

# The Most Successful Methods of Eliminating Corruption from the Government System

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**Abstract:** *At the legal definitions, corruption is the abuse of a position of trust in a government agency, such as the executive, legislative, or judicial branch, or in a political or other organization, with the goal of obtaining an unauthorized financial profit for oneself or others. As corruption occurs behind closed doors, corruption has always been one of the major obstacles to economic growth and development in every government. The main objective of this paper was to investigate the most successful methods of eliminating corruption from the Government System, The most effective way to end corruption is to raise awareness among the government about the need for reforms in areas where institutions can be strengthened to fight corruption and keep the public sector honest, transparent, and accountable in the hopes that this will end corrupt practices and ensure that public sector workers act in the public interest. Other important method of the fight or eliminate against corruption include communication, teaching adherence to the law and other rules, and continuing policy reviews. To ensure that corrupt persons are punished and to break the cycle of impunity, effective law enforcement is essential. Among the other elements that have been extensively studied in academic literature and other research, include a lack of oversight and openness, insufficient penalties, and issues with personnel. For instance, community - monitoring initiatives have in certain cases assisted in identifying and preventing financial losses while also enhancing the quantity and quality of public services, hence fostering information access and transparency.*

**Keywords:** methods of eliminating, corruption, government system

## 1. Introduction

In this paper, corruption is defined as the use of public office for private gain, or in other words, use of official position, rank, or status by an office bearer for his own personal benefit. Following from this definition, examples of corrupt behaviour would include: (a) bribery, (b) extortion, (c) fraud, (d) embezzlement, (e) nepotism, (f) cronyism, (g) appropriation of public assets and property for private use, and (h) influence peddling. In this list of corrupt behaviour, activities such as fraud and embezzlement can be undertaken by an official alone and without involvement of a second party. While others such as bribery, extortion and influence peddling involve two parties – the giver and taker in a corrupt deal. Several situations might give rise to the two - party kind of corruption. Often brought up issues include the following: (1) Government contracts: bribes can influence who gets the contract, the terms of the contract, as well as terms of subcontracts when the project is implemented. (2) Government benefits: bribes can influence the allocation of monetary benefits such as credit subsidies and favoured prices and exchange rates where price controls and multiple exchange rates exist. Bribes can also be important in obtaining licenses and permits to engage in lucrative economic activities such as importing certain goods in high demand and in short supply. Moreover, bribes can be employed to acquire in - kind benefits such as access to privileged schools, subsidized medical care, subsidized housing and real estate, and attractive ownership stakes in enterprises that are being privatized. (3) Government revenue: bribes can be used to reduce the amount of taxes, fees, dues, custom duties, and electricity and other public utility charges collected from business firms and private individuals. (4) Time savings and regulatory avoidance: bribes can speed up the granting of permission, licenses and permits to carry out activities that are legal. This is the so -

called “grease money” to turn the wheels of bureaucracy more smoothly, speedily, and hopefully in the right direction. It is also not difficult to think of a really awful situation where rules and regulations, and the way they are applied, are so complex and burdensome that the only way left to get things done is to pay money to avoid them. (Asia - Pacific Development Journal Vol.7, No.2, December 2000) <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/apdj-7-2-2-Myint.pdf>

## 2. Background

Corruption is a global problem it cost both money and lives, corruption takes many forms that includes political corruption which is the use of powers by government contracts or their network contacts for illegitimate private gain., commercial bribery and kickbacks, nepotism, lobbying, gifts and hospitality, trade information and embezzlement. It is often thought of as a problem that mostly affects developing countries. The main objective of this research is to investigate the most successful methods of eliminating, alleviate or reduce corruption from the government system and to inform government reforms in areas where institutions could be strengthened and some reforms could take place, to improve the fight against corruption in the country. However, while the harm it does is magnified in poorer nations, corruption does not concern itself with national boundaries – it can be discovered anywhere. Corruption may facilitate criminal enterprise such as drug trafficking, money laundering, and human trafficking, though it is not restricted to these activities. Misuse of government power for other purposes, such as repression of political opponents and general police brutality, is also considered political corruption. It is challenging to describe corruption as a notion. Corruption is a complex social, political, and economic phenomenon that

