RESEARCH VECTORS IN GENDER COMPONENT OF CORRUPTION

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Abstract

Research of problems of corruption in the modern world is made from different perspectives, such as sociological, economic, legal, psychological, and others. However, the study of the corruption phenomenon requires a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach. Opportunity to construct gender examination of corruption represents an interest for the Russian sociological community. In particular, answers to questions regarding correlation of corruption and gender based on the fact that in recent years Russia had major corruption scandals associated with women (for example, Evgenya Vasilyeva, Elena Skrynnik, and others). Adopted in gender studies, "gender pyramid" describes the structure of government in society and defines approach, which operates such regularity as "the higher and more powerful position, the fewer women in such positions." There is a possibility that mentioned "gender pyramid" could be transformed into a "gender-corruption pyramid". However, number of current research on anti-corruption issues indicates that the more tolerant the society is to gender, the less it is prone to corruption. When investigating gender dimension of corruption in the modern world, it is necessary to distinguish three main accents, which are revealed in the article: correlation of corruption and gender peculiarity of the society in general, peculiarities of "female" corruption based on the structure of "gender pyramid", and "family" corruption. These problems arise from the analysis of information on incomes provided to government employees. The main vectors of gender study of corruption are presented in the article, the research of which will devise additional mechanisms to resist this deviation.

Keywords: research vectors, gender, management, corruption

1 INTRODUCTION

The corruption problem in the modern world is investigated from various positions – sociological, economic, legal, psychological, etc. However, studying of a phenomenon of corruption demands integrated, interdisciplinary approach.

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The opportunity making a gender analysis of corruption is of interest; to answer a question: whether there is a correlation of corruption and a sex? Whether it is a contingency that in recent years in Russia large corruption scandals are connected with names of women (Evgenia Vasilyeva, Elena Skrynnik, etc.).

Historically it is developed so, that corruption is directly connected with the state, level of its political and economic development. The patriarchal (masculine) society, always nominated men to key roles in a society and the existing exceptions in the history only confirmed the rules. Accepted in the gender researches "gender pyramid", characterizing the structure of management in a society and defining that approach at which, so the position is higher and "more powerful", as there are less women at such positions, can also become "a gender - corruption pyramid". Anyway, in the masculine-oriented society and the state.

At the same time a number of modern researches on questions of counteraction of corruption specifies that the gender society is more tolerant and the level of its development is higher, therein is less corruption. For example, the researchers analyze the minimization of corruption manifestations in the Scandinavian countries, where about a half of the leading political posts are held by women. That is, the more women in power, the less is the corruption.

2 GENDER COMPONENT OF CORRUPTION

Investigating a gender component of corruption in the modern world, it is necessary to mark out the following features:

- correlation of corruption and gender relations of society in general;
- examining the peculiarities of "female" corruption taking into account the structure of "a gender pyramid". So, in the conditions of the Russian reality there are certain positions of authority structures which are traditionally held by women. These positions include executive managers and employees of financial, economic, property sections, personnel departments and some other subdivisions. Corruption in these positions

has their own specifics, which are very different from the "male" corruption. Corruption in these positions has their own specifics, which are very different from the "male" corruption.

- "Family" corruption. This problem arises from the analysis of information on incomes provided to government employees. Opening own business for state employees is prohibited by the law so male state employees formalize the necessary documentation on their wives. Currently, no interdiction of these actions is formulated. De facto, there is a merging of state employee and business; de jure, there is a legal procedure. Recently, there is a necessity to formulate effective methods to terminate such actions when by the fact spouses are not involved in the businesses that are registered on them, but these businesses managed by state employees.

Thereby, the main vectors of gender study of corruption are presented; the research of the question will help to develop additional mechanisms for counteraction of this deviation.

For formation the methods of counteraction of "female" corruption it is necessary to analyze the following features: at what positions of the women are mostly subjected to corruption-factors, what types of women are inclined to corruption manifestations.

In modern gender studies are widely put the problem of gender construction company behavior in society in general and in individual areas, including in the field of power relations.

As a rule, publications raises the question of the role of gender in a ratio of private and public, reflecting the distribution of power, prestige and property through the political, cultural, and economic institutions. (Repina, 2000)

Thus researchers mark out that traditional society can't be described in terms of opposition of public and private spheres. This division arises only in the course of society entering into a modern style of life and carries bright gender differences. Women were forced out in the private sphere, and the public field of action became the sphere of men. The women were expelled from the public sphere as the main historical arena of the modern

society. However, it is women who have begun infrastructural revolution that is far from complete. (Kozlova, 1999)

On the other hand, at present, a number of studies on the issue of gender in the economy (as part of the public sphere) appeared. It is noted that the latent asymmetry of masculine and feminine is the basis of economic knowledge: public (market, state) opposed to private (family), men's activities (science, business) – women's (services, care and education), rationality, objectivity and autonomy - emotionality, subjectivity, dependence. (Repina, 2000) Therefore, under the problematization of "economic approach" raises the question: can the "Femina economicus" as a woman, overcomes the binary (male and female) the structure of modern society, transforming society toward a new environmental (and economic) thinking.

