

Administrative & Financial Corruption In Developing Countries (Case Of Study)

Souad Ali Omer Burak¹, Abdalla Mohamed Almabrouk Alghandouri²

¹Administration department , High Institute of Science and Technology Alharaba,Libya

²Administration department , High Institute of Science and Technology Alharaba, Libya, head of department

Corresponding Author: Souad Ali Omer Burak

-----ABSTRACT-----

The phenomena of administrative and financial corruption is one of dangerous phenomena facing countries, particularly developing countries, where it took necrosis in the body of their societies began to security and the subsequent paralysis in the construction and economic development process, which involves the destruction of the economy ,financial and administrative capacity, therefore the state deficit to meet the challenges of the age or reconstruction and build the infrastructure needed for growth. This problem (corruption) is met attention of many researchers and those who interested agreed consensus on the need to develop and establish an institutional framework designed to encircle the problem and treated through the serious, concrete steps in all its forms and manifestations in all areas of life to accelerate the process of economic development. This research focus on developing countries.

KEYWORDS - administrative corruption, financial corruption, developing countries, political corruption.

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I INTRODUCTION

The world is witnessing a strange phenomenon of political, economic, and social crises, which vary in shapes and sizes, perhaps the most important of these phenomena influence after terrorism is the phenomenon of corruption, and it's all kinds like "administrative, financial, political and judicial etc.". This study focus on the administrative and financial corruption in all its forms and types, in addition different views of writers ,multiple authors and governments have growing interest of to the problem of corruption, including secreted from the negative repercussions and damage in various fields of economic, social and political life, at the same time when all countries of the world seek to keep up with the rapid developments, which take place in the global arena ,the phenomenon of globalization and a shift from economic isolation to openness, and from integration into the global economy and market liberalization. Administrative corruption is a phenomenon which considered as the most important phenomena that opened the doors of discussions about the need for the establishment of national and international bodies, that working on the development and consolidation of a range of efforts to eliminate the phenomenon of corruption, which breached the infrastructure of the various political and socio-economic areas. There is no direct relationship between the system of governance and corruption, corruption exists in their systems dictatorship countries as found in their systems democratic countries, but the non-democratic regimes longer valid for corruption more than democratic regimes in theory incubator, because the democratic regimes are in the shade parallel and independent authorities, and the availability of free and fair elections, the peaceful rotation of power, freedom of expression, a free press, an independent judiciary neutral fair and efficient practice of corruption be so difficult or dangerous with the results not guaranteed.[8] Corruption is divided into small and grand corruption, the grand corruption is political corruption, which is spreading in the highest political circles of power, where the grippers on the political decision use their authority, influence, their position, priorities, legislation to consolidate their wealth detail policies, which is the most serious types of corruption, the most complex and impact on communities, nations, and the most difficult in the treatment. As for small corruption, administrative or bureaucratic, limited corruption or trivial it is the practice of corrupt transactions in the administration, which may take the form of an exchange of cash or secondary benefits, such as payment of bribes , promote , accelerate certain transactions , hiring relatives, friends in the non-leadership positions, which is less corruption and the impact threat of grand corruption or political.[1]

Among the most important principles factor is the inclusion of the work ethics inside the utilities and public administrations and even in private institutions, this is known as business ethics. In this research the concept of administrative corruption and manifestations, causes, the affect of administrative corruption on economic growth, a proposed treatment for the administrative corruption from the perspective of modern administrations, will presented.[2]

