



# Causes of Government Corruption

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## INTRODUCTION

For democracy and the rule of law, an independent judiciary and clean law enforcement are essential. Strengthening autonomous judiciaries by higher pay and enhanced legal security is a successful way of tackling corruption, keeping the corrupt responsible and delivering justice to their victims. The interactions of individuals with the judiciary and law enforcement also vary significantly from this. Many are facing bribe requests to dismiss a charge, quick-track a lawsuit, or slow down a trial. Judges can often be bribed or subjected to political pressure from above and to intervention.

In the justice system, corruption breaks the universal concept of equality before the law and deprives citizens of their right to a fair trial. Money and power in a corrupt judicial system can decide which cases are prioritized or dismissed. While victims are left with no response and no justice, offenders can get away unpunished. This can be avoided by simple changes. An independent body and public oversight can ensure that appointments are based on merit rather than favoritism in the judiciary. To render them less vulnerable to bribery, judicial workers should be properly educated and earn equal wages and pensions. Judiciary' personal responsibility for decisions should be limited and only credible and open inquiries should be carried out against them in order to protect them from interference from powerful interests.

We all have a critical role to play in civil society, the private sector, and the media.

### End Up Corruption

We encourage openness, accountability and honesty at all levels and in all sectors of society, in order to end corruption.

The best breeding ground for corruption to flourish is

people's indifference. We can only expect to end impunity for corruption and for the corrupt by working together.

## Causes of Corruption

### Corruption by Petty:

Petty corruption happens on a smaller scale, because when elected officials encounter the public, it takes place at the conclusion of the implementation of public services. In many small areas, for example, such as registry offices, police stations, government licensing boards and many other private and public sectors.

### Large Corruption:

Grand corruption is characterized as corruption occurring in a manner that involves substantial subversion of the political, legal and economic processes at the highest levels of government. In countries with authoritarian or dictatorial regimes, such corruption is commonly found, but even in those without effective corruption controls. In many nations, the government system is divided into legislative, administrative and judicial branches in an effort to provide autonomous services that are less vulnerable to significant corruption because of their separation from each other.

### Systemic bribery:

Systemic corruption is corruption that is mostly attributable to an institution or process's vulnerabilities. It can be contrasted with individual officials or agents who, inside the system, behave corruptly.

Conflicting incentives, discretionary powers; monopolistic powers; lack of transparency; low pay; and a culture of

impunity are factors that promote systemic corruption. Specific acts of corruption include bribery, blackmail, and embezzlement in a system where corruption is the law rather than the exception, Scholars differentiate between centralized and decentralized institutional corruption based on the degree of corruption by the state or government, both forms exist in countries such as the post-Soviet states. Some scholars argue that Western governments have a negative obligation to defend against systematic corruption by underdeveloped governments.

It was a wise precaution to pass as much of the fraudulent money as possible abroad, considering the repeated anti-corruption campaigns.

- Greed for money, cravings
- Higher business and political monopolization rate
- Low levels of democracy, poor civil participation and low openness in politics
- Higher bureaucracy levels and inefficient management frameworks
- Poor freedom of press
- Low independence in economics
- Wide ethnic divisions and high levels of favoritism within groups
- Inequality of gender
- Poverty
- Instability of politics
- Poor rights of property
- Contagion from nearby corrupt countries
- Low educational standards
- Lack of social commitment
- Extravagant family

It was noted that the former category includes nations with enormous socio-economic inequality, relative to the most corrupt countries with the least wealthy nations, while the latter includes nations with a high degree of social and economic justice.