Overall, researchers note that the problem of a serious attitude towards women's participation in governance at all levels is undoubtedly overdue. It is indicated that it is hardly appropriate to extrapolate, on the one hand, the general theoretical concepts of social control on the specific characteristics of women's management style, and the other - a female leadership style - on all activities at all. (Zhurzhenko, 1999, str. 175)

Proceeding from the above we note that modern processes of integration of women to the public sphere (to the sphere of economy and policy) raise on the agenda a question of identification the sociological sense of the category "female manager", classification of sociological types of women – managers and, respectively the characteristic of each of them. It is possible, being guided by a structurally functional method.

First of all, it is necessary to specify the definition of the concept "business woman". In spite of the fact that this concept is widely used in gender researches, it unambiguously isn't defined. As a rule, sociologists use descriptive characteristics: "women in the management sphere (policy, business, management)", "the women focused on professional career", "career women", etc.

So, G. V. Turetskaya gives a general characteristic of a phenomenon of the business woman, specifying, as the necessary features, the following qualities: high economic motivation, implementation of economic leadership in a

family, personal propensity for entrepreneurship, orientation to the activity, existence of a role overload, personal tendency to business activity, a high realization in business sphere, egalitarian sex-role installations. (Turetskaya, 2000)

V.I. Kurbatov (1995, p. 544), highlights, among other types of women type of business woman, as the most striking sign of emancipation, as a woman, firm place in the world of business relationships that boldly takes decisions, risks, successfully competing with men. And the argument about the role of a business woman V.I. Kurbatov, like most authors studying similar problems, begins with the problem of the value of a business career woman. Such approach is caused by the fact that initially the researchers singled out common types of women, characterized by, on the one hand, historically specific place and role of women in a given society, on the other hand, the corresponding behavior.

The western sociologists allocate three main models of female behavior: orientation to the house (traditional), on professional career, on sex ("play-girl"). We have the same types and in Russia, though of course with some differences. (Repina, 2000) E. Zdravomyslova and A. Temkina in the article "Transformation of Gender Nationality in Modern Russia" (2003) point to the following non-traditional projects (models) of female nationality: the working mother, the housewife and sexual femininity. Equal-sign between category of the women focused on career (and furthermore the model of "the working mother") and the category "business woman", certainly, can't be put. (Anon, 2003, p. 33) The concept of "business woman" more narrowly associated with a specific behavior of women, career-oriented and have achieved certain results in the implementation of their professional activities to take decisions managerial level. (Mitina, 1999) This category of women is to be analyzed in terms of the exposure of corruption factors.

It is represented that from category of the women focused on career it is possible to allocate the generalizing type of "business women", it is a type of the women who are carrying out the activity in this or that sphere of the public relations at the level of adoption of "imperious" decisions (that is

at a higher level than the level of the profession). Activities of women allocated to this type associated with managing people, resources, processes, etc. Therefore, these women are most likely able to get into corrupt relations.

The closest to the semantic meaning of the categories in relation to the concept of "business woman" - "authoritative woman", "woman – leader", "business lady". (Babayev & Chirikova, 1996) Each of these concepts, despite the fact that they are often used as synonyms, has certain semantic nuances and thus reflects the specificity of a group of women managers defined by each of them.

Along with this, it should be noted that the analysis of the activities of "business women" researchers also used the following characteristics: "elite women's business", "women - leaders." (Sillaste G. G., 1994, p. 20) These concepts are used in the work undertaken within the framework of the methodology of the theory of elites.

The Russian researchers on issues of common gender relations attempted to classify "business women", although there is no special literature on this subject.

One of the first G. Sillaste on the basis of the secondary analysis of the results of the All-Russian public opinion polls - public opinion monitoring, conduction of poles were in 1995-1997, described the social structure of the female population of Russia. Along with other status groups of women, she identified the following groups of women-related business areas (Sillaste G. , 1998):

1. A group of owners of enterprises and firms, usually professionally engaged in business: women are represented in this group poorly.
2. Small entrepreneurs. About 25% of them - women. This is in most cases (four fifths) proprietors" of own business. "Their social status is significantly lower than women's - big entrepreneurs. Half of the group is engaged in trade, the financial sector and only 20% - in industry. Up to 20% of women engaged in small business have to combine it with the administrative work for hire. This combination is explained by objective reasons.
3. Semi-businessmen. Among them women make about 40%. These are generally young

women aged till 30 years. The group which is most benefited from liberalization of economy.

