

The Limitation of Internet Anti-Corruption Modes and Its Innovation Path

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Keywords: Internet age, Anti-corruption modes, Anti-corruption innovation, Online education

Abstract: Internet supervision plays a more and more important role in the anti-corruption work, and also provides a new supervision way and platform for the anti-corruption system construction. However, the internal limitation and anomie of Internet anti-corruption will infringe upon citizens' right of reputation and privacy, and lead to the crisis of government trust. From the perspective of political science, this paper expounds the basic connotation and mechanism of "Internet anti-corruption education", which analyzes the difficulties faced by anti-corruption education under the background of Internet, and discusses the work innovation and path of Internet anti-corruption construction. We should strengthen the education of clean government, strengthen the information publicity, unblock the channels of online letters and visits, speed up the construction of Internet rule of law, give full play to the role of non-governmental anti-corruption websites, and do a good job in the monitoring and guidance of Internet public opinion.

1. Introduction

Internet has built a new platform for public opinion expression. The wisdom and opinions of the people have been effectively integrated on this platform, which has produced omnipresent supervision and restriction on the government and staff, thus forming a benign and interactive social democratic environment [1-2]. At the same time, the Internet also provides a new way of dialogue for the rulers and the administrators. Through this way, the government can correctly grasp the trend of the people's psychology and public opinion, so as to seriously and solidly carry out the work, and reduce and eliminate the possibility of corruption within [3-4]. It can be seen that the reason why the Internet Anti-corruption can form a trend is that it integrates the contents of Internet, public opinion and governance ability [5]. To highlight the advantages of Internet anti-corruption, the relevant national departments and discipline inspection and supervision organs should carefully analyze the current situation of Internet anti-corruption, actively carry out work innovation, and adopt a reasonable path to deal with Internet anti-corruption, so as to promote and strengthen the construction of Internet anti-corruption.

Internet anti-corruption is a form of public opinion supervision along with the development of the Internet. It is a way for the public to report and expose the corruption of administrative organs and their staff by means of modern Internet technology, with the help of websites, forums, blogs and other Internet platforms [6-7]. Through the public opinion momentum to attract the official attention and response, in order to urge the government departments to take measures to deal with, so as to achieve an effective method and means to prevent, contain and punish corruption [8]. Internet anti-corruption is mainly to urge the government to deal with corruption events as soon as possible through the mechanism of public opinion. Its anti-corruption process can be summarized as "Internet exposure - Internet community hot discussion - media attention - government response - punishment of corruption", as shown in Figure 1. From the perspective of the practical process of Internet anti-corruption, the internal action logic of Internet anti-corruption is to cause public opinion to form a high pressure on the relevant departments of the government through Internet exposure, and then to prompt the government departments to respond and take actions quickly.

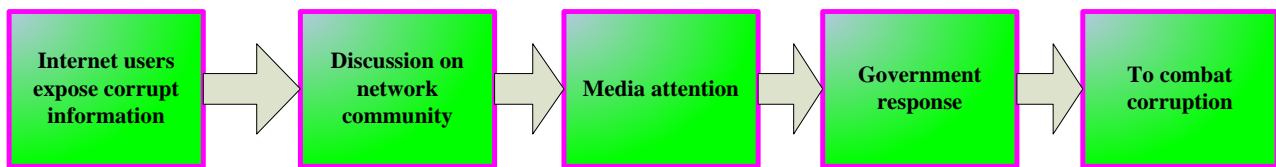


Fig.1 Internal Action Logic of Internet Anti-Corruption.

2. The Practical Limitation of Internet Anti-Corruption

From the practice of Internet anti-corruption, it can be seen that as a new form of public opinion supervision, Internet anti-corruption has a very important practical significance for improving the efficiency of anti-corruption [9]. However, while affirming the achievements of Internet anti-corruption, we cannot ignore its own shortcomings. In the actual operation process, Internet Anti-corruption also has some problems to be solved.

2.1 The Quality of Internet Information is Uneven

China's Internet anti-corruption is in a period of vigorous development, especially since the 18th National Congress, the anti-corruption enthusiasm of the people is unprecedented high, more and more people join the Internet Anti-corruption army. In this context, the Internet Anti-corruption platform has also mushroomed. In addition to the official government anti-corruption website, all major Internets, forums, microblogs and so on have become the battlefield of Internet Anti-corruption for a while, and there are not many anti-corruption channels. Although there is real and effective information, it is also mixed with a lot of information that catches shadows and even malice, which not only has a bad impact on the work and life of the informant, but also wastes the human, material and financial resources of the relevant departments of the government [10]. At the same time, on the non-governmental Internet Anti-corruption platform, people report and expose relevant personnel and events with great randomness. There are many informant information that do not conform to the norms, such as the lack of the name and contact information of the informant, the lack of clear description of the event process, the lack of sufficient prosecution evidence, etc., which bring difficulties to the clue follow-up and investigation and evidence collection of the discipline inspection authorities.

