

Corruption and its impact on good governance in Afghanistan after 2014

School: School of political science

Course Code: SSC 607

Submitted to: Dr. Vinod C.V

Submitted by: Obaidurahman Roodwal

Section: UC117

Reg No: 11900460

Session2021

Abstract:

This examination paper is presented corruption and its impact on good governance in Afghanistan after 2014 this is belonging to the new president of Afghanistan the main reason and the main point of this topic is corruption which is become very in this presidential period of president because while he became president of Afghanistan he had a lot of promises with public and people and he said that I will reduce and destroy the corruption and also he said that my only goal is to destroy the corruption and bring peace to afghan people but according to situation everything is become opposite and corruption become on the peak and peace is just in wish of people but it doesn't come and war and un security take the high position and he fail in his aim to bring peace and destroyed corruption and these all things belongs to the situation and peace in those countries which is in war and doesn't have peace and work facilities corruptions are in high level because there is many reasons behind that the main reason for corruption is inability of work facilities war and unemployment these things are those reasons which is make corruption in officials and in administrations and I will conclude in this paper the reasons behind that and the base of corruption and reasons behind that and the presidential period of Dr ghani which is going on and the reasons that increased the corruption in his government and solution for that to destroy and reduce corruption.

Introduction

Afghanistan is landlocked country which is a part of Asia continent and Afghanistan located in central Asia Afghanistan has a strategic value in the area and its located in strategic cross road its connecting Iranian central Asia and Indus civilization Afghanistan has long history but Afghanistan which means the land of Afghans and it names by Afghanistan in the middle of 1700 century before that it had a lot of different names like Aryana, Khorasan, etc. like this during long history of Afghanistan, Afghanistan had many different types of government and it changed during history but for long times it was just kingship for many years there was kings and they controlled the country but in a long history of Afghanistan for several years there was war because Afghanistan is the heart of Asia or its located in middle east so for its geo political value it's very important area for the super power countries who want to rolled the world this is the main area which they can control the world or the huge area of Asia continent.

Afghanistan had kingship type of government for many years and while Afghanistan renamed Afghanistan that was also king (Ahmad shah Abdali) who belongs to Abdalian big tribe and Ahmad shah was from Kandahar province and the capital was also Kandahar during his time after that many regimes changed on that time Afghanistan was the great Afghanistan because there was no country between India and Afghanistan by the name of Pakistan India and Afghanistan had a border and Pakistan was not emerged on that time that's why it was great Afghanistan, I am not talking about so long history of Afghanistan but after 17th century while Afghanistan had border with India in that India was under control of great British and their role was applied here great British many times tried to gain Afghanistan and Afghanistan should be always in their controlled but they failed that invade Afghanistan three time but they failed they couldn't succeed in their this aim or target for the last time while they invade in Afghanistan they are succeed a little bit because they were in Afghanistan for several years and kingship /regime was going on and the king was also afghan Ameer habibullah khan he tried many times to get independence from great British but he failed after him his son become a king of Afghanistan who was Ghazi amanullah khan he was king of Afghanistan and he controlled the country he was against British

and British rule in Afghanistan finally he could to get independence from British and he reduced or destroyed British rule in Afghanistan after few years British has anger to ghazi amanullah khan and they tried to take back Afghanistan again or they tried to eradicate the kings rule and his government in Afghanistan so they invest on religious party or mullah and they spread the idea that king is non-Muslim and he leaved his religion and now he went to the people of Afghanistan also should be on his mind so people become against king and king lift the country and he went to Italia after that many kings are came but the last one was zahir shah son of nadir shah he was the last king of Afghanistan he was the cousin of king ghazi amanullah khan and his father was also king so after a cold or white codetta his cousin got the power and he became the first president of Afghanistan and he brought presidential system in the country he was Sardar dauod khan the year was 1973 he was the first president during history after sardar dauod khan the history of Afghanistan is full of war and for 45 years there was war during dauod khan regime changed and after that the regime was presidential many president came and went till Taliban regime during this 25 years all regime and presidential periods was in war every on tried to get power and become president and every one codetta on each other while in 1995 Taliban got the power immediately they changed the regime and the new regime was Islamic emirates of Afghanistan, they consume the constitution of Afghanistan and they make their own constitution on their government there was no corruption because they were fundamentalists but the only problem was that they were against women rule in society and they didn't accepted democracy and their government was also non by Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and united Arab emirates their governmental period was just only for 5 years after 9/11 the invasion of united states of America they were in war and united was against them because they were think that they are supported by Osama bin laden who was the founder of al-Qaida group and who support al-Qaida fundamentalists group and who did the 9/11 event so Hamid Karzai become the president of Afghanistan and Taliban get outed they lose the power and government Hamid Karzai was the president of Afghanistan for 14 years the corruption was in high level during his presidential periods because he was not strike on decisions and he was very friendly with ministers and powerful people in the country that was the main reason that corruption was very high and people didn't get benefit he was president till 2014 after him Dr Ashraf ghani become the president who the second reflective person of the world at first he was also against corruption and he told in his every speech that my only mission is economic and destroying of corruption but everything was opposite and failed in his both ways the corruption become more high and economic is equal to zero the poverty become very high most people are jobless and internal security is also increased in his presidential periods and the only reason behind these everything is just corruption if we reduce corruption everything will be going on right way in my this paper I concluded all these things which is related to corruption.

