



Corruption, Its Determinants And Effects On The Individual And Society

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Abstract

Corruption represents a form of moral decay and a manifestation of the decline in values and the absence of conscience, which is a modern and ancient phenomenon at the same time, and it is diverse in its methods and old in its inception, as this phenomenon has worsened, in most societies, and corruption is a major cause of the deterioration of public morals and the collapse of the national economy, as it and its various manifestations impede social, economic and cultural activity, and also leads to the failure of development plans and is a major factor in the waste of natural and human resources, which required the attention of researchers and specialists To address this phenomenon, confront it and reduce its mechanisms, in light of this issue, this article is a presentation of the determinants of corruption and its effects on the individual and society.

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Introduction;

Corruption presents one of the moral decay forms and one of the values decline shapes and the absence of the consciousness, it is a new and an ancient phenomenon in the same time; it is variable in its styles and of an ancient existence, where this phenomenon has been exacerbated in most societies it is considered the most principle cause of the general morals degradation and the corruption of the national economy.

Where by its different shapes, it impedes the social, economic and cultural activities; also it leads to the failure of its progress plans and is regarded as an essential element of waste of the natural and human resources.

This has necessitated the interests of the researchers and the specialists and their treatment of this phenomenon by facing it and reducing its mechanisms.

On the light of questioning about this article content, it includes a presentation of the corruption's determinants and its impacts on the individual and the society.

1.1: The theoretical rooting of corruption

2.2 Causes of Corruption

There are many reasons that drive the practice of this behavior and these reasons, may be hidden and other

apparent, the hidden may return to the person himself, and related to his nature, composition and moral qualities, and the apparent reasons are due to the societal conditions that push some to practice corruption.

Corruption is a behavioral scourge that casts a shadow on all societies without exception, but to varying degrees in different social, economic and political systems. (Salah, 2003, p. 32)

One of the drivers of corruption may be a personality defect. The practitioner of corrupt behavior and a deficiency in his moral qualities, such as if his greed is inherent despite his enjoyment, a material level that may not push him to practice this behavior, but he does it, and this confirms that he is infected with the love of exploitation, collecting money and extortion in any way.

The reason may be the low wages of government employees, if corruption may tempt them, in order to increase their salaries and improve their living conditions, so they try to compensate for this by accepting bribes, and facilitating some illegal transactions, and despite the need for those funds, some are not characterized by corrupt behavior and this is due to moral motives, in the same person and also from the causes of corruption, the increasing number of decisions taken in the public sector and administrative decentralization, which increases the sources of decision-making, as the lack of The clarity of centralization leads to the dislocation of dealing with those who issue decisions, correctly, and the failure to identify the main party in decision-making leads to cases of

deliberate corruption, due to the multiplicity of bodies that issue decisions, in addition to the lack of clarity of the tax system and insufficient transparency of tax laws and procedures, and giving great powers to tax collectors with the absence of control. (Glacier).

The large size of some public sector projects and the spending of huge sums on them, which tempt some employees to reap large profits, as well as the instability of the legal and legislative structure governing government institutions and the lack of transparency of laws and legislation related to corruption, as this feature is absent in many countries, especially in third world countries, which makes laws unclear and misinterpretable, in addition to the lack of appropriate announcement of any changes to these laws, which loses their effectiveness, and becomes an effective tool for the spread of Corruption The failure of the state system to control it, legal procedures related to the structure and economy of society in addition to leaving large loopholes, encourage those who are willing to practice corruption to enter into them, such as low employee wages, decentralization of decision-making and other gaps, all of which help spread corruption and instill its roots in society and exercise its role, by exhausting the various institutions of society and disrupting their capabilities. (Salah, 2003, p. 66)

In addition to these reasons, another and fundamental reason can be included in the concentration of corruption and even in its spread, which is what the Cultural Revolution played through its rapid and multiple means of communication, as this

revolution has opened the minds of many members of society, at high standards and living conditions, and from here begins to compare their conditions with the conditions of others and try to reach them despite the weakness of capabilities, which may lead to multiple cases of corruption for the purpose of reaching levels of well-being. (Tailor, page 50)

This issue is serious, as the negatives of the knowledge and information revolution is that it has created a state of fascination with the conditions of others and trying to reach their living standards, even if this is by illegal means, and therefore the practice of some corruption, may be motivated by what came by this knowledge revolution and that is enough to inappropriate use of the mechanisms of this revolution and how to deal with it, and this does not mean that everyone who was affected by the information revolution, It has been sharpened by the current of corruption to bridge the gap between their reality and the other reality through these mechanisms

This depends on the level of logical dealing with it, in addition to the need for the individual dealing with the information revolution to have the property of controlling it, without being controlled by it, and pushing him to deviate in corruption.