4. Production Managers (managers). The ratio of women and men in the group: 40 to 60. They are employed. Every second member of the group has a high level of welfare.
5. Administrators in social sphere. This is the most feminized socio-professional group: female to male ratio is 5 to 1 in favor of women. In a group there are the heads of science institutions, culture, education, medicine, middle managers. 80% of women-leaders are the chairwomen of public institutions, 12% - privatized, 6% - private organizations. The welfare of the group is low: two-thirds of its members undergo financial difficulties.

Women from this (fifth) group as show statistical data, and also the carried-out analysis of the criminal cases about corruption crimes for the last 20 years investigated by bodies of prosecutor's office (till 2007) and Investigative committee of the Russian Federation (since 2007) most often commit the crimes connected with taking of bribes, excess and abuse of power, misappropriation of property, etc.

It seems that the problem of typology "business women" can be partially removed in the methodology of analysis of social stratification, which was developed by Max Weber. (Gaydenko & Davydov, 2001, p. 267) According to Weber, the differences in the possession of the property and the level of material well-being generate economic classes; differences related to power - political parties finally prestigious distinction given status groups or strata. (Repina, 2000) Looking from this perspective, the problem of determining the overall social status of an individual or a social group, E. Mezentceva analyzing the socio-economic status of women in modern Russia, said that it (status) will be composed of three independent evaluations: economic status, power status and evaluation of social prestige. (Kozlova, 1999)

Using as a basis the classification of types of "business women" criteria (independent evaluation) proposed by E. Mezentseva (1998), in our view, we can distinguish the following types of women (Table 1).

Table 1 Sociological types of "business women"

Criterion	Specific type									
	Woman - politician			Woman - businessman			Woman - manager			
Scope of activities (evaluation of social prestige)	Woman member of the Party	Woman member of the parliament	Woman leader in the executive branch	Small business	Medium business	Large business	State organizations	Banking	Science, education	Other areas of activity
Level of management (assessment of the authority status)	Woman- senior manager									
	Woman - middle management									
	Woman - supervisors									
Level of income (assessment of the economic status)	Women - managers with higher income									
	Women - managers of middle-income									
	Women - managers of low-income									

Thus, it appears that, depending on the scope, you can define the following types of "business women".

Women - politicians – the women who are carrying out administrative activity in the political sphere, holding the senior positions in legislative and executive bodies of the government conducting the positions in political parties influencing policy of the state in general, policy of regions, policy of local governments (female deputies, female ministers, female political leaders).

Women - businessmen. These are the women occupied in the sphere of business and having their own business. This type of women not monolithic and considerably varies depending on the amount of business (business) in which the woman – the businessman is occupied. Today, women entrepreneurs in Russia among all employed only about 0.6%. And that is in the areas of production, which are inefficient and low profit.

In Russia, for the last 5-7 years there has been a transformation of sex-role stereotypes, however, and today women's entrepreneurship is perceived as something forced and does not require support and development. Noted difficulties favor to that in business there are those women who are capable to work and win difficult conditions of the Russian reality. Gradually, in Russian formed special layer of women entrepreneurial elite, daily breaking stereotypes of mass consciousness.

Women - managers, characterized by the following category - female managers in the "true" sense of the word, women in managerial positions in various levels of government and non-government organizations. From the category of women - entrepreneurs, this type is characterized by the fact that women - managers are employed, as opposed to women - entrepreneurs who have their own business. As a rule, women - managers are predominantly belonged to lower and middle levels of management. This is because the professional careers of women develop discretely: to give birth to children and to bring them up it is necessary to take a break of several years, and sometimes more than once. Very rarely, women managers are found on the boards and the boards of directors in the large companies, banks and other commercial organizations.

It should also be noted that in all spheres of activity, depending on the level of management, it is necessary to differ women of senior, middle and lower levels. A distinction is made according to the amount the exercise of power, the number of employees, the level of the position in the hierarchy of an organization.

And finally, you can select the types of women managers, depending on the level of income: women managers with high, middle and low income.

3 CONCLUSIONS

In current changing of Russian society there are different types of women managers, "business" women. In general, it should be noted that women in the society are subjected to the same negative social factors, as well as men. The same conclusion applies to the gender dimension of corruption. However, as in the world, and in Russia there are much less women in power structures that control people, resources, and processes, than men. Therefore, it is significantly less women subjected to corruption. And women politicians, women top managers with the high level of the income, top managers are, as a rule,

not subjected to corruption factors (it is caused by their "publicity", the high income, psychological factors, etc.), at the same time the most often corruption offenses among women are made by female heads (managers) of an average link in traditionally "female" field of activity – education, health care, social and financial services. Such specific variant of corruption is typical for women.

Anti-corruption policy should become a permanent part of the state policy in the formation of civil society, the fight for transparency in the management sphere. The study of gender component will allow developing the additional mechanisms for corruption counteraction.

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