II CORRUPTION

Corruption known as the utilization of open office for private addition (Profile) illicit (does not have any lawful premise). This definition meddles with the postulation of the IMF. Debasement turned into a relationship and conduct for social, it looks to damaging the principles of social conduct, wide defilement develops through access to administration offices which are circulated as data, and licenses, for instance when a representative requested (pay off) to encourage the holding .Debasement can likewise happen through the misuse of open office without turning to remuneration and the arrangement of relatives inside of the rationale (nepotism and customer bases), or robbery of state finances specifically.[1] There were many studies that discussed the phenomena of administrative and financial corruption one of these concluded that the administration imposing business model of financial exercises in creating nations, when joined with states of political "delicate quality," far reaching destitution and financial imbalances, which gives prolific grounds to defilement, which, as indicated by a significant part of the information inspected[3] However, other study indicated plainly that poor consistence with the standards of responsibility and corporate administration morals have kept on declining in Nigeria as a consequence of glaring misuse by those concerned and their refusal assimilate proficient bookkeeping morals, consequently, there is have to implement these standards by all in our national life. Other one analysis of the phenomenon of corruption in the South African public sector with a view of challenges and opportunities that could be exploited to effectively reduce the extent and level of corruption. To this end, article recognizes undoubtedly that the South African public sector has a sound legislative framework and strategies for combating corruption.[4] Generally, corruption as a term covers a wide range of suspicious and dubious political, economic and administrative practices, and includes a large area of the business and the actions illegal, it is a complex phenomenon diverge causes are varied effects, and include many different types of patterns of aberrant behavior, including: -

1. Bribery.
2. Embezzlement.
3. Influence peddling.
4. Extortion, it is forcing people to pay certain amounts of money.
5. Waste of public money.
6. Employment of public funds to what is allocated to him.
7. Evasion and helping to tax evasion.
8. Mediation.
9. Leaking information.

Corruption is considered as the biggest problem on all countries. A poor score is likely an indication of across the board gift, absence of discipline for defilement and open organizations that don't react to subjects' requirements.[5]finally we can define corruption as the biggest community spyware which has been known in the human societies since the dawn of history, which is an incurable disease afford all states and societies, whether they are rich or poor, educated or ignorant, dictatorship or democracy, strong or weak, and is thus associated with his appearance and continuation of the desire of man to get a physical or moral gains.[10]

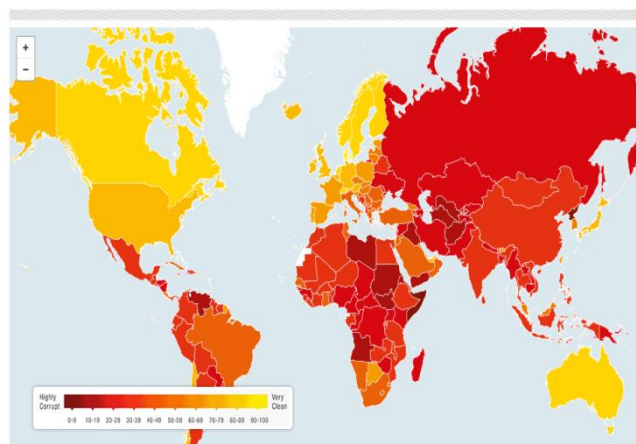


Fig [1]: Corruption order in the world

III CAUSES OF CORRUPTION

There are many causes of corruption such as weakness of ethical controls in state institutions and society, which leads to giving priority to individual interest on the public interest, and the second cause is

difficult economic and social conditions , with the growing influence of the physical impact on the community, the third cause which consider as one of the important cause is the reduction of the concept of integrity and righteousness and uprightness with repressive dictatorships in loyalty to the regime , , then there is some causes which is not so affect like the joints of the private sector, finally there is the most important cause of corruption which is non-lucrative salaries for public sector employees, making them to look for other sources of income.[6]

IV THE EFFECT OF CORRUPTION ON THE SOCIETY

Corruption is a global phenomenon all countries complain of them because of its threat to social security and economic growth and administrative performance, although it differs from one place to another in the forms and the size of its spread and its impact on various aspects.[7]. The main effect of the corruption is the economic instability, in this effect, corruption in the private sector leads to increased cost of labor or commercial product through an increase in illicit payments, the second effect is obstruct the growth and increase the poverty, the third effect is reducing service delivery, then there is undermine the democracy, another effect which is undermined confidence of the governance and the credibility of it, then the corruption increase the unemployment rate, due to the weakness of the economic cycle and national production, after that the corruption may cause the migration the human recourses that refuse to participate in operations, the corruption specially on the developing country may cause escaping the domestic investors to invest abroad and the reluctance of the foreign investment to invest in the country, then there is another effect of the corruption on the society which is inequality among the citizens because some of them will have certain private and personal facilities because of their relationships, finally the corruption cause the reduce of the fair competition between the private sector people whether they are natural or legal persons (such as companies).[11]

V TYPES OF CORRUPTION

A. Political Corruption

Its fined on the area of financial deviations and violations of the rules and provisions governing the political action and political institutions in the country.