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affects all countries. Corruption undermines government institutions, slows economic development, and contributes to governmental instability. On multidimensional approach that is necessary for a proper definition of corruption. The earliest kind of corruption, according to Machiavelli, April 2000, is the loss of morality among elected officials and the populace. The second dimension of corruption is corruption as deviant behaviour. Sociologist Christian Höffling and Economist J. J. Sentuira both characterized corruptions as social illness; the latter defined corruption as the misuse of public power for one's profit. (Asia - Pacific Development Journal Vol.7, No.2, December 2000). The third dimension is the favour or advantage granted in return for something. Corruption always is an exchange between two or more persons/parties where the persons/parties possess economic goods, and the other person/parties possess a transferred power to be used, according to fixed rules and norms, toward a common good. Fourth, there are also different levels of societal perception of corruption. Heidenheimer, September 20, 2012. Divides corruption into three categories. The first category is called white corruption; this level of corruption is mostly viewed with tolerance and may even be lawful and legitimate; typically based on family ties and as a mutual arrangement between a people, which has authority, social status, and wealth system. The type of corruption often occurring in constitutional states or state transitioning to a more democratic society is called grey corruption is considered disgraceful according to a society's moral norms, but the persons involved are still mostly lacking any sense of doing something wrong. The third category, black corruption is so severe that it violates a society's norms and laws. The final dimension is called "shadow politics"; this is part of the informal political process that goes beyond legitimate informal political agreements to behaviour that is purposefully concealed.

### 3. Objectives

The main objective is to investigate the most successful method of eliminating corruption from the government system

#### Research Question

- 1) What is the most effective method of eliminating corruption in the political system?
- 2) What are the causes and consequence of corruption in the political system?
- 3) Why government system engages in corrupt exchange.

### 4. Literature Review

Strategies for eliminating or reducing corruption have been widely discussed in academic literature and other research. This paper briefly summarizes relevant and interesting literature on corruption that may be useful to the public and to the governments. The literature cited in this paper cover various corruption research themes, including an anti - corruption theoretical framework, legal framework, case studies, policy recommendations, and economic analysis. At the conclusion of the study, a more extensive reference is provided, which also includes international legal tool against corruption. Based on the analysis in the papers, interested readers can come to their own conclusions. These analyses

can also provide basic background information and possible directions for future research. There are many definitions of corruption. The classic definition, which was particularly in vogue in the 1990s, is "the misuse of public power for private gain". Jeremy Pope, the former head of Transparency International, has defined corruption as "the misuse of entrusted power for private benefit" (Pope, 2000, p.2). For more discussion on these definitions, see Amundsen (2000), and Michael and Polner (2008). There is evidence that inefficiency is one of the causes of corruption and academic literature supports this contention (see for example, Anderson and Gray, 2007; Ferreira et al., 2007).

#### 4.1 Consequences on Politics, Administration, and Institutions

Political corruption undermines democracy and good governance by breaching or even undermining formal processes. Corruption in elections and in the legislature reduces accountability and distorts representation in policymaking; corruption in the judiciary compromises the rule of law; and corruption in public administration results in the inefficient provision of services. For states (government), it violates a basic principle of political belief regarding the centrality of civic virtue. (Stefan Sumah, February 21, 2018), More generally, corruption wear down the institutional capacity of government if procedures are disregarded, resources are siphoned off, and public offices are bought and sold. Corruption undermines the legitimacy of government and such democratic values as trust and tolerance. Recent evidence suggests that variation in the levels of corruption amongst high - income democracies can vary significantly depending on the level of accountability of decision - makers. Evidence from fragile states also shows that corruption and bribery can adversely impact trust in institutions. Corruption can also impact government's provision of goods and services. It increases the costs of goods and services, which arise from efficiency loss. In the absence of corruption, governmental projects might be cost - effective at their true costs, however, once corruption costs are included projects may not be cost - effective so they are not executed distorting the provision of goods and services. (Stefan Šumah, February 21, 2018). (Hamilton, Alexander (2013). "Small is beautiful, at least in high - income democracies: the distribution of policy - making responsibility, electoral accountability, and incentives for rent extraction" (PDF). World Bank).