Corruption

Corruption is the basic none of justice, corruption is the misuses of public or natural resources of society power by someone for individual interest and benefits, Corruption is a form of dishonesty or criminal offense undertaken by a person or organization entrusted with a position of authority, to acquire illicit benefit or abuse power for one's private gain. While corruption become natural and common it is disease in all the country even not only our country but all the world,

Corruption effects the growth or developing of the country in all aspects such as economically, socially, and politically poor people are becoming poorer and rich people are becoming richer day by day because poor people couldn't find a chance to become in a good and high position the all ways are closed by corruptions and public and natural resources are in hand of politician and richer people of society and those are related with each other they have strong relations due to their corruptions.

And we can say corruption is the gun or poison which can slowly kills the constitution, the society and the developing nation which can develop and want to improve and become important in society but corruption make his way closed and making problems for him or her.

In other word we can say corruption is one of the biggest challenge faced in the contemporary modern word which can easily or clearly shows bad and good government. Corruption has many types but the factors which drive corruption wheel is mishandling of policy which able people are not getting chances.

Corruption is prevalent in every field of life such as hospital, education, sport, jobs and governmental offices etc.... these everything's are become business and source of earning money in the wrong and prohibited way and will pay for doing right thing in a society,

Effects of Corruption

It has many different shapes as well as many various effects, both on the economy and the society at large. Among the most common causes of corruption are the political and economic environment, professional ethics and morality and.

Corruption erodes the trust we have in the public sector to act in our best interests. It also wastes our taxes or rates that have been earmarked for important community projects meaning we have to put up with poor quality services or infrastructure, or we miss out altogether.

On the economic level, corruption leads to:

1. Delaying the development of economy, which affects the short and long term goals of development plans.

2. Wasting of the State's resources, which avoids their optimal use.
3. Shutting out local and foreign investment due to the lack of reasons.
4. Ruining the just distribution of resources, weakening the economy, and increasing the gap between the rich and poor.
5. Weakening the State's income due to customs smuggling and tax fees evasion by revenue of fraud and influence.
6. Misusing public expenditure in large missions, which prevents key sectors (such as health, education, and public services) from benefiting from these resources.
7. Hindering good public investment and weakening the infrastructure due to bribes paid for substandard specifications.

On the political level, corruption leads to:

1. Undermining the government's role in effecting the State's public policy and development plans.
2. Spreading mistrust in the rule of law and State's institutions.
3. Weakening democratic reform which damages political stability.
4. Depriving the right people from holding high positions, which increases hatred and affects cooperation with State's institutions.
5. Undermining the monitoring of public and private sectors' activities.

On the social level, corruption leads to:

1. The collapse of social structure and the spread of hatred among society's classes due to injustice and inequality.
2. Undermining national security and the social ladder, directly or indirectly, due to corruption's economic and political effects.

Causes of corruption

There are various causes of corruption but the most important are:

1. The main cause of corruption is greed for money the thirst of earning more money in less time and people are become corrupt.
2. Most of the people bribe the officials to get bribe and doing their work quick
3. The low salary is also cause because the governmental employees salary is less and their necessity are not completed and also they are comparing with private sector and they are find wrong way of earning more money so in this case they are get bribe
4. Many corrupt politicians are using black money which they found in wrong way so they are giving bribe to someone to make that white and case clear.
5. Lack of good control some officials of anti-corruption agencies get tempted towards illegal commission and they leaved corrupt people without any penalty or punishment
6. And the most important causes of corruption are illiteracy, poverty, and wrong economic policy of government.
7. Lack of social and economic justice are also causes of corruption.

Types of corruption

1. Bribery.
2. Embezzlement, theft and fraud.
3. blackmail.
4. Influence peddling.
5. Political corruption
6. Favoritism, nepotism and clientelism

1. Bribery

Bribery is the act of giving money, goods, gifts or other form of recompense to some one or for a person who is work in an official of governmental sector for doing some illegal work or for individual or self-profit the giver gain the self-interest on that things for which he she gave the bribery.

2. Embezzlement, theft and fraud.

Embezzlement is the act of withholding assets for the purpose of conversion of assets by one and more persons to whom assets are entrusted.