Fourth: Effects of Corruption

Perhaps one of the most important influences of corruption, which gnaws at the body of society, is numerous, and we will determine them according to their impact in its various aspects:

The disadvantages of corruption are not limited to a particular aspect, but affect almost all social, economic, legal and

political aspects of society. (Al-Basri, 2007, p. 100)

On the social side, corruption almost distorts the class social structures and the social fabric in order for the minority elites to rise and the majority to the bottom of the community, and the continued production of corruption is a reflection of the poor distribution of wealth fairly and the fact that the implementation of decisions remains captive to the bureaucracy, and its survival in the drawers of offices. (Stron, page 53)

Economic corruption also leads to an unequal and legitimate distribution of incomes and causes rapid and sudden shifts in the social structure, which perpetuates social inequality and the potential for increased tension and political instability.

The concentration of resources in the hands of corrupt practitioners leads to an imbalance in society and the rise of this group as the poor majority group declines to the level of deterioration.

Corruption increases the level of poverty and the decline of social justice, as a result of the concentration of wealth and powers, the poor distribution of incomes, loans and services in society, the lack of social and economic equality and the low standard of living of many classes in society. (Nozad, 2001, p. 86)

This can lead to poverty, pushing these disadvantaged groups to commit vices and thus disable an effective force in society, which can be used if properly handled.

Perhaps the most dangerous thing that results from the disease of corruption is the imbalance that affects work ethics and social values, which leads to the prevalence of a fatty condition, which

pigments on the individual, which highlights corruption and its doing. (Abdelfadil, 2004, p. 39)

Where corruption changes the behavior of the individual, who practices it and drags him to deal with others out of self-interest and material, without taking into account values that require him to consider the public interest, in addition to violating all work rules and values.

It may also lead to the weakening or cancellation of the effect of fair objective incentives, as it is by its deadly dynamic nature, discourages producers and serious workers and makes most departments inactive and less effective in granting incentives as a result of the penetration of corruption in them, which eliminates with it the new, at work. Such damages lead to the division of the social fabric and the creation of a very poor class and another rich class, which will certainly have a role in destabilizing the building of society and its disintegration.

In addition, corruption affects the national economy and weakens the positive impact of investment incentives for local and foreign projects, especially when bribes are requested from entrepreneurs, to facilitate the acceptance of their projects or bribed employees request a share of the investment return. (Shalabi, www.salam.online, p. 220)

The amount paid by the businessman as a bribe to the employee, for the purpose of obtaining a certain facility, for example, obtaining permission to import certain goods from abroad, obtaining a tender or tender, or trading in high-tax things, will not be borne by the businessman, but its burden will be transferred to a third party,

which may be the consumer, the national economy as a whole, or both.

Where the businessman pays the price of the commodity he imported from abroad or raises the cost of the tender or tender for the purpose of compensating, the bribe he paid, and the consumer who buys these goods, who bears their high price alone, or who bears the state budget if the government is the one who buys the commodity, in addition to that, the import of this commodity may lead to an increase in demand for foreign currency, which weakens the strength of the local process and decreases its value, and that has an impact on The national economy, we often note that the high prices of goods in the market may be due to the high cost of construction, but due to circumstances of this kind, represented by the payment of bribes, to transport and import these goods and compensate for what was paid by raising their prices on the consumer, which leads to great pressure on the budget of people with limited incomes, which increases destitution and inability to meet the requirements of social life.

Corruption also changes the standards governing the conclusion of contracts, as the cost, quality, proper date and other legitimate standards govern the conclusion of contracts in normal circumstances, but under corruption, and the gain becomes the profile of senior officials, an important factor, in the conclusion of contracts and reduces the importance of other criteria such as cost, quality, and proper timing and this leads to the selection of less efficient suppliers or contractors and the purchase of lower quality goods. (Shalabi, www.salam.online, p. 151)

Corruption weakens the quality of infrastructure and public services, pushes vulnerable people to seek illicit profit, through bribes without participating in productive activities, and limits the state's ability to increase revenues and reduces their occurrence, in directing basic services to members of society. (Nozad, 2001, p. 260)

At the same time, corruption may lead to the squandering of national resources, and make their contribution to the economic development of the state, marginal, and the issue becomes difficult when the state's economic capabilities are placed in the hands of a group of bribed people who do not accept the state, society and its interests, the important thing is personal enrichment, at the expense of others, even if this threatens the pattern of the entire community economy. What is noticeable is through the granting of facilities and loans for projects, the construction of recreational and tourist cities, amusement parks and playgrounds, in developing countries suffering from poverty and a housing crisis, or the purchase of military equipment that exceeds the country's ability and need, as well as spending money on non-priority issues in poverty-stricken communities, for example (allocating large sums). (Salam, www.REZ.gar.com, p. 111)

While there are many projects, in those societies, in need of these funds, which, if spent on them, would have largely met the need for them and increased the number of beneficiaries, without wasting them and wasting them in unjustified issues, except for special benefit from them, which go to the pockets of the minority, without the majority, and waste huge funds without

employing them for sectors of society, such as education, health and others, which are in dire need of development and advancement.

