



Université
de Limoges



ALEC



Trayectorias Humanas Trascontinentales

Jorgelina Molina Plana

Trayectorias Humanas Trascontinentales Journal, of Latin America, Africa, Europe, and Caribbean International Network (ALEC) “Territories, Vulnerable Populations, and Public Policies”, of Limoges University (France), calls to participate in its **7th special issue of Novembre 2020**, with the theme:

CORRUPTION AND DILEMMAS ON JUSTICE

We are living in the midst of difficult times due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Fear now confines human beings, whom are confused due to uncertainty. This global world is no longer their home, individuals hide themselves in small places, while overseen by state institutions they wait for new information that would enable them to return to their everyday life. In the meantime, powerlessness about virus’ lethal power is growing every day. Isolation has been an alternative to counteract the spread of the virus’ harmful effects all over the world.

Anxiety swarms everywhere without any effective short-term solutions. Too many versions of solutions are created among media communications and social media, and many concerns arise on the hardships that might follow about individual human rights and their freedoms, limits in addition to the expansion of xenophobia, and racism originated from populist discourses.

Corruption is a serious illness that attacks “the soul”. Paraphrasing the Colombian writer José María Vargas Vila: “Corruption from the soul is even more shameful than that one from the body”. On that diagnosis, it is necessary to think of this issue, to evaluate with responsibility the coverage of that “monster” that has impeded the consolidation of decent societies and which has fractured the social fabrics.

Corruption has promoted a perverse individualistic perspective that sacrifices social justice. The more terrifying thing

is that, in spite of its fatality, the actions taken from some institutions have not been sufficient— especially those in developing countries. Recent data from International transparency are alarming especially on the Corruption Perception Index. In the majority of the developing countries, there is a huge amount of distrust on the management of public resources, on the privatization of social public services and on the lack of responsibility in the exercise of power.

The administration of justice, as social institution, has failed to eradicate corruption. This issue is not easy to be studied because of the complicity between public and private institutions. It is possible to see this problem in the lack of accountability in public contracts among state entities and individuals who have been able to take public resources due to economic and political interests. This has promoted favoritism that increases inequality and bolsters organized crime.

We become accustomed to getting news on corruption scandals while funding for those in need becomes increasingly limited. What is more difficult to understand is when justice is co-opted by organization in power without solutions on this problem. Justice usually protects those who take public resources to benefit themselves. In Neruda's words: "jurisdiction to benefit the great thief" and "jail for those who steal bread".

A devastating diagnosis gives a glimpse of when undaunted and disconnected justice is seen in society. A strong state usually restricts individual freedoms, which is a clear sign of how weak some states could be in regard to taking care of social rights in the request to fulfil its mandates.

The journal **TraHs'** number seven seeks to make a diagnostic on corruption as well as to propose some solutions on it. There are many challenges to overcome since it is time to request the state and its institutions' clear answers to eradicate corruption. In this context, it is possible to address contemporary dilemmas and challenges on justice. It is time to assume, with integrity, the struggle for the protection of foundational rights; it is time to limit the actions of the strong state. Strong states that still find public security solutions at the expense of individual freedoms. It is also time to demand the institutionalized justice for clearer answers.

In this context, I invite philosophers, sociologists, political scientists, attorneys, educators, artists, literature' experts, economists, and all those interested in corruption to reflect on corruption and dilemmas on justice. Proposals are welcome on the following topics:

- *Politicization of justice and corruption*
- *Corruption and lack of justice.*
- *Judicial Independence and corruption.*
- *Challenges on justice and corruption.*
- *Public policies to prevent and to punish corruption. The role that justice plays in it*
- *Social equity and corruption.*
- *Judicialization of politics and corruption*
- *Armed conflicts and corruption*
- *Corruption seen by literature*
- *Corruption seen by arts.*

- *Sociology on corruption*
- *Corruption, justice and organized crime.*
- *Privatization of the public and corruption*
- *Individual freedoms, social rights and corruption*
- *Justice co-opted by power*
- *Corruption, transparency and justice*
- *Challenges of the administration of justice in times of pandemic.*

Director of publication: Dominique Gay-Sylvestre, University of Limoges University, France

Directors of the journal number:

Martín Agudelo Ramírez, University of Pontificia Bolivariana, Medellín, Colombia.

María José Fariñas Dulce, University of Carlos III, Madrid, Spain

Dominique Gay-Sylvestre, University of Limoges University, France

Complete proposals (in French, English, Spanish or Portuguese) have to be sent to:

dominique.gay-sylvestre@wanadoo.fr/ mjfd@der-pu.uc3m.es/ martinagramirez@gmail.com

They are expected for:

AUGUST 28, 2020

The authors will be aware of the committee's decision by:

September 11, 2020

For more information about the publication standards of TraHS: <http://www.unilim.fr/trahs/95>

OBSERVATIONS:

Title: only the original title

Order for abstracts (no more than 250 words and 5 keywords)

- a) articles written in Portuguese: abstracts in Portuguese, French, Spanish and English.
- b) articles written in French: abstracts in French, Spanish, Portuguese and English.
- c) articles written in Spanish: abstracts in Spanish, French, Portuguese and English.
- d) articles written in English: abstracts in English, Spanish, French and Portuguese.