The Development of Anti-Corruption Network Potentiality

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Abstract

The objectives of this research were to 1) enhance the cooperation among people's sector in terms of anti-corruption network that will lead to produce good governance in all the public organizations and society, 2) expand learning process and information perception among people's sectors in accordance with the civil rights, freedoms, roles and duties. In addition, they were to bring about the coordination centers and the structure of people-sector management for anti-corruption and cause concrete good governance in the public organizations. The qualitative method was used in this research including documentary study and lesson learned from workshop arrangement. The activity of workshop was arranged for an enhancement and development of leaders in the people sectors. Participants were people who lived in Bangkok and in the areas of the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption region 1-9 and each sample group were not less than 50 participants. Total participants were more 500 samples to participate in the activity. The research findings revealed that lesson learned from brain storming and suggestions, essential issues for the potential development of anti-corruption were 1) the goal of activity participation, 2) participation in the activity, 3) knowledge gained after participating in the activity, 4) urgent problems and barriers of anti-corruptions to be solved, 5) highest efficient measures for anti-corruption, 6) an enhancement of learning process and information perception of people sector according to their rights and freedoms, and 7) work plan after activity participation. Recommendations were 1) details of anti-corruption for people should be covered communicated thoroughly, 2) an awareness of participating in anti-corruption activity should be concerned, 3) the training program for developing and the potential of anti-corruption volunteers or leaders should be continuously established, 4) an enhance the cooperation among people for anti-corruption should be arranged by setting up a complaint center in all provinces, 5) learning process and information perception among people according to civil rights, freedoms, roles, and duties should be enhanced, 6) law and punishment relevant to corruption should be modified.
Keywords: Development, Potentiality, Network, Anti-Corruption

Introduction

Nowadays, Corruptive behaviors have been developed in terms of methods, techniques, and format, as a result, it causes large damage to a country. In the sense of ordinary people, corruption can be only cancer embedded in the nation. It is a serious crime of the country. For a long time, an attempt has been made to apply all of the government mechanisms to combat corruption in terms of law, regulations, ethics, or others forms of control. Moreover, various organizations have been established under overseeing of government officials, political officials, or even independent entities in order to eliminate corruption. Even though all mechanisms have been implemented to combat corruption, however corruption problem is

still continuously increasing and more serious both in the national and the local level. Only combating against corruption by the government may not possible to success, nonetheless, this serious issue also requires cooperation and participation from people sector.

Roles of people toward examination on transparency of the governmental sector should start with the voluntary commitment of people to monitor corruption of the public organizations in their area through establishing the anti-corruption network and utilize the network. Developing the participatory process and allow people make decision to involve it. The government sector should support people to participate the network, provide knowledge about anti-corruption methods, enhance continuously anti-corruption activities, and public hearing.

As an importance of people power mentioned above, the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission has major concerned about the necessity of creating people participation in anti-corruption activities. Establishing anti-corruption-network leaders is focused. In addition, ten local Anti-Corruption Coordination Centers has been established all over the country. The objectives are to encourage people work together to learning about, monitoring, and making decision in corruption problem sustainably and continuously.

Research Objective

1. To enhance people cooperation in terms of corruption monitoring networks and to bring about good governance in public sectors and society as a whole.
2. To expand learning process and information perception among people according to their rights, freedom, roles, and duties as citizens.
3. To activate for setting up Anti-Corruption Coordinating Centers and managing structure of people sector in order to monitor corruption problem and to bring about concretely good governance in public sectors.

Scope of the Study

In this research, samples are selected from Bangkok and region 1-9 and the amount of each sample group is not less than 50 participants. Total number of respondent is not less than 500 participants. Learning process is produced to assist participants in order to aware problems on corruption and cooperate in terms of anti-corruption network for corruption monitoring. Then, Anti-Corruption Coordination Center and managing structure of leaders to monitor corruption problems would be set up and bring about transparency in public sector and society as a whole.

Research Methodology

Qualitative research method is applied to this study including workshop and lesson learning. The research method is as follows:

Samples

Samples are voluntary people who attend the workshops for the development of anti-corruption network arranged in Bangkok and in the areas of the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption region 1-9. Each sample group is not less than 50 participants and thus total respondent are not less than 500 participants.

Instrument

Workshop and lesson learning are used as instruments of this study. AAR-After-Action Review which is a tool of "Knowledge management" is applied to collect opinions and suggestions about workshop from samples.