#### 4.2 Effect of Corruption on Humanitarian Aid

The scale of humanitarian aid to the poor and unstable regions of the world grows, but it is highly vulnerable to corruption, with food aid, construction, and other highly valued assistance as the most at risk. Food aid can be directly and physically diverted from its intended destination, or indirectly through the manipulation of assessments, targeting, registration and distributions to favour certain groups or individuals. In construction and shelter, there are numerous opportunities for diversion and profit through substandard workmanship, kickbacks for contracts and favouritism in the provision of valuable shelter material. Thus, while humanitarian aid agencies are usually most concerned about aid being diverted by including too

many, beneficiaries themselves are most concerned about exclusion. Access to aid may be limited to those with connections, to those who pay bribes or are forced to give other favours. Equally, those able to do so may manipulate statistics to fill the number of beneficiaries and siphon off additional assistance, (Paul Harvey, 4 Dec 2015). Malnutrition, illness, wounds, torture and harassment of specific groups within the population, disappearances, extrajudicial executions, and the forcible displacement of people are all found in many armed conflicts. Aside from their direct effects on the individuals concerned, the consequences of these tragedies for local systems must also be considered: the destruction of crops and places of cultural importance, the breakdown of economic infrastructure and of health - care facilities such as hospitals, etc. (<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/evidence-corruption-and-humanitarian-aid>). Sarah Bailey (2008) Need and greed: corruption risks, perceptions and prevention in humanitarian assistance Archived 2012 - 03 - 07 at the Way back Machine Overseas Development Institute

### 4.3 Effect of Corruption on Health

Corruption plays a huge role in health care system starting from the hospital, to the government and lifted to the other institutions that promote quality and affordable health care to the people. The efficiency of health care delivery in any country is heavily dependent on accountable and transparent systems, proper management of both financial and human resources and timely supply of services to the vulnerable populace of the nation. (Azfar and Gurgur, 2008) At the basic level, greed skyrockets corruption. When the structure of the health care system is not adequately addressed beginning from oversight in healthcare delivery and supply of drugs and tendering process, mismanagement and misappropriation of funds will always be observed. Corruption also can undermine health care service delivery which in turn disorients the lives of the poor. Corruption leads to violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms as people who are supposed to benefit from the basic health care from the governments are denied due to unscrupulous processes driven by greed. Therefore, for a country to keep citizens healthy there must be efficient systems and proper resources that can tame the evils like corruption that underpin it (Nazim, Habibov (March 2016).

### 4.4 Successful Strategy /Method to Eliminate Corruption

The biggest obstacle to combating corruption relates to difficulties in measuring it empirically due to its clandestine nature. Many corruption measurement methodologies use perception, which is of questionable validity and reliability. Thus, developing and using tools to effectively and accurately measure corruption can assist policymakers to better evaluate current situations and develop policy options. A successful strategy to eliminate, fight against corruption influences a range of fronts, such as transparency; accountability; non - discrimination; meaningful social, economic, and civic participation; legal and income equality; and more. All this matters to citizens in every country. Any improvement in these fronts shows that government genuinely cares about people and their welfare, and will be returned in a higher trust level. More broadly, successfully

tackling corruption leads to a wider acceptance of public institutions, decreased poverty and inequality levels, respect for the rule of law, and strengthened political stability. It means more non - partisan decision - making, improved civil and political rights, and more income equality. Successfully combating corruption leads to a fairer and more effective allocation of resources and talents, improved public expenditures, and less reliance on aid. It leads to higher productivity and more innovative thinking. This means lower crime rates and a smaller shadow economy, ([https://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/Publications/1999/Prevention\\_An\\_Effective\\_Tool\\_to\\_Reduce\\_Corruption.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/Publications/1999/Prevention_An_Effective_Tool_to_Reduce_Corruption.pdf))

[org/documents/corruption/Publications/1999/Prevention\\_An\\_Effective\\_Tool\\_to\\_Reduce\\_Corruption.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/Publications/1999/Prevention_An_Effective_Tool_to_Reduce_Corruption.pdf)