2.2 Internet Users Have Weak Awareness of the Rule of Law

At present, more than half of China's Internet users are large in scale and complex in composition. In terms of the composition of the Internet Anti-corruption personnel, there are not only public security organs, experts and scholars, anti-corruption professionals, but also ordinary people who are deeply hurt by corruption, as well as a large part of "scattered soldiers". They usually stay in the virtual Internet world. Once someone exposes "corrupt officials", everyone will come out in succession and participate in the army. According to the 37th statistical report on the development of China's Internet, the educational background structure of Internet users in China is changing at a low level. According to the statistics of 2017 and 2018, the population with secondary education degree is the largest, as shown in Figure 2. Generally speaking, the higher the educational background, the more rational the thinking, and the higher the objectivity of the speech; on the contrary, it is easy to lack independent thinking, follow the crowd, and make more extreme speech and behavior. Under the condition of low quality of netizens and weak awareness of rule of law, anonymity and concealment in the Internet society can easily lead some netizens to lose their rational shackles and abuse their democratic rights with impunity. Through exposure of "junior three", "pornographic photos" and "illegitimate children", they launch entertaining and vulgar personal attacks, and even use "human flesh search" to violate other people's privacy. What's more, some people with ulterior motives use the group's anger to manipulate public opinion and create rumors, which directly target the government, causing adverse effects on the healthy Internet environment and social stability and harmony.

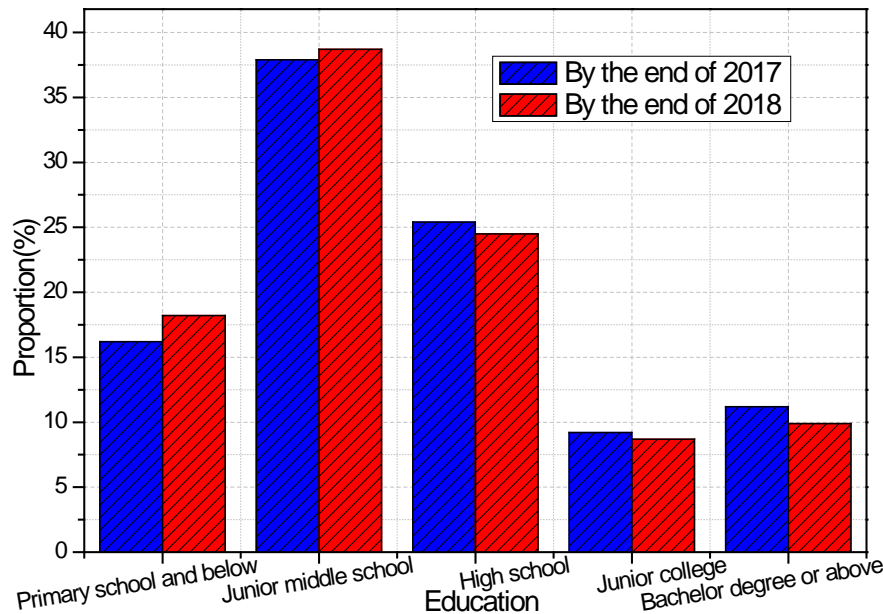


Fig.2 Statistics Of Education Qualifications of Internet Users in China.

2.3 Uncertainty of Government Response

As a form of public opinion supervision, Internet Anti-corruption does not have the power to punish corruption directly. It must be effectively connected with the actual power anti-corruption to play a role. In the process of Internet anti-corruption, all kinds of anti-corruption information provided by Internet users to government departments must be concerned and involved by relevant government departments, and be put on file for investigation, so that all kinds of Internet Anti-corruption cases can be handled. However, whether the government can respond effectively or not has great uncertainty. On the one hand, because the Internet supervision itself is a kind of soft supervision, the legality of the supervision subject of Internet users is not clear. Internet users have no legal basis to force the government and its relevant staff to take a positive attitude by using coercive means. Whether to respond and deal with it depends largely on the personal quality and value judgment of the relevant government staff. If the information released by Internet users is not enough to attract the attention of the government, it is likely to sink into the sea. On the other hand, the success of anti-corruption through Internet disclosure and reporting is very accidental, not all the information can enter the public vision. Due to the consideration of political and social stability, some government officials take a cautious or even alert attitude, especially some local governments for the sake of maintaining political stability and performance, a large part of the reported information has been blocked by the relevant management departments. Many valuable anti-corruption information is difficult to enter the relevant government departments to deal with, making it difficult to carry out the follow-up investigation of online corruption cases.