Data collection

Data are collected from sample in the workshop in which participants can exchange their opinion and knowledge about what they get from the workshop. Data are collected by using tape recorder, short note, and observation. Then, workshop transcription and lesson learning are made. Data are brought to describe according to the research format and objectives. The
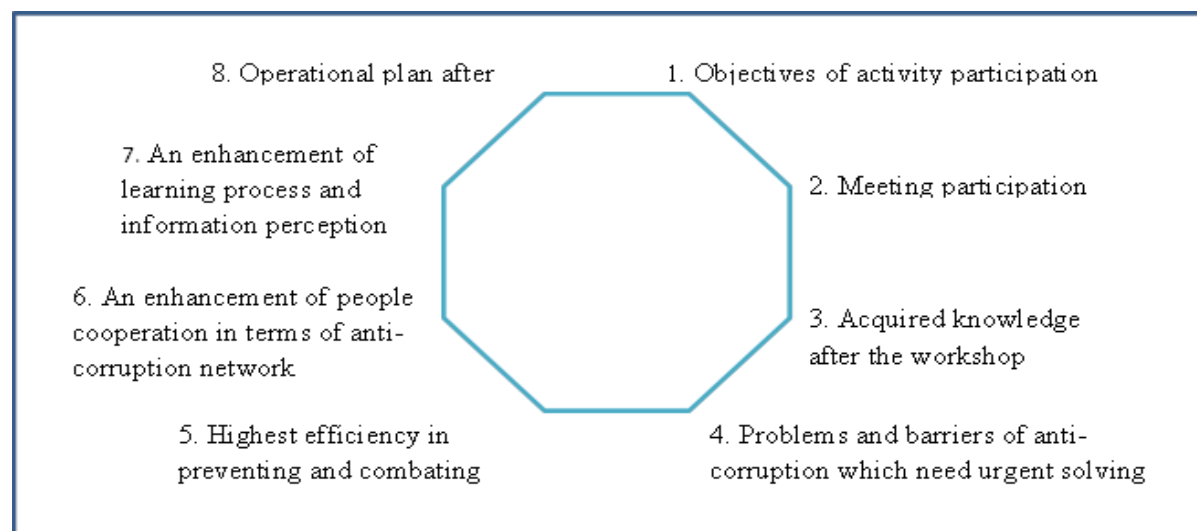
findings then are brought to present to a group of invited scholars, professionals and experts in the field of anti-corruption. Comments and suggestions from those persons are brought to improve the research quality.

Data analysis

Content analysis is used in this study. Findings are presented in terms of tables, charts, diagrams, and pictures to make the readers clearly understand and figure out the process of the development of anti-corruption network potentiality.

Research Finding

From data analysis and synthesis, findings can be summarized as follows;

Objectives of activity participation

1. Understanding of anti-corruption approaches and the solution of corruption problem based on transparency principle as well as the way to develop the anti-corruption network in public sectors.

2. Learning and producing of understanding the anti-corruption process, human right, and duties of the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission.

3. Making up conscience of people in a society to aware of corruption problem.

4. Finding out the way on coordinate network and exchange knowledge about anti-corruption as well as reflect corruption problem that can be brought to mobilize anti-corruption strategy.

5. Transferring on knowledge and producing understanding about anti-corruption to people in a society.

6. Doing activity and hear an opinion from scholars in people sector. This will lead to really understand the fundamental concept of democratic system.

7. Learning of difference the ongoing-public hearing constitution.

8. Meeting on experienced participants from various organizations or provinces in which it will bring about an increasing of anti-corruption network.

9. Learning about roles and duties of the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission. Moreover, the cooperation with the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission will be able to build up anti-corruption network in the responsible area efficiently.

10. Bring about acquired knowledge into the solution of conflicts among organizations through attitude change.

11. Facing of harmony among Thais.

12. Expectation on people sector toward bringing of members in network in terms of co-working. Community organizational council should be the center to coordinate all networks.

Meeting participation

1. Participation in problem analysis, performance, opinion expression, and group discussion on the way of co-working.
2. Participation in enhancement of knowledge about good governance in anti-corruption management.
3. Participation in expression an idea about quality of life, human dignity and human right that is always looked over.
4. Participation in expression an idea about politics and decentralization.
5. Participation in expression an idea for National Strategic Plan about corruption, economic, social, political, and democratic problems.
6. Participation in expression an idea about anti-corruption, and good governance approach.
7. Learning of roles and duties of community organization council that links to new constitution and to be an entire-corruption network.
8. Participation in expression an idea about expected economics and ASEAN Economic Community (AEC).
9. Participation in expression an idea about 'From the world in 21st century to Thailand'.

