

Relationship between Poor Leadership and Corruption

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Abstract: *Corruption is a common phenomenon in underdeveloped countries and the underlying cause of underdevelopment. There are many causes of corruption, but the main one is weak leadership. In this article, the author will clarify the view on corruption, weak leadership is the basic cause of corruption. On these bases, the author will propose solutions to prevent and fight corruption and improve leadership capacity from the perspective of national governance.*

Keywords: corruption, weak leadership, governance

1. Introduction

It is often said that "prevention is better than cure". This is especially true for anti-corruption work, when public trust, the effectiveness of state management, economic development and national security are threatened by corruption. Countries around the world have been taking different approaches to preventing corruption such as raising people's awareness of corruption, building an anti-corruption culture, and enhancing administrative integrity. . . . Experts and scientists recommend that countries need to develop a consistent anti-corruption policy, which identifies the causes of corruption and commits to practical measures, and coordinates effective implementation of the prevention., anti-corruption to ensure the state administration is transparent, accountable to the citizens, free of conflicts of interest and operates on the basis of clear rules. This is an important basis for the operation of the government, ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the whole civil service and avoiding corruption.

1) Perspectives on corruption

Corruption is a term that is understood in different ways by those different conceptions and approaches. But either way, corruption remains a political and socioeconomic dilemma, especially in less developed countries. Corruption and its consequences are seen as enemies of development, so a country that tolerates corruption will face the risk of political, economic and social instability due to corruption what brings.

Corruption is an act that deviates from the official codes of conduct that govern the actions of an individual in a leadership or management position in the public or private sector. In the public sector, corruption is the corruption in public service or the moral "corruption" in the performance of public service. It often occurs when two or more factors interact to change the structure of social relations to create dishonest and "unclean" situations in public affairs. In a nutshell, corruption is an act that causes systematic resentment in a sinful society, a sinful country, it reflects autocracy, favoritism, abuse of position, accumulation of wealth and illicit gain of public officials. Around the world, corruption broadly includes money laundering, drug trafficking, fraud, illegal payments, forgery, false statements, bribery, aiding and abetting of any kind any.

Corruption is present almost everywhere in the world and can become a norm if it is recognized as a way, behavior is tolerated and accepted, or less likely to be caught and punished. strictly for such acts. This is evident in many countries around the world, where corruption has become a social problem that impedes change, barriers to economic growth and poverty reduction as well as social security issues. other. In some countries around the world, corruption has become a widespread disease due to the disregard for the law. Corruption mainly stems from leaders personalizing their power and as a result people rely on favors and connections with them for their own gain rather than on social norms, political official political and economic system. Corruption causes the loss of public resources due to fraud by government officials, who have large fortunes through the use of greedy tricks.

From the perspective of state management, corruption occurs when state institutions lose their legitimacy, the legal system becomes ineffective, and society becomes dysfunctional, and it is these things that have created a state of affairs. severe recession. It makes administrative and economic activities increasingly informal, widening the gap between the government and the people.

2) Weak leadership-the basic source of corruption

When leaders are those who know how to sacrifice themselves for the country, have a national spirit and foresight, put the interests of the country and nation first, and show high national spirit and patriotism. corruption is unlikely to occur. The decline in the quality and capacity of leaders leads to the birth of a generation of leaders who lack vision, lose humanity and will make people poorer and poorer by the loss of public property.

Many studies have shown that corrupt leaders are less concerned with social security, the real life of the people, but focus on investing in things that are not necessary for the country, along with A lavish lifestyle will cause disunity, social disturbance, and even ethnic or religious conflicts. Corruption has existed for a long time in history, but it is not until recent years that many countries around the world have awakened and started implementing reform of national governance and innovating the way of leading the country., committed to peace, democracy and development. Many countries in the world today, due to weak leadership, have

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failed to orient their societies towards sustainable values. Poor leadership contributes to slow growth and development in many countries around the world, making businesses lose opportunities for change. Businesses see the transformation as a burden on their business rather than as an investment in the future.

Corruption is a product of poor leadership because it diverts resources from supporting development policies to hindering development policies, and it undermines socio-economic progress. If a country has a poor leadership generation, even if it implements many reforms, those efforts will not bear fruit because of the arbitrary obstruction caused by corruption.

When corruption has taken root in social aspects, it means that the values of governance are deviated from the social moral standards expected by the people to private interests, and become widespread. The most obvious manifestation of corruption in state management is an indirect cost arising from distortion of economic relations, inefficiencies and waste caused by corrupt acts, making it difficult to deal with the consequences. State budget revenue is hindered by weak leadership and corruption because it increases costs as well as wastes other social resources. When a country where corruption is widespread, production business investors will not dare to invest for fear of affecting investment costs and benefits from investment. The consequence is that the country will lose revenue; People lose the opportunity to get jobs.