### 4.5 Tackling Corruption on Government Level

Tackling Corruption in Government, no country is immune to corruption. The abuse of public office for private gain erodes people's trust in government institutions, makes public policies less effective and fair, and siphons taxpayers' money away from schools, roads, and hospitals. These arguments will show that corruption is neither an illness nor an individuality, but rather the historical standard. No nation has eradicated corruption, and none is expected to do so very soon. Because corruption is persistent and diverse, changing a corrupt society into a clean one will take time and is unlikely to be accomplished directly. Maintaining any gains, no matter how small, is difficult, amongst and within nations, governments, corruption can take on a wide variety of forms and degrees. In order to effectively fight corruption, one needs to comprehend the many types of corruption and be aware of the factors that contribute to corruption in various governmental institutions. I believe there is. There is no one strategy that can be used to address the root causes of corruption in a given environment; instead, a unique combination of tactics, tools, and participants is needed. When corruption is systemic, anti - corruption initiatives must use a systems approach that goes beyond focusing on a few "bad apples" in the population. Amundsen, Inge (2000), While there is not a single way to reform, some aspects that may contribute to success include cooperation and coordination, fostering trust, seizing windows of opportunity, mobilizing political will and public support for good governance, altering expectations, and changing the political landscape. Interventions against corruption must be adaptable, politically sensitive, and planned with potential with the unintended adverse results of a political action (blowback) in mind. There are restrictions on what anti - corruption initiatives can accomplish on their own and on the part, which anti - corruption organization can play. Interventions against corruption must take into account the larger political economy, including the policy sphere, to be effective. Successful anti - corruption efforts by government may require a broader approach, one that considers the transnational dimensions of corruption and employs a whole - of - agency, or even whole - of - government, approach (Editorial Board (2013 - 09 - 15).

### 4.6 Measurements of Corruption

Measuring corruption accurately is difficult if not impossible due to the illicit nature of the transaction and imprecise definitions of corruption, since that corruption is a

phenomenon with frequent aspects; it is challenging to provide an accurate and systematic definition. The premise that a corrupt conduct involves the abuse of entrusted power for personal gain, however, is at the heart of the majority of definitions of corruption. Classic examples include bribery, clientelism, and embezzlement. Dreher, Axel and Thomas Herzfeld (2005), others, often more indirect and sometimes even legal examples of corruption include lobbying and patronage. While long - run data on corruption is very limited, historical examples suggest that corruption has been a persistent feature of human societies over time and space. The unethical and often illegal nature of corruption makes measurement particularly complicated. Corruption documents usually comes from either direct observation (e. g., law enforcement records and audit reports), or perception surveys (e. g., public opinion surveys, or expert assessments). In this entry, we discuss data from both sources, and discuss their underlying limitations (Vaz Mondo, B. (2016).

#### 4.7 Understanding accountability

The political science literature highlights three crucial forms of accountability: 1) vertical (elections); 2) horizontal (i. e., within government – such as supreme audit institutions); and 3) societal (e. g., non - governmental organisations (NGOs) with watchdog functions; control exercised by a free press). (Mechkova et al.2019) In addition, the literature on public administration emphasizes 4) managerial accountability – that is, accountability of lower levels of public administration to higher levels. Given to the concern Lack of transparency, accountability, and consistency, as well as institutional weaknesses such as in the legislative and judicial systems, provide fertile ground for growth of rampant corruption activities in every country, Government. The problem of corruption cannot be solved by a single method or cure - all. One of the main causes of corruption is poor governance. Bribes, double dealing, and fraud by people, companies, and governments are just a few examples of the numerous ways corruption can manifest itself. Why is it important to eliminate corruption? Because theft, waste, wastage, and misuse of scarce resources are all forms of corruption (Mechkova, Lührmann, and Lindberg (2019). Additionally, it can reinforce inequality and the privileges of the elite, eroding systems of accountability with long - lasting effects. For instance, by reducing the conditions that encourage corruption, open government reforms can be successful in fostering an attitude of openness, inclusivity, and collaboration and in gradually transforming norms (Eric M. Uslaner 2008). However, to assist in putting an end to unethical behaviour and its effects, as well as to prosecute corrupt actors. Depends on the presence of additional enabling elements like political will, an independent and free press, a strong civil society, and efficient accountability and punishing systems. Nonetheless, I believe it is crucial to provide instruments for fostering integrity and to support the work of strong anticorruption organizations, tax and audit administrations, and justice systems. Political leadership, institutional strength, financial incentives, technology, openness, and cooperation are all examples of efforts. A key success factor in improving stakeholder collaboration both inside and outside of government is overall government effectiveness. The public and corporate sectors, civil society,