Acquired knowledge after the workshop

1. Learning about human right, freedom right, democracy and equity.
2. Learning of a process toward strengthens to citizens.
3. Learning on how to analyze and needs of citizens, community and society.
4. Learning regarding approaches and ways to prevent corruption in the public sector.
5. Learning about corruption.
6. Learning about the situation of the world and the country.
7. Learning about the values of economic sufficiency principle and its application to the daily life.
8. Learning on how to create and develop civil awareness for using in developing and reforming work system.
9. Learning toward operational policy that can concretely implement to anti-corruption reform.
10. Gathering of ideas toward increase anti-corruption network.
11. Exchanged on experience about group-service management, knowledge management approaches and its application.
12. Learning on current world and Thailand situation. Corruption causes serious damage to Thai country in which inhibition and elimination has to be made.
13. Learning about people participation: to open an opportunity for people to participate in operating, developing, thinking, and decision making in corruption problem.

Problems and barriers of anti-corruption which need urgent solving.

1. Migrant workers and violence in the South.
2. Social inequality and inequity.
3. Environment.
4. Arable land: unfair and inefficient management.
5. Inefficiency of Information technology system.
6. Close mind and unconcern the others' opinions.
7. Unjustified officials.
8. Fraud in officials and politicians.
9. Foster system.
10. Self-benefit rather than social benefit concern among officials.
11. Lacking of good governance in public administration.

12. Unfair employment.

13. Misbehaviors in both public and private organizations.

14. Lacking of transparency-manage improvement.

15. Lacking of participation in performance control of financial institutes.

16. Constitutional amendment in political reform for civil right to investigate official and politician's fraud.

17. Laws are not strong enough to punish and make the corrupted persons feel fear.

18. Fraud in bureaucratic system.

Highest efficiency in preventing and combating corruption

1. Making up sense of awareness in participating in anti-corruption among people and public sectors.

2. Modifying laws and punishment.

3. Providing people participation in monitoring national budget expenditure for transparency management.

4. People must know and understand that corruption is a problem for all people responsibility.

5. Reduction of social inequality and social inequity.

6. Working committee in people sector should be set up to participate in following-up public and state enterprise organizations.

7. Creating sense of rights and freedom to people by establishing community good government center.

8. Creating sense of moral and ethics to students in schools through at least 3-hours per week teaching activity.

9. Developing sense of moral, ethics, conscience, and equal people-helping among officials.

10. Integrated working should be made.

11. Enhancing honest attitude and value.

12. Laws, regulations, prevention framework, sense of awareness in anti-corruption should be strictly established.

13. Anti-corruption activities should be done continuously and seriously.

14. Leaders, chief executive officers should be moral and ethical role models.

An enhancement of people cooperation in terms of anti-corruption network.

1. Arranging learning-exchange activities toward enhancement of knowledge among public sectors and communities.

2. Coordinating between public sectors and community.

3. Establishment of political complain center in all provinces.

4. Expanding anti-corruption training program for volunteers or leaders of anti-corruption networks to enhance their potentialities.

5. Supporting decision-making of people through public arena such as public hearing in a community level.

6. Setting up steering committee in all level in government organizations in order to stimulate anti-corruption activities. Moreover, to enhance morale for persons who got success in anti-corruption work with empirical evidence and positive reinforcement such as reward should be made.

7. Establishing central organization in all levels of communities, making of relationship network, and cooperating in working plan construction.

8. Open channels for people to investigate public performance in which possibly stimulate people sector to monitor official fraud.

9. Communicating about way of participation in anti-corruption activities covering all group of people in all areas.

10. Organizing groups of people in a community regarding enhancement on sense of anti-corruption among people and children in the community.

11. Providing knowledge about corruption laws and channels to complain.

12. Setting up mechanisms in all levels of public administration to discover sources of corruption. Positive reinforcement and witness protection must be concerned.

13. Setting up training program to provide damage or negative results of corruption to the people network.

14. Distributing anti-corruption knowledge to networks continuously.

An enhancement of learning process and information perception among people according to rights, freedoms, roles and duties as Thai citizens

1. Establishing public relation center in all villages and construct both formal and informal strong networks.

2. Mobilizing of strong communities such as thinking and working together in order to strengthen their community.

3. Providing knowledge about anti-corruption to people sector.

4. Teaching children and juveniles about understanding of their rights and freedoms as Thai citizens and to conceptualize anti-corruption.

5. Providing information of public sectors for people through all possible channels of communication.

6. Budget expenditures plan of public and state enterprise organizations should be allowed anti-corruption to investigate and follow-up.

7. Providing knowledge about laws concerning civil rights and freedoms to the people.

8. Enhancing moral and ethical habit for people through several moral training.

9. Providing various communication channels.

10. Enhancing integrated management and development concepts.

11. Expanding of widely learning process through T.V program, radio, training, and other social media.

12. Providing various kinds of media for education in all anti-corruption activities.

Operational plan after activity participation

1. Communication through public relations in terms of making up sense of anti-corruption to people.

2. Visiting the community organizational council in the province to enhance knowledge and understanding about anti-corruption.