There are some political corruption effects such as:

1. The political corruption leads to rise the people who they do not have any scientific competence to managerial positions and sensitive positions in the state, thus will lead to a distortion for the administrative system.
2. The payment of bribes to senior officials in order to win tenders and contracts the construction of the huge political corruption leads to obtain a very large distortion in the infrastructure of the state.
3. The phenomenon of extortion carried out by senior officials to lead investors to leave the country.[9]

B. Financial corruption

Is the overall financial deviations and violation of financial rules and provisions governing which functioning the administrative and financial work in the state and its institutions,, institutions and companies can be seen manifestations of financial corruption in bribes, embezzlement and tax evasion and the allocation of land and nepotism in career appointments.

Forms of financial corruption:

1. Embezzlement: It is robbed other people's property surreptitiously without the right project.
2. Theft and irregularity: it is the assault on others money.
3. Fraud: It is providing false information about goods and services.
4. Bribery: It is getting money to facilitate peer-specific without any right.
5. Earn money (profit) from a job: Exploit the prestige of the position to gain without right.
6. Delays in the performance rights with the ability to perform.[10]

C. Administrative corruption

It's about the functional or organizational distractions, and those violations issued by a public official in the performance of his functions in the system of legislation, laws and regulations,. The manifestations of administrative corruption can be seen in the lack of respect for times and dates of work in attendance or spend time reading newspapers and receiving visitors refrain from action , inaction performance, do not bear responsibility, disclose the secrets of the job and get out on teamwork.[12]

The causes of administrative corruption

1. Political reasons:

The political interpretation supporters of the phenomenon of corruption believes that the limited official channels of influence on government decisions of administrative bodies, the weakness of the relationship between these devices and the public, the protection of spoilers, indulgence in accountable, and the absence of regulatory systems would push the emergence of cases of administrative corruption.[12]

2. Structural reasons:

Supporters of structural interpretation confirm that the causes of administrative corruption is only the result of the presence of the old structures ready state and that does not fit and not balanced with the values and aspirations of individuals, this would create a state of incompatibility between the administrative apparatus in question and those individuals. [13]

3. Economic reasons:

That corruption is not only a result of the distribution of wealth in society fairly, but also a poor living conditions which afford from the economic environment for workers that resulting from the lack of justice in the granting of salaries and wages, which in turn leads to the emergence of many class affluence compared to other disadvantaged groups in society, all of that leads to the emergence of deviant behavior and corrupt in the state apparatus.[13]

4. Administrative reasons:

The reasons for administrative corruption dating back to the result of administrative environment, the more administrative environment characterized by a high degree of awareness and culture, the more immunity and prevent the manifestations of administrative corruption, and vice versa whenever administrative environment characterized by weak or cultural awareness, whenever it led to the emergence of cases of administrative corruption, represented by the weakness of administrative leadership and lack of integrity and poor selection of workers and poor distribution authorities..[13]

From the above it can be said that the reasons of the phenomenon of administrative corruption are numerous and vary according to the nature of the individual and the organization, the environment and society, and therefore its impact is different and varies from one society to another and from one country to another, as a result of environmental variables in the designated community.[14]

VI THE CORRUPTION IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The more severe forms of corruption is what located in developing countries, particularly where civil society institutions and non-government owner the right to uncover corruption cases had, , which pushes to more corruption. Thus continues the vicious cycle, and its impact direct to dispel the wealth and leave the crumbs limited for the majority of the income, and for controlling it we need to implemented by powerful governments, especially that there is a clear relationship between the increasing tightening of state and bureaucracy and corruption grip .[15]

VII.ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL CORRUPTION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

B. The causes of Administrative and financial corruption in developing countries

There are a variety of reasons that led to the emergence of the phenomenon of corruption and spread in state institutions which are:

1. Political reasons

Most researchers agree that the regimes environment dictatorship is the most excretion of administrative and financial corruption, and it is form of corruption of the mainstays in the work of totalitarian authoritarian regimes, political corruption usually supports administrative corruption, which is a means and one of the main mechanisms on which the tyrannical regime of the time his property, bosses political corrupt authoritarian regimes do not see the justification for the consideration of administrative corruption.