the media, academic institutions, think tanks, and individuals all participate in this kind of partnership. Fighting corruption more effectively is everyone's responsibility!

#### 4.8 Categories of Corruption:

Many types of corruption exist in government, and categories of corruption include bribery, lobbying, extortion, cronyism, nepotism, parochialism, patronage, influence peddling, graft, and embezzlement. (Gray and Kaufmann 1998). Corruption can also affect the various components of sports activities (referees, players, medical and laboratory staff involved in anti - doping controls, members of national sport federation and international committees deciding about the allocation of contracts and competition places). Cases exist against (members of) various types of office - holders or other governmental employee, non - profit and non - government organizations, as well as religious organizations. Ultimately, the distinction between public and private sector corruption sometimes appears rather artificial, and national anti - corruption initiatives may need to avoid legal and other loopholes in the coverage of the instruments.

Categories of corruption details 1) Bribery - The act of dishonestly persuading someone to act in one's favour by a payment or other inducement. Inducements can take the form of gifts, loans, fees, rewards, or other advantages (taxes, services, donations, etc.). The use of bribes can lead to collusion (e. g., inspector's under - reporting offences in exchange for bribes) and/or extortion (e. g., bribes extracted against the threat of over - reporting). Bribery - In the context of political corruption, a bribe may involve a payment given to a government official in exchange of his use of official powers. Bribery requires two participants: one to give the bribe, and one to take it. Either may initiate the corrupt offering; for example, a customs official may demand bribes to let through allowed (or disallowed) goods, or a smuggler might offer bribes to gain passage. In some countries the culture of corruption extends to every aspect of public life, making it extremely difficult for individuals to operate without resorting to bribes. Bribes may be demanded in order for an official to do something he is already paid to do. They may also be demanded in order to bypass laws and regulations. In addition to their role in private financial gain, bribes are also used to intentionally and maliciously cause harm to another (i. e., no financial incentive) 2) Embezzlement: To steal, misdirect or misappropriate funds or assets placed in one's trust or under one's control. From a legal point of view, embezzlement need not necessarily be or involve corruption. Embezzlement is the theft of entrusted funds. It is political when it involves public money taken by a public official for use by anyone not specified by the public. Ponzi schemes are an example of embezzlement. What is Ponzi scheme? A Ponzi scheme is an investment fraud that pays existing investors with funds collected from new investors. Ponzi scheme organizers often promise to invest your money and generate high returns with little or no risk. Some embezzlers "skim off the top" or "deceive" so that they continually acquire a small amount over a particular time interval. This method reduces the likelihood of being caught. On the other hand, some embezzlers steal a very large amount of goods or funds in a single instance and then disappear. Sometimes company managers underreport



