioration of the situation with corruption at the city level. Traffic police were the most corrupt area among urban and rural citizen. In this situation in addition to high values statistically significant differences between urban and rural populations in ways of solving the corruption situation were also revealed.

Conclusion

The latent nature of domestic corruption has a direct impact on the difficulty of determining the level of corruption. General ideas about the level of domestic corruption are based on various indicators. In this study the state and dynamics of domestic corruption was carried out by determining the pervasiveness of domestic corruption in the Altai Region, the degree of personal participation of the population in corrupt practices and the inclusion of the population in domestic corruption. Differences were identified in the population's assessment of the level of corruption changes at the federal, regional and local levels. Also, according to some values

statistically significant differences were revealed depending on the territorial residence of the population.

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ТРУДОВЫЕ РЕСУРСЫ КАК СОСТАВЛЯЮЩАЯ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОГО КАПИТАЛА (РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ СОЦИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ В ПРИГРАНИЧНОМ РЕГИОНЕ РОССИИ)

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Аннотация. *Сегодня теория, практика и исследования в области человеческого капитала становятся все более актуальными. Однако в научной литературе нет единого мнения о том, что такое человеческий капитал, какова его структура и какие элементы объективно должны входить в его состав. Это сложное понятие, обусловленное многогранностью и многомерностью самого человека как носителя, воспроизводителя и источника этого капитала. Согласно одному из подходов трудовые ресурсы и человеческий капитал связаны общим базовым содержанием: реализация человеческого капитала и в какой-то мере его накопление происходят непосредственно в процессе труда, а трудовые ресурсы являются формой его проявления. В связи с этим для оценки общего состояния человеческого капитала важно проанализировать ключевые компоненты трудовых ресурсов. В статье представлены результаты социологического исследования, проведенного в одном из приграничных регионов России. Опрос проводился среди городского населения в возрасте 18 лет и старше (N = 712). Целью данной работы является анализ характеристик трудового ресурса как составляющей человеческого капитала. В рамках работы дана*