2.4 The Working Mechanism of Internet Anti-Corruption is Not Perfect

Compared with the vigorous development of Internet Anti-corruption practice, China's Internet Anti-corruption System and mechanism are not smooth, a series of links such as information exposure, information screening, information acceptance, investigation and punishment as well as the investigation and punishment of corruption are not coherent, and the work flow, responsibility division, result processing and other work are still lack of guidance of corresponding laws and regulations. In the face of numerous and complex Internet reporting information, it is necessary to pay attention to what requirements the information exposed on the Internet meets, to what extent the public opinion on the Internet needs official intervention, what procedures are involved and what departments are involved. These problems are not clear. How to find a balance between respecting citizens' freedom of speech and banning personal attacks, how to encourage netizens to fight against corruption and report, and how to ensure the information security of whistleblowers, etc. have not

yet specific measures. Because there is no systematic regulation and regulation, no unified operation procedure, workflow, acceptance and feedback mechanism, the Internet anti-corruption is limited to the cage of “Sports” anti-corruption, so it is difficult to achieve standardized operation.

3. System Management Innovation of Internet Anti-Corruption

How to manage the Internet ecological environment and make the Internet Anti-corruption play its due role is a problem that needs systematic thinking. Otherwise, even the government driven Internet Anti-corruption will be transitory with the personnel changes of officials. The Internet Anti-corruption in Zhuzhou, Hunan Province, is a good example due to the transfer of the Secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission, from vigorous to final.

From the point of view of problem-solving philosophy, it is generally believed that the solution of social problems has the policy solution mode that directly aims at the problem and the system governance solution mode that resolves the ecological environment of the problem. The problems and limitations of Internet Anti-corruption are systematic. If we don't reduce the problems to the system, we will have a headache and a foot ache. The result is often that we can't cure the symptoms. The system governance of Internet Anti-corruption needs countermeasures, but also needs the macro system environment to resolve the problems.

3.1 Independent System of Media

Media is the gatekeeper of information dissemination, and the independence and social responsibility of Internet media are the key to the full play of Internet anti-corruption. Although with the private capital entering the Internet media, the formation of media capital diversification, how to prevent information monopoly, to ensure the democracy and independence of media capital, to eliminate the interference of local interest groups, to play the role of the party's mouthpiece On the other hand, the “information service cooperation strategic agreement” signed by the current official news media, local governments and social powerful groups is a dangerous signal. One side has obtained power, financial resources and conventional support to solve the problem of survival. In exchange, the other side has obtained control over negative news dissemination. This is a kind of peace that endangers the independence of supervision and deserves close attention.