In fact, if leadership is weak, corruption will exacerbate poverty in the country. It makes it difficult for ordinary people to reap the benefits of their own efforts. Studies show that the economic and social costs of corruption not only prevent the poor but also those who are unable to effectively access public services from the government [3]. Corruption and weak leadership drive people into poverty, subject to income inequality, and this creates a large gap between citizens and the elite. When corrupt elites take control of the state apparatus and the national economy, they will make national governance less effective, the economy will decline, but their economic and political privileges will be restored guard.

There are currently three approaches, analyzing the impact of corruption due to weak leadership. It is an economic, political and sociocultural approach. Politically, corruption can cause political instability, destroy law and social order, inefficient public services and brain drain. Corruption then is definitely the enemy of economic development. In fact, corruption has created a bad image of the socio-economic situation of many countries around the world. Moreover, a country with a leadership generation that tolerates corruption will create a "swamp" of socio-economic consequences with no way out. Corruption and weak leadership are bound to create a recessionary economy. It is the embodiment of deceptive and weak leadership results, public resources are lost, wasted due to unnecessary substitutions created, and therefore, they are redirected to serve the purpose. goals of the ruling elites [3].

A country dominated by weak leadership, investors will avoid, thereby increasing unemployment, inflation, output decline and lowering the level of GDP people's lives. On the other hand, the socio-cultural context will be greatly affected by corruption. Social moral values are reduced and replaced by a race for power at all costs and wealth by the privileged. When corruption is so ingrained in the fabric of society that people no longer appreciate admirable qualities such as ethical leadership, servant leadership, etc., the worst-case scenario for society is due to corruption and Weak leadership causes will be long-lasting, hindering growth and change is still undesirable.

Leaders of many countries around the world have been applying measures to prevent and combat corruption. Researchers have devised specific strategies for a country to limit the risks posed by corruption and weak leadership. The common solution proposed by researchers is to re-establish the rule of law and rebuild institutions to limit corrupt practices [2].

Curbing corruption is a difficult task, but it can be achieved with the right solutions. The secret behind the success of anti-corruption is the institutionalization of anti-corruption and the observance of the rule of law [2]. According to the researchers, many countries around the world are experiencing widespread corruption because these countries do not engage in a serious anti-corruption process. Aware of the seriousness of corruption, countries around the world are constantly developing new strategies to meet the ever-changing challenges posed by corruption. Anti-corruption needs to follow a coherent, consistent, long-term perspective and a broad-based approach. Furthermore, political will, leadership, and popular support are essential weapons in anti-corruption campaigns. Political leaders need to be exemplary in fighting corruption by instituting stringent measures to send a strong message to the public that corruption will never be tolerated.

Despite laws to prevent corrupt practices and severe punishments for corrupt individuals, many countries around the world are still "inundated" with corruption. This is because corrupt people are not punished, even exempted from prosecution. Therefore, penalties for corrupt acts must include forms such as forced dismissal, prosecution, confiscation of assets and blacklisting in anti-corruption.

Political will in fighting corruption is essential as it ensures law enforcement and anti-corruption agencies are closely regulated. The government that oversees the implementation of anti-corruption measures should aim to build public confidence. The government must show seriousness and work towards the goal of achieving anti-corruption results. It takes both the private and public sectors to fight corruption, and society must change attitudes towards corruption. Although this can be seen as a slow process, it will create a normative environment in which corruption has no place to live. Together with the contingent of civil servants, people need to be aware of the harmful effects of corruption and consider anti-corruption as their duty, thereby reducing corruption cases. All stakeholders must participate in the drafting of anti-corruption strategies [2].

3) Some solutions to fight corruption and improve leadership capacity from the perspective of national governance

First, good governance must involve the participation of social actors in state management and corruption monitoring. Specifically, it is necessary to involve social actors in the promulgation of administrative decisions, policies and action measures. The participation of these subjects in state management activities must show equality, regardless of gender, ethnicity or social status. Subjects can participate directly or through institutions on their behalf. The reality of reform in many countries shows that increasing people's participation in administrative activities and providing public services has brought many benefits and well controlled corruption. Firstly, the decisions and policies of the state are promulgated closer to reality, so the efficiency and effectiveness are improved. Second, thanks to people's participation in state management activities, their trust in the state is increased [1].

Modern national governance aims at establishing the political status and legal status of citizens so that they can voluntarily exercise their rights and obligations towards that country in the fight against corruption. Citizenship as an important part of political culture, embodies citizens' attitudes towards politics and society, etc. has a great effect in monitoring the activities of the government and prevention Anti-corruption. People's awareness about surveillance monitoring government activities reflects the extent to which public power is limited and controlled. The people's supervision of state power is a core element of the principle of people's sovereignty. Citizens' responsibility is their performance of obligations in accordance with their citizenship. When facing problems related to corruption in particular and infringing upon the political and social interests of the country in general, citizens will have a sense of protecting public interests, overcoming consequences in the relationship between individuals. voluntarily with the government.