3. Creating corruption-monitoring networks.

4. Cooperating in anti-corruption campaign and human right violation.

5. Following-up and evaluating anti-corruption performance at the appropriate time (Every 3 months).

6. Making-up sense of anti-corruption and learn about negative impacts of corruption to the young generations, particularly children and juveniles.

7. Cooperating toward systematical setting up and operation plan for anti-corruption among established organizations in sub-district, district, and province levels.

8. Arranging conference or workshop concerning regarding anti-corruption and transferring knowledge to other related organizations.

9. Cooperating in mobilizing country reform at all levels.

10. Identifying problems and solving methods based on people participation.

11. Participating in work-plan toward reduction of problems in the community, participating in decision making and improving administrative system for efficient development.

Discussion

Lesson learned from activities toward development of anti-corruption network potentiality can assist to enhance and develop anti-corruption leaders in people sector. This possibly discussed as following detail;

1. According to goals for participation, the majority of participant needs to learn approaches to anti-corruption among public organizations based on good government principle. In addition, they require learning on how to develop anti-corruption network as a major objective. The minor objective is to study anti-corruption process, human rights, and duties of the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission in making sense of awareness to the community about corruption problems.

2. Generally, the participation in the meeting, respondents participate in terms of opinion expression, problem analysis, and group opinion hearing. It is an atmosphere of cooperative power in idea sharing about good government, quality of life, human dignity in accordance with the study of people participation model (Kasemsook, n.d.) in which people are given opportunity to participate in thinking, studying, searching, policy planning and working plan, decision making, control, follow-up, and evaluation. This model will make community be strong to mobilize social and national problem solving. People participation is a process of communication, information sharing or information taking from public sector to private sector.

3. Regarding to acquire knowledge after meeting, participants gain knowledge about human rights, freedom, democracy and equality, citizen strengthen process, problem and need analysis of citizens, community, and society as well as approaches to prevent corruption in public and private organizations.

4. Problems and barriers of anti-corruption that should be urgently solved. Participants focus on foreign labors, and violence in the South, followed by social inequality and inequity problems, national and international environmental problems, unfair and inefficient management for arable land, inefficient technological system, and closed mind to accept others' ideas. According to Prasart Luksila (2511) and Supatra Supap (2546), various problems in Thai society come from social disorganization and social structure change, as well as persons with personality disorders and deviant behavior. Social problem will have an impact to social security and social development in all aspects.

5. In terms of highest efficiency of anti-corruption, participant emphasize on sense of awareness in anti-corruption participation, law amendment to increase punishment level, and people involving in national budget expenditure for transparency management. Corruption is a problem for all people responsibility. According to making sense of awareness in anti-corruption, participation in monitoring fraud, monitoring corruption and involvement in fraud investigation should be campaigned.

6. Participants suggest an enhancement of people cooperation in terms of anti-corruption network. They say that knowledge-management group activities should be arranged in order to continuously enhance knowledge among organizations.

Moreover, coordination among community, public organizations, and political -complaining centers shall be establishment in all provinces. Volunteers' or leaders' potentiality in anti-corruption development should be also arranged.

According to anti-corruption with people roles approach (Ungjanil, 2552), people communication should be established in every forms including people network formation, people wisdom enhancement, positive attitude toward anti-corruption, and an awareness of corruption harms.

7. Regarding to an enhancement of learning process and information perception according to civil rights and freedoms as well as roles and duties as citizens, attempts should made for anti-corruption activities including establishing public relation centers in the villages, strengthening formal and informal networks, mobilizing strong community, cooperating and developing, providing knowledge about their rights and approaches to anti-corruption methods by training or teaching to children and juveniles. Sense of awareness in anti-

corruption to people, reinforcing good behaviors, and praising good persons as role social models should be done as well.

8. According to work plan after meeting, anti-corruption activities including communication and making sense of awareness, community organizational councils visiting, network making, campaign, follow-up, and evaluation at an appropriate time (3 months) should be done.

Recommendation

1. Communication about anti-corruption approaches to people.

2. Highest efficiency in anti-corruption could be success by making sense of awareness in anti-social participation in both private and public organizations. Children and juveniles should be trained to learn about their rights, freedom and anti-corruption concept.

3. Knowledge about anti-corruption for community members should be promoted.

4. Volunteers and leaders potential-development training should be often arranged.

5. People cooperation in terms of anti-corruption network should be enhanced. Knowledge management among private and public organizations as well as corruption-complain centers should be continuously done.

6. Learning process and information perception among people in accordance with their rights, freedoms, roles and duties as citizens, formal and informal strong network construction, and strong community mobilization should be enhances.

7. Laws and punishment measures should amended to them make stronger.

Acknowledgement

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