income to their supervisors and keep the difference. A common type of embezzlement is that of personal use of entrusted government resources; for example, when an official assigns public employee to renovate his own house.<sup>3</sup>) Nepotism and cronyism favouring relatives (nepotism) or friends (cronyism) of an official is a form of illegitimate private gain. This may be combined with bribery, for example demanding that a business should employ a relative of an official controlling regulation affecting the business. Appointees to official positions are selected only from a closed and exclusive social network – such as the alumni of particular universities – instead of appointing the most competent candidate – Seeking to harm enemies becomes corruption when official powers are illegitimately used as means to this end. For example, trumped - up charges are often brought up against journalists or writers who bring up politically sensitive issues, such as a politician's acceptance of bribes. (Gray and Kaufmann 1998) 4) Facilitation: A small payment, also called a "speed" or "grease" payment, made to secure, or expedite the performance of a routine or necessary action to which the payer has legal or other entitlement.<sup>5</sup>) Collision: An arrangement between two or more parties designed to achieve an improper purpose, including influencing improperly the actions of another party.<sup>6</sup>) Extortion: The act of impairing or harming, or threatening to impair or harm, directly or indirectly, any party or the property of the party to influence improperly the actions of a party.<sup>7</sup>) Fraud: The act of intentionally and dishonestly deceiving someone in order to gain an unfair or illegal advantage (financial, political or otherwise). Example of Electoral fraud – Electoral fraud is illegal interference with the process of an election. Acts of fraud affect vote counts to bring about an election result, whether by increasing the vote share of the favoured candidate, depressing the vote share of the rival candidates, or both. Also called voter fraud, the mechanisms involved include illegal voter registration, intimidation at polls, voting computer hacking, and improper vote counting.<sup>7</sup>) Kickback: A kickback is an official's share of misappropriated funds allocated from his or her organization to an organization involved in corrupt bidding. For example, suppose that a politician is in charge of choosing how to spend some public funds. He can give a contract or agreement to a company that is not the best bidder, or allocate more than they deserve. In this case, the company benefits, and in exchange for betraying the public, the official receives a kickback payment, which is a portion of the sum the company received. This sum itself may be all or a portion of the difference between the actual (inflated) payment to the company and the (lower) market - based price that would have been paid had the bidding been competitive. Another example of a kickback would be if a judge receives a portion of the profits that a business makes in exchange for his judicial decisions. Kickbacks are not limited to government officials; any situation in which people are entrusted to spend funds that do not belong to them are susceptible to this kind of corruption. (Asia - Pacific Development Journal Vol.7, No.2, December 2000).

## 5. Suggestions for Alleviating Corruption

As an author, I believe that corruption is a serious issue that cannot be solved with a single solution or silver bullet; this

is an issue that creates Inequality, poverty, social division, and the environmental disaster it weaken government functioning system worse also damaged the social cohesion and the confidence, According to my believe, the public sector may be kept honest, transparent, and accountable while also assisting the general people in putting an end to dishonest behaviour. Hence, as Author, I endorse the following 1) Promoting public education is one way to improve things because so many people are unaware of the various forms of corruption. Therefore, it is essential to educate society as a whole about corrupt practices, their effects, consequences and effective countermeasures; this includes lawmakers, government employees, religious authorities, public servants, academic institutions, and members of the public.<sup>2</sup>) The government must consult religious authorities since stealing, looting, and utilizing one's own, another person's, or the government's property are all prohibited by Islamic law. Additionally, in order to build a strong environment in which corruption is no longer accepted condemned, and subject to severe punishment, the government must educate and mobilize the public through speeches, the media, radio communication, and curricula in schools and universities.<sup>3</sup>) In order to reduce the effects of corruption, officials at the ministerial and directorate levels should receive training on the importance of upholding the highest standards of integrity, transparency, and accountability. They should also be required to sign truth agreements, which are instruments for preventing corruption in public contracting. Also, train government staff in ethics, anti - corruption, and public services.

## 6. Conclusions

Corruption damages the social contract and undermines public trust in the government system. Moreover, it encourages injustices and unrest that breed fragility, violent extremism, and conflict therefore; I proposed the following to create successful method to eliminate corruption on the government system:

- 1) One way toward preventing corruption is to look into the lawbreakers and broadcast their charges of wrongdoing.
- 2) To freeze, seize, confiscate, or restore any profits from illicit activities to the perpetrators' assets.
- 3) To increase government ability to perform their fundamental duties, such as protecting national wealth, security and providing justice services.
- 4) Modernization of tax collection methods that enable direct deposit of tax money into the central bank, reducing the movement of money and potential for theft.
- 5) To encourage the agreement of the legislation and other measures required to effectively prevent and impeach crimes related to corruption.
- 6) Therefore, it is crucial to address issues of good governance, human rights, and peace building across demographics in order to combat corruption while also supporting the legitimacy and accountability of the state.

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