For a country like Vietnam, in order to have wide participation and fulfill people's responsibilities in preventing and combating corruption, it is first necessary to further strengthen the building of a democratic socialist politics. socialist-oriented market economy. Improving the quality of citizens, creating conditions for all members of society to properly understand the dialectical relationship between the individual and society, society and the country, setting goals and choosing reasonable values are the necessary premise to fully demonstrate the function of citizen consciousness in monitoring government activities and anti-corruption. It is necessary to change the orientation of legal education, turning pure law-abiding education activities into activities of cultivating civic consciousness.

Second, the state needs to create a fair legal framework and corridor and create a mechanism for people to have the habit of living and working within the framework of the law, including the law on anti-corruption. In addition, the state must have a judicial and executive system serving the people. The practice of state management must comply with the provisions of the law, on the basis of adequate legal provisions, and ensure objectivity and fairness. Law

enforcement should have relative independence from judicial and other similar activities [1]. A fair legal framework and corridor along with an appropriate anti-corruption mechanism will sooner or later repel corruption with the determination of the whole society.

Third, better perform the role of the rule of law in guiding, regulating and protecting the mechanism to ensure the purity of the government and build the people's trust. The rule of law must play a leading role, be standardized and protected. Enforcement of the rule of law in checking the effectiveness of national governance in order to promote advantages and overcome shortcomings in state management. To promote institutionalization, formalization, standardization and legislation in order to improve national governance in preventing and combating corruption, the state needs to focus on building a high-quality contingent of civil servants doing legal work. The State needs to study and plan long-term plans on training human resources for the rule of law. Civil servants in the rule of law must be clean, reflected in their political consciousness, professional capacity and professional ethics.

Fourth, it is necessary to comprehensively reform the judicial system and the entire judicial accountability system so as to gradually improve the prestige of the judiciary, striving to make the people have fairness in their activities. adjudication activities related to monitoring the activities of public authorities and reporting corruption. Strengthening the construction of a contingent of civil servants under the rule of law, considering this as the basic work for building a rule of law state. Only by fair, efficient and competent law enforcement can the fight against corruption be effective in national governance.

An accountability system and a transparent mechanism are effective in preventing corruption. Accountability represents democracy and professionalism, while transparency is a key element of an accountability mechanism. To achieve accountability, the government needs to design a set of mechanisms to implement and manage it. In addition to practicing accountability, governments should disclose information that is directly and indirectly related to good governance practices and the costs of inter-agency transactions. The government should ensure the disclosure of relevant social responsibility information, as the government is both the subject of administrative responsibility and the subject of disclosure [2]. Information related to government and local government activities as a basis for reference, comparison, monitoring on transparency and accountability of government and local governments at all levels.

Fifth, the government should focus on educating public servants to raise their sense of responsibility and educating the laws and regulations related to accountability and anti-corruption. Through cultivating a sense of responsibility, civil servants will understand for themselves that their public power comes from the people, not from departments or superior leaders. Public servants should recognize accountability as a normalization mechanism conducive to government building and personal development [2].

To build a team of professional civil servants, with a high sense of responsibility, regulations and procedures for recruitment, rotation, and promotion need to be professionalised. Recruiting, appointing, and rotating public servants based on merit is an example of a human resource management system designed to prevent corruption. In addition, the human resource management system of the civil service should be based on the principles of transparency, integrity and efficiency. Specifically, it is necessary to ensure the dissemination of objective criteria in recruitment, retention, promotion and retirement for civil servants, as well as continuous learning opportunities, remuneration and conditions of employment. full and fair employment conditions for civil servants.

Sixth, the law on accountability should be developed on the principle of covering the scope of accountability, the accountability process, the method of accountability, and the specific contents of the explanation. In addition, the law on accountability should clearly define the subject of accountability, the subject of the request for explanation and related obligations. The law on accountability must limit the troubles caused by accountability such as loss of time, distraction, and acts that take advantage of accountability for other motives. It is important to distinguish between accountability and responsibility. Responsibility can be shared but accountability cannot. Accountability is one of the requirements of effective leadership, demanded by civil servants and influential in the workplace. Accountability must be associated with responsibility, or in other words, accountability must be accountable, only then will accountability be properly accountable, and anti-corruption will be effective.

2. Conclude

Corruption has been posing serious challenges to the country's economic development and undermining democracy and good governance. Weak leadership, corruption and bad governance are the factors that hinder the development of any country in the world. Weak leadership is one of the root causes of corruption. To prevent corruption effectively, first of all, there must be anti-corruption people and effective anti-corruption institutions. Anti-corruption will not be successful without extensive political effort and determination. Anti-corruption efforts need to specifically target young people, the next generation of leaders who will be responsible for future governance, so that they can model and make honest and ethical decisions. Moreover, anti-corruption needs the cooperation of the whole commune to gradually establish a mechanism for monitoring corruption, effective leadership and good governance.

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