**Causes and effects of administrative corruption**

**Causes for administrative corruption**

**Section I: Internal causes of administrative corruption:**

There are many factors and causes related to the public service that overlap in creating a work environment that helps spread administrative corruption within public institutions. We can cite the following:

**1- Administrative causes of administrative corruption:**

**A- The overgrowth of the administrative apparatus:**

A remarkable expansion in the government sector responding to the excessive increase in the volume of demand for public services, but this expansion had exceeded the reasonable limits, which led to a large increase in the number of public employees with the relative stability of the volume of activity. The phenomenon of overgrowth of the administrative apparatus has negative effects on the progress of administrative work. (Merger of municipalities in Sweden, Germany, Belgium (Fusion)). Belgium.

1960'-1970': Merger of municipalities in Germany.

⇒ In thirty years, reunified Germany has gone from more than 30,000 to 12,196 municipalities for 82 million inhabitants.

1974: Merger of municipalities in Sweden.

⇒ At its maximum, Sweden had 2,532 municipalities whose merger, completed in 1974, resulted in 290 municipalities for 9.5 million inhabitants.

1975: Merger of municipalities in Belgium.

⇒ A thirty-year reform for Belgium which goes from 2,739 to 589 municipalities, for 11.1 million inhabitants

France…………

In 2015, the new administrative districts “wilayates” were officially announced, which are Timimoun, Bordj Badji Mokhtar, Awlad Jalal, Bani Abbas, Ain Saleh, Ain Quezzam, Tougret, Zanat, Al-Manea and Al-Mughayer.

**DOWNSIZING vs UPSIZING**

**B- Poor administrative organisation:**

The failure to define the specialties and distribute them accurately among the employees causes administrative deviation.

**C - The complexity of administrative procedures and the predominance of the bureaucratic nature in the administration.**

**D- Weak administrative control and accountability.**

**E - The wage policy does not keep pace with economic conditions and living requirements (SMIG)**

**2 Legal and judicial reasons for administrative corruption:**

**A-** The rush to issue many legislations related to public administration, called **law pollution**, as it contains formal and objective legal drafting defects such as contradiction, ambiguity, deficiency, and conflict between laws, as well as the large number of amendments to these legislations despite their recentness...

**B-** Obstructing and the non-application of many laws, such as the anti-corruption law itself.

**C-** The lack of independence and impartiality of the justice system, which makes the judicial institution characterised by weakness and shortcomings in carrying out its tasks (the principle of separation of powers by Montesquieu... The Prophet Mohamed(PBUH) and his daughter Fatima talking about injustice, Omar Ibn Al-Khattab and his son “Al-Majloud”).

**Section Two: External Reasons for Administrative Corruption:**

**First- Social Factors:**

The social structure and family upbringing of the majority of citizens, their innate and religious morals and values, have a close relationship with the spread of corruption and corruptors. The most important reasons are:

1- The spread of ignorance and the low educational and cultural level of individuals.

2- Employing family, tribal and sectarian affiliations in official transactions.

3- The impact of prevailing customs and traditions on the spread of administrative corruption such as lack of awareness of the importance of time, non-compliance with appointments, ...

**Second- Economic factors of administrative corruption:**

Corruption equation of (Klitgard)

Corruption = monopoly + the ability to act - accountability.

Peter Eegen, founder of Transparency International, believes that oil wealth is a fertile ground for corruption, as most oil-rich countries are the most corrupt countries.

The causes of economic corruption can be summarised as follows:

1- Unfair distribution of wealth and economic resources among the population.

2 - Unemployment, poverty and low purchasing power.

3- Multinational corporations...

**Third- The political causes of administrative corruption:**

We do not exaggerate if we say that the political outlets for the spread of administrative corruption are among the most dangerous of all. The following details the political factors and reasons leading to the emergence and spread of administrative corruption.

1- The impact of the nature of the prevailing political system on the spread of administrative corruption:

2- The impact of political instability on the administrative apparatus: Military coups, assassinations, civil wars, separatist movements, and frequent unrest to which these countries are exposed, in addition to the sharp internal divisions due to ethnic, tribal, religious, and linguistic reasons...

3 Election manipulation.

**The effects of administrative corruption**

There are those who believe that corruption has positive effects!!!

Despite my objection to this trend, its ideas, and the justifications it gave to justify corruption, I should mention the positives and benefits of corruption that were advanced by the supporters of the functionalist school, and then I will criticise it.

comment....

**بحجة صيد الورشان يسقط الرطب**

**رب عذر أقبح من ذنب**

Proponents of the value school and post-functionalism.

**First- the economic effects:**

1. **On economic growth:**

Domestic and foreign investment is weakened by increasing opportunities to seek economic benefits without taking into account the interest of society. The higher the degree of corruption, the lower the volume of investment and leads to the fled of national capital abroad.

**2- On public income:**

Low public revenues, especially taxes and customs fees, as many economic dealers resort to paying bribes and commissions to tax and customs inspectors in order to benefit from special treatment, which amounts to a complete evasion.

**3- On public spending**: depriving many sectors of respectable budgets.

**4- On prices**: bribes and commissions paid by project owners to administrative staff turn into a cost borne by the consumer.

**5- On wasting public money**: An example of this is what Sonatrach spent on organising the Oil and Gas Exporting Countries Forum, which was held in Oran, and its costs were estimated at $800 million.

**Second- the political effects:**

1- The loss of political legitimacy of the ruling regimes.

2- Poor political participation.

3- Undermining and weakening the democratic atmosphere in the country.

4- Prevalence of chaos and political instability.

5- Loss of trust between the ruler and the his citizens.

**Third- Administrative Effects:**

1- Low business ethics and the spread of negative general values in the administration.

2- The spread of opportunism and attempts to inherit public positions at various administrative levels.

3- The low level of loyalty and sincerity of public officials to the government apparatus, and consequently the low quality of the product or service provided by the apparatus to its beneficiaries.

4- The breakdown of the relationship between superiors and subordinates

5 - Migration of competencies, experienced people and higher administrative qualifications from underdeveloped countries to developed ones.

**Fourth- Social effects:**

1- Violation and decline of the principle of social justice.

2- The collapse of the system of moral values in society.

**إنما الأمم بالأخلاق ما بقيت، فإن هموا ذهبت أخلاقهم ذهبوا**

But why didn't Europe and America go????

3- The impact of administrative corruption on social stability:

A new class ascends to the top of the social pyramid, as a result of the illegal income it obtained, and on the other hand, there is a poor class at the bottom of the social ladder that is grossly exploited by the rich class, which generates in these poor people a desire for revenge and revolution, and thus the occurrence of class conflict that may lead to To social violence against the rich people.