

3. Strong legal framework criminalizing a wide range of corruption related actions as well as an independent and efficient judiciary.

4. Disclosure of budget information to the public fosters efficient management by public funds. Moreover, operational participation of people in the budget process is needed to reduce the embezzlement of public funds.

5. Strong Media: Media monitoring public, private companies and the government would reduce the corruption. The fear of bad-image should supersede the need to adopt corrupt practices.

Transparency, integrity, independent judiciary, civic activism and social trust are the factors that make Denmark one of the least corrupt countries in the world. In addition to lower level of corruption, Denmark also has a high standard of living, high social mobility, high literacy and equality. Such efficient practices are being used by various least corrupt countries.

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Countering Corruption in Austrian Police

In Austria until 2010 there have been a low number of indictments relating to corruption and only few corruption cases have been prosecuted against the Austrian police. The success, in comparison to many other nations, can be in part attributed to the stable economic performance of the state, which allows the Austrian police force to receive appropriate salaries. It must be noted that Austria is a gateway to the European Union from the Eastern European countries, which creates additional corruption opportunities. Despite this, studies illustrate that officers and supervisors tend to be knowledgeable about the boundaries of the police culture, especially with regards to the types of behaviors permitted and prohibited. Whilst Austria has somewhat been devoid of corruption, there have been several corruption cases particularly over the last several years, which question the accountability of the Austrian police. In 2006, the Vienna police chief was charged with abuse of office and unauthorized acceptance of gifts from private companies, which was the testament to the rising number of corruption acts committed by Austrian police. Despite such a rapid elevation in corruption cases amongst police authorities in Austria, no public data and scarce quantities of academic research detailing the number of police officers registered or suspected of, or involved in acts of corruption are available. This

is because the institutions in charge of countering corruption have only started analyzing it in the last few years, due to the contemporary context that police corruption in Austria is situated. It must be noted that despite this recent escalation in police corruption prevalence, Austria still remains a country that is characterized by a low number of corruption cases compared to other countries throughout the world. The economic security of Austria has allowed the police to develop internal control measures that are necessary for identifying and combating corruption. Established internal control measures include the Office for Internal Affairs, the Office for Public Affairs, as well as the Office of the Ombudsman. These institutional bodies, coupled together with the high degree of intolerance toward corruption amongst Austrian citizens, and the stable nature of the Austrian economy, appear to facilitate the foundations for a positive framework needed in order to mitigate and eradicate police corruption throughout Austria.

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CORRUPTION IN INDIA

Corruption in India is a serious national problem that influences the country's economy and the credibility of central, state and local government agencies. A study conducted by Transparency International in 2016 recorded that about 50% of Indians had paid bribes to get a job done in a public office. India ranks in 79th place out of 176 countries according to the Corruption Perceptions Index of Transparency International.

Corruption is known as dishonest or fraudulent behavior by those in power. Corruption can include giving or accepting bribes or gifts, double dealing, manipulating elections, diverting funds, laundering money and some other things.

There are many causes of corruption in India and they are quite complex. The most important factor is the nature of a human being. People in general have a great thirst for luxuries and comforts, so they get themselves involved in all unscrupulous activities which result in monetary or material benefits. Moral and spiritual values are not given sufficient importance in educational system, which is highly responsible for the deterioration of the society. Corruption is partly connected with small salaries paid to officials being employed in the government sector that force them to earn money by illegal ways. Low job opportunities make plenty of people in India engage in