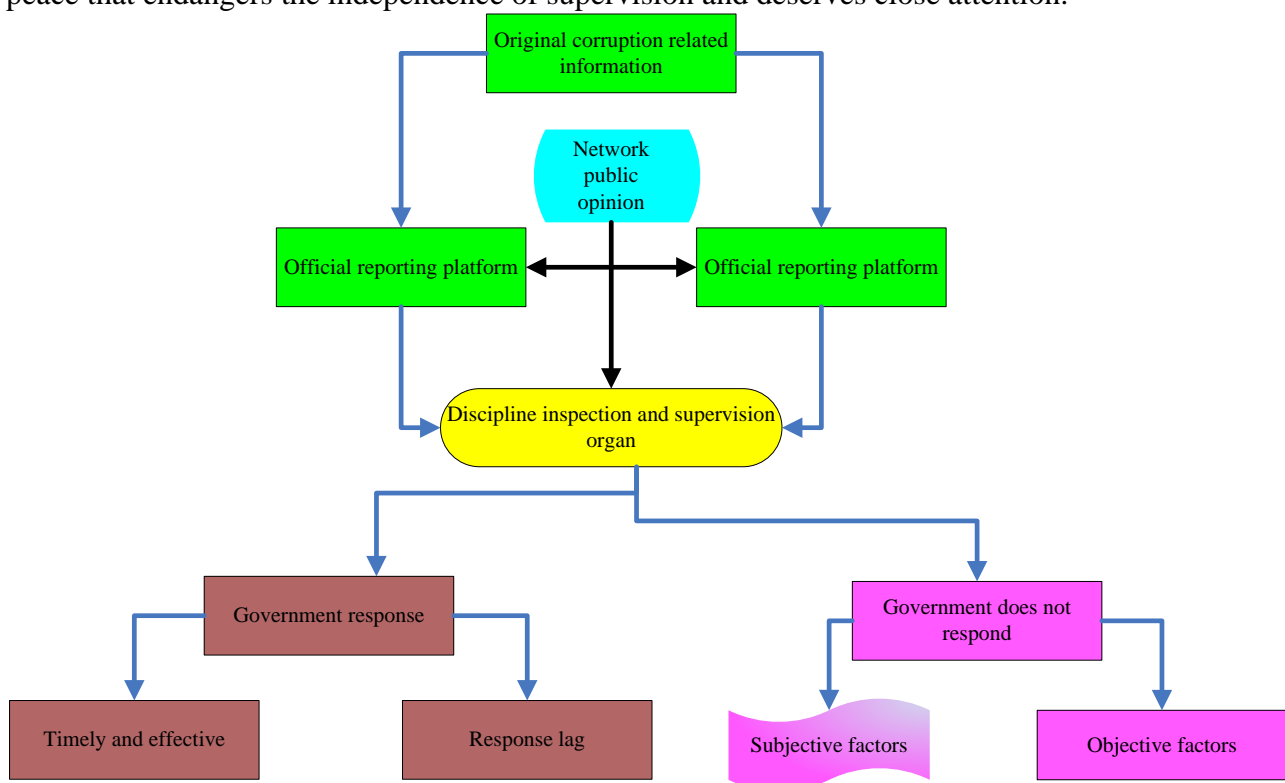


Fig.3 the Government's Response in the Internet Anti-Corruption.

3.2 The Coordination of the Construction of the Macro Related System of Internet Anti-Corruption

For example, how to coordinate information disclosure, property declaration and other systems with the Internet anti-corruption mechanism, the conflict and coordination between the current law and the party's anti-corruption system and policy, the protection of informants and witnesses, and the real name system of the Internet. The spread of Internet organizations has a serious conflict with the regulations of social organizations of the Ministry of civil affairs. How to protect citizens' freedom of expression and association on the Internet, and how to give full play to the democratic supervision function of Internet Anti-corruption organizations, we need to solve the legitimacy of non-governmental Internet Anti-corruption organizations, the privacy and reputation issues involved in personal information legislation and public opinion supervision, as shown in Figure 3.

3.3 Proceedings for Defamation

In view of the fact that the media litigation may involve the unspecified public, we should draw lessons from the simple summary judgment procedure of the United States and Britain when designing the litigation procedure of insulting defamation infringement, so as to avoid the media's lawsuit from affecting the media's freedom of expression and the closely related public's right to know. The degree of proof of news authenticity is the key to the lawsuit of news tort. News authenticity has timeliness. At present, the particularity of news information dissemination which is not paid attention to by the objective realism adopted in the lawsuit proof system in China affects the public opinion supervision of media Internet anti-corruption. As long as it is not malicious defamation, the degree of proof of information authenticity can be reduced.

3.4 Internet Anti-Corruption Public Opinion and Judicial Independence

The judicial treatment of corruption cases should not only pay full attention to the public opinion of the Internet, avoid the rigidity and loopholes of the system, coordinate the conflict between the general justice and the individual justice, but also not violate the principle of the rule of law, so as to achieve the unity of the legal effect, social effect and political effect of anti-corruption. Judicial independence is not an end in itself. Judicial independence does not mean the exclusion of supervision. From a global perspective, the mechanical judicial paradigm derived from conceptual law in the 19th century is being replaced by restorative, consultative and dynamic judicial paradigms. Judicial independence is regarded as the refusal to listen to public opinion on the Internet, and the ultimate damage is the authority and credibility of the judiciary.

3.5 The Establishment of Self-Discipline Mechanism of Internet Media

Internet Anti-corruption involves the freedom of expression of citizens' basic human rights. We should take a very prudent attitude towards the system balance and selection of the interests related to freedom of expression. Internet governance depends not only on the legal system, but also on moral self-discipline. China's Internet has only developed for more than ten years. Under the situation of increasingly diversified moral concepts, we should study how to establish and improve the self-discipline of the Internet industry.

4. Conclusion

In short, we should actively explore the use of information and Internet technology to innovate the anti-corruption education model, vigorously carry out the construction of information technology and clean government culture, maintain a good ecological environment for Internet anti-corruption, and guide the sustainable development of anti-corruption education. We will improve the management and development of information technology to lay a solid foundation for anti-corruption education under the condition of information technology. We will continue to promote e-government, implement sunshine administration, and create a new situation of anti-corruption and clean Education under information conditions.

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