3. **blackmail.**

Blackmail is threatening another person to gain something of value or to doing something illegal works

Blackmail encompasses a much broader set of potential criminal activity because the act of blackmail refers to the threat.

Blackmail occurs when one person threatens to reveal private information about someone.

4. **Influence peddling priority of relations then qualifications**

Influence peddling is a type of corruption in which people use their connections with governments to gain favours or preferential treatment for a third party usually in return of money.

5. **Political corruption**

Political corruption is the use of powers by governmental officials for illegitimate private gain,

Political corruption is the abuse of public power, office, or resources by elected government officials for personal gain,

an illegal act by office holders constitutes political corruptions only if the

act is directly related to their official duties.

6. **Favouritism, nepotism and clientelism**

Favouritism is the unfair favouring of one person or group at the expense of another, who is able and have the rights of some legal work or some governmental officials but by his/her place the person of favouritism who is favourite of a person who can make the facilities for give them job opportunity he/ she is coming by place of entitled people **nepotism** nepotism is the act of favouring and supporting the ones in family or

relatives and friends using own power and influence unfairly

clientelism clientelism refers to strategic transfer made by political parties and government, the poor and disadvantage groups and people as means of securing their votes and in effort to consolidate political power.

Corrupted administrations/bureaucracies

Administrative corruption is a problem with which all world countries have been grappling to a larger or lesser extent However, its type, depth and scale differ from one country to another just as its effects are different depending on the type of political and economic structure and the level of a nation's development. Anyway, corrupt leads to decadence, pits the policies of a government against a nation, squanders national resources and reduces the efficiency of governments in running the country's affairs. This erodes people's trust in government and non-government organizations and increases indifference and inefficiency in society. Corruption undermines beliefs and moral values in the society, increases costs of implementing projects and hampers the growth of competitiveness. Nowadays, administrative and financial corruption poses a challenge to the international community. Governments around the world are well aware that the corruption is highly detrimental and knows no limits.

Administrative corruption is a phenomenon that in the modern world acts as a major obstacle in the way of social development. Administrative corruption can irreparably damage the development process of a nation. The role of different factors in breeding corruption has given the phenomenon a complicated nature. As a result, many of the government programs to fight corruption have failed. Therefore, administrative corruption has not been eradicated to date despite numerous reform programs and rules which have been implemented to combat the problem.

The impact of corruptions on living standard of the people

According to corruption as we know and have an idea about that corruption makes very big disasters in people life because able and entitled people are not giving any chance of working in some governmental offices and if they want to have job and even they had ability and they are entitled for that position but they should pay for that they should use illegal way for legal work that's the reason that society lose their beliefs on government and country going to back they can't progress well because on the good and high position those peoples are working which are even don't know the rule of that offices,

Corruption reduces the effectiveness of public investments and the infrastructure of a country Corruption is like a disease for economy of a country, not only does it holds economy from reaching new heights but also prevents the country's development corruption is one of the biggest challenged face all the world and it has spread its roots so deep in the society that has become difficult to get rid of it.

Nowadays it is seen that people pay lacs of rupees to higher officials to get government job, because of this way many deserving candidates remain jobless

In order to stop corruption, we all need to work together and in this direction we must not give bribe to any one for doing some legal work or if someone want and they called for bribe we should complain against them to authority and in other case even we must not take bribe also even someone giving us we should prohibit he/she.

Conclusion

Corruption does not depend on what is private and government, it is completely depending on individual interest but by privatization we can reduce or destroy corruption So corruption is an illegal thing or work that we couldn't do because without corruption we can be a good generation for our country and then we can make our country clear from corruptions and make our country better. Corruption undermines beliefs and moral values in the society, increases costs of implementing projects and hampers the growth of competitiveness. Nowadays, administrative and financial corruption poses a challenge to the international community. Governments around the world are well aware that the corruption is highly detrimental and knows no limits.

It has many different shapes as well as many various effects, both on the economy and the society at large. Among the most common causes of corruption are the political and economic environment, professional ethics and morality and.

Corruption erodes the trust we have in the public sector to act in our best interests. It also wastes our taxes or rates that have been earmarked for important community projects meaning we have to put up with poor quality services or infrastructure, or we miss out altogether.

Corruption effects the growth or developing of the country in all aspects such as economically, socially, and politically poor people are becoming poorer and rich people are becoming richer day by day because poor people couldn't find a chance to become in a good and high position the all ways are closed by corruptions and public and natural resources are in hand of politician and richer people of society and those are related with each other they have strong relations due to their corruptions.

Corruption reduces the effectiveness of public investments and the infrastructure of a country Corruption is like a disease for economy of a country, not only does it holds economy from reaching new heights but also prevents the country's development corruption is one of the biggest challenged face all the world and it has spread its roots so deep in the society that has become difficult to get rid of it. In order to stop corruption, we all need to work together and in this direction we must not give bribe to any one for doing some legal work or if someone want and they called for bribe we should complain against them to authority and in other case even we must not take bribe also even someone giving us we should prohibit he/she. Because even this is our responsibility equivalent them.

We should give importance to value based life not money based life, it is true that we need more money in life for daily necessity of life and for good life and supporting family but we should use the legal way for gaining of money and we should not take bribe because the person who is giving that's his/her right and that's maybe their position and they will be able or right for gaining that work which is belongs to us because they are entitled for that position which they applied.

References

1. Abdel Salam, Mohamed (2017). *Applying Civil Law to Curb Corruption: A tool for Civil Society and Individuals*. Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2. Asia Development Bank and Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (2014). *Fighting Corruption and Building Trust. Conference conclusions of the 8th Regional Anti-Corruption Conference of the ABD/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific*, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 3-4 September 2014. Paris.
3. Audit chain (2018). *Decentralized Continuous Audit & Reporting Protocol Ecosystem*. Zug, Switzerland.
4. Australia, Government of New South Wales, Independent Commission Against Corruption (2019). *Detecting corrupt conduct*. Sydney.
5. Avis Eric, Claudio Ferraz, and Frederico Finan (2018). Do Government Audits Reduce Corruption? Estimating the Impacts of Exposing Corrupt Politicians. *Journal of Political Economy*, vol 126, no. 5, pp. 1912-1964.
6. Banisar, David (2006). *Freedom of Information Around the World: A Global Survey of Access to Government Information Laws*. Privacy International.
7. Carozza, Dick (2008). Dixon's quiet hero. *Fraud Magazine*, November.
8. Costa, Samia (2013). Do Freedom of Information Laws Decrease Corruption? *The Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, vol. 29, issue 6 (December), pp. 1317-1343.
9. International Organization for Standardization (2016). *ISO 37001: Anti-bribery management systems - Requirements with Guidance for use*.
10. Jeppesen, Kim K. (2018). The role of auditing in the fight against corruption. *The British Accounting Review* (June).
11. Kelmor, Kimberli Morris (2016). Legal formulations of a human right to information: Defining a global consensus. *Journal of Information Ethics*, vol. 25, no. 1 (Spring), pp.101-113.
12. Kesselheim, Aaron S., David M. Studdert, and Michelle M. Mello (2013). Whistle-Blowers' Experiences in Fraud Litigation against Pharmaceutical Companies, *The New England Journal of Medicine* (May), pp. 362.
13. Kiyono, Kenichi (2013). *Best Practices For Investigation of Corruption*, United Nations Asia and Far East Institute.
14. Kotlyar Dmytro, and Laura Pop (2016). Asset Declarations: A Threat to Privacy or a Powerful Anti-Corruption Tool? *The World Bank*, 26 September.
15. Lichblau, Eric, and Carter Dougherty (2008). Siemens to Pay \$1.34 Billion in Fines. *The New York Times*, 15 December.

16. Lindstedt Catherine and Daniel Naurin (2010). Transparency is Not Enough: Making Transparency Effective in Reducing Corruption. *International Political Review* (June).
17. McDermott, Kevin (2012). Big Theft, Little City: Dixon's former comptroller Accused of Stealing \$53 Million. *NPR Illinois*, 1 November.
18. Michael James, Cyprian Blamires, Catherine Pease-Watkin, eds. (1999). *The Collected Works of Jeremy Bentham: Political Tactics*. Oxford University Press.
19. Nad, Veronika (2018). *Why should the European Union protect whistleblowers?* Blueprint for Free Speech.
20. Near, Janet P., and Marcia P. Miceli (1985). Organizational Dissidence: The Case of Whistle-Blowing. *Journal of Business Ethics*, vol. 4, no. 1 (February), pp. 1-16.
21. Nguyen, Huong Thu (2016). *Vietnam: The M-Score*. The Hague, The Netherlands: Oxfam Novib.
22. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2018). *The Role of the Media and Investigative Journalism in Combating Corruption*. Paris
23. Park Heungsik, Brita Bjørkelo, and John Blenkinsopp (2018). External Whistleblowers' Experiences of Workplace Bullying by Superiors and Colleagues. *Journal of Business Ethics* (June), pp. 1-11.
24. Rehg, Michael, and others (2008). Antecedents and Outcomes of Retaliation Against Whistleblowers: Gender Differences and Power Relationships. *Organization Science*, vol.19, no. 2 (April).
25. Stapenhurst, Rick, and Kpundeh Sahr J., eds. (1999). *Curbing Corruption