2. Economic reasons

Perhaps one of the most important economic reasons for the spread of the phenomenon of corruption is the lack of justice in the distribution of wealth within the state, as well as the deteriorating economic conditions and the high cost of living of the basic catalysts for the spread of the phenomenon.

3. Structural causes

Structural causes attributed to the presence of old structures, and administrative organs have not changed in spite of the great development and change in the values and aspirations of individuals, this has a big impact in pushing workers to take courses and methods of operating under the guise of administrative corruption in order to overcome the limitations of the old structures and the resulting problems related to procedures inflation and the central administrative organs.

4. Legal and regulatory reasons

Administrative deviation often due to poor drafting laws governing the work and the variety and regulations, resulting in ambiguity of the legislation issued conflicting sometimes, which gives the employee an opportunity to evade law enforcement or going to be interpreted in his own way, which may conflict with the interests of citizens, as well as complex procedures cause of head of the causes of corruption in the developing countries administration.[15]

C. The Effects of administrative and financial corruption in developing countries

Administrative corruption affect in all elements of life, where is draining money and wealth, time and energy , hinders performance , the completion of jobs, services , weakness of investment , lack of job opportunities ,increasing unemployment , poverty, resulting in delayed.

Administrative and financial corruption is the first indicator of the erosion of the legitimacy of the political system, administrative corruption kills a sense of confidence in the political power because it reduces the credibility of the government in the minds of individuals and disregard, and indifference to the public interest, and weaken the affiliation of national identity, while at the external level the state is not respected by states and international institutions.

And thus sabotage and corruption is a corrupt system caused further delays in the construction and progress on the economic, political and social level.

D. The effective ways to eliminate corruption in developing countries

There are some affective ways to eliminate the corruption which are:

1. Recognition of the problem at the official level of the state and be given adequate attention and invite all segments of society of intellectuals, religious scholars and the meeting of experts of crisis management and civil society institutions and all good people to contribute and to propose appropriate solutions to this problem that the political will to activate these solutions if available with the government.[16]
2. The government and parliament deliberately to address the causes of this phenomenon, for example, activate social justice and equal opportunity and pass a law just for salaries includes all employees of institutions of the state, whether ministries or companies generally so equal, all employees and workers according to degree of functional as well as in the value of the technical allowance and danger and in addition to work in difficult environments such as the desert, there is no difference between workers in the oil field or agriculture or stalls soldier in the desert provides protection to these facilities.[11]
3. Should pay a grant for the unemployed until finding suitable employment opportunities for them, it's not fair increase salaries for employees while there is who does not have job.
4. The government must developing a program to accommodate young people solve their problems.[17]
5. Activating the laws and take measures to reduce corruption and submit financial disclosure.
6. Expedite the completion of the national ID system to detect duplication of entry and salaries.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Through the study of this research we conclude that:

1. Literature management thought addressed the three methods of thought to explain the concept of administrative corruption, in fact this phenomenon has a strong link to human behavior and organizational culture and the environment cannot be explained only one side.
2. The administrative and financial corruption are negative phenomenon as a result of the adverse effects caused by this practice, and there is a great deal on it.
3. The countries of the world has been alerted to the phenomenon of corruption, this prompted them to find ways to prevent it, which they poured attention and focus on education and building human, training and development .
4. Administrative corruption phenomenon usually arises in the central administrative systems.
5. Although there are several methods and strategies to combat corruption, but these methods and strategies if it is based on a strong and effective base as a fair judiciary and proper application of procedures in addition to true democratic system foundations, may not succeed in the fight against the phenomenon of administrative corruption.
6. Anti-corruption strategy "accounting, accountability, transparency, integrity" are the elements considered essential elements that represent all the advancement of performance measures to gain access to advanced levels of performance.
7. Officials which they stay for a long time in one location leads to change their behavior (but some of them rare).

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Authors Profile

Souad Ali Omer Burak , received bachelor degree in economics in *university of aljabl algarbi* in 2004 , received MBA(Master of Business Administration) from University of Mediterranean Karpasia in 2016.

Abdalla Mohamed Almabrouk Alghandouri, received Master degree in accounting from Ballard university in 2012.head of administration department in *High Institute of Science and Technology Alharaba,Libya* from 2014 up to now.

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