On the legal side, corruption has severe effects, as in one of its aspects, it is a violation of the law and a violation of the legal and legal rules on which the systems of society follow.

Corruption leads to the law losing its prestige, because the corrupters have the property of disrupting the law and killing organizational decisions in the cradle and the individual when he is sure that the sanctions and regulations are not applied against violators and violators of the regulations and rules of the state, and this is what leads him to lose his confidence in the prestige of the law in society and its authority and become a violation of the law

It is the origin and infringement is permissible and respect for the law is the exception is insignificant. (Khair, 2004, p. 100)

From that, we see the explicit violation of the law and its lack of respect as if the laws do not represent power over individuals and are ineffective, so individuals resort to deviations and crime, including the practice of corruption and indifference to the rule of law.

Since corruption weakens the confidence of individuals in the government and its institutions, especially when corruption has a large area in the state, this paves the way for all cases of chaos, coup d'état and clear and explicit infringement on the sanctity of laws.

One of the serious things that can break society is the division of the link between the individual and the state represented by

the formula of rights and duties, when the individual notices the spread of corruption in state institutions, and even in its corners, he may not pay any attention to the decisions issued by them, and does not look at them with respect and loyalty and violates them for their uselessness in fighting corruption, and may be immersed in it, and paved for it and that situation, may encourage some to indulge in the practice of corruption, because they are sure of the futility of the law In punishing violators and reassuring them that they will not fall, under penalty of the law for its weakness and negligence in this matter. The effects of corruption in the environment are clearly highlighted by the corrupt officials in many developing countries charging bribes and currencies in exchange for facilities they provide to industrialized countries or to bury industrial waste with all its toxic substances in their lands, where there are less stringent controls in terms of treatment and packaging conditions and less expensive compared to the industrialized countries themselves, where the latter resort to choosing spoilers in developing countries to use their lands for this purpose.

Most of the developing country suffers from many and deadly diseases, as a result of burying this industrial waste, and the consequent various effects, both in terms of toxic gases emitted from them to the air or in terms of their leakage into drinking water, all of this can lead to an environmental disaster in these countries, and acts of corruption are embodied in the use of modern technical explosives and remote control, and their return will have negative effects on the environment,

which in turn causes harm to the individual and society and the spread of infectious and deadly diseases. In those environmentally affected countries, especially those afflicted by the presence of spoilers, they make facilities, in exchange for commissions, to exploit their land as illegal clearance areas.

Despite all these influences, it can be said that one influencer, if it is unique to society and its structures, can destroy it, as the issue has become related to everything related to this human being on the one hand, and on the other hand, the increase in

The poverty of society, the concentration of wealth in the hands of the corrupt, the imbalance in the systems of society, and the loss of the real prestige of the state and the government.

Global Corruption Aspects:

Corruption is not confined to the internal aspects of countries, it transcends the borders of these countries, becomes global and has a close relationship with organized crime.

Organized crime has been defined as the agreement with one or more other persons to commit a serious crime that is directly or indirectly related to obtaining a financial or material benefit. (Shalabi, www.salam.online, p. 103)

Transnational organized crime is carried out by a group of individuals who are regularly linked and motivated by greed and beg for violence and bribery to obtain money and material benefit in any other illegal way. (Khair, 2004, p. 105)

Organized crime networks have internal rules and regular frameworks and make agreements and deals with other networks

and with many corrupt regimes in countries.

Organized crime is considered international, as defined by the United Nations Convention, if it meets the following conditions. (Al-Basri, 2007, p. 107)

- The criminal act has occurred in more than one country.

- The criminal act may have occurred in a particular State but the planning of the act is organized and prepared in another State.

- When the offence has occurred in a particular State but the act is planned in another State.

- When the criminal act has occurred in a particular State, but the perpetrator or perpetrators are linked to a criminal organization operating in more than one State.

When the criminal act has occurred in a certain State but has significant effects in another State.

Organized crime is corruption. Globalization and its various mechanisms have greatly helped in its development and spread. (Khair, 2004, p. 71) Globalization has played a major role in enacting and reformulating the meaning of organized crime again, by making the world a small arena, in which organized criminal networks move easily and easily and carry out all their crimes through their various mechanisms. (El-Baz)

Others knowingly sell them to other countries, out of profit in exchange for trading in their bodies, these acts of morality represent the greatest manifestation of corruption.

The most dangerous thing that directs humanity is the buying and selling of human bodies, for purposes that have

nothing to do with modesty, but the presence of many corrupt professionals, who do not care about human dignity and need, may lead to the spread of such criminal acts.

Need and poverty may lead many women and children to sell their bodies for cheap trade, and these spoilers find huge and illegal profits, exploiting and promoting it to various countries

2.1 The crime of laundering dirty money or money laundering has spread widely and widely, so that it has become a phenomenon taken into account, because of its significant negative effects on the economies of countries, so many governmental and non-governmental organizations have paid attention to this crime and considered it one of the most important forms of corruption rampant in societies, as it leads to the enrichment of criminals and making them owners of huge capital harnessed in criminal operations and in deviant behavior outside the law. (El-Baz, p. 217)

3.3 The drug trade has become a profitable operation, and a factor of enrichment for many spoilers or to fill the financial deficit in the budgets of some countries, and the drug trade is represented at the internal level, in those who grow materials and who market them at the local level.

At the international level, it includes the establishment of organizations and some state institutions, such as drug trafficking with many criminal networks. (Khair, 2004, p. 96)

And what may result from the accumulation of huge funds, in the coffers of those who promote this trade with a clear weakness in punishing violators, whether by the state or even by

international organizations in the world, in addition to the effects of this trade on the daily income of the individual, through drug abuse as well as the collapse of the system of moral values of societies.

Arms trade:

The arms trade is a broad activity of organized crime networks and the arms trade can take place in three forms. (El-Baz, page 216)

4.4 Strategic steps to combat corruption:

Despite the seriousness of corruption and its spread, with the difficulty of developing specific steps to combat and be sure that it will eliminate it, the issue does not seem impossible and we must only develop what we find real effective in combating it, even if it follows in a logical and rational manner.

The fight against corruption is based on two methods, the first on the basis of punishment and the second on the basis of prevention, and there is complementarity between the two methods, and to combat corruption, the following must be followed:

Punish some senior violators, as one of the successful strategies is when there is a large participation in acts of corruption with impunity, the only solution is to condemn and punish a large number of corrupt senior figures and it remains for the government to quickly detect some tax evaders.

We do not salute the big bribes and their users.

- Selection of employees with high professional competencies and competence.
- The need to apply the basis of administrative gling as one of the means

of deterrence.rationality, which would eliminate nepotism, bribery, etc.

- Strengthening the agencies to combat tax evasion and customs smuggling, with high competencies and equipment, and this requires the presence of highly qualified management and staff.
- Definition of penalties for tax evasion and customs smug
- Focusing on corruption in the private sector, where it is customary, believing that corruption was created in the womb of the public sector and came to light from its problem, but in the private sector it is no less large and impactful, so it must be combated.
- Establishing committees of well-known competencies characterized by integrity to monitor the progress of career work in state institutions, including even senior state officials.
- Diagnosis of corrupt regimes through successful campaigns against corruption and the participation of citizens in them to detect its location and occurrence. (Glacier , page 95)
- Adopting transparency in the people's dealings with the government, organizations and parties, so that they are fully aware of what these groups are doing, in order to provide the masses with the opportunity to hold accountable all those who offend them, and lead them to a civilized method of accountability and leading to the eradication of corruption.
- Activating the media apparatus, because of its great impact in detecting small and large corruption operations and its role in directing the masses towards fighting corruption and introducing its effects and the resulting damages.

- Promote international conventions that would combat global corruption and organized crime and apply national legislation in line with them.

- The need for international alliances between some countries and their neighboring countries to monitor and control corruption across international borders.

- Holding conferences, and preparing research and studies intensively to shed light on corruption and its various effects, for the purpose of containing it and developing appropriate mechanisms to reduce it.

CONCLUSION

corruption in its various local and global aspects is a scourge, which proves that it kills the societies in which it spreads, and the increase in crises and fluctuations in the economies of countries and the increase in poverty and destitution, but corruption is one of its direct causes, the elimination of petty corruption is useless with the survival of grand corruption, the process requires the elimination of both, and the issue is not just a call to eliminate corruption without laying the rational foundations and actually paved for its elimination, and the state must develop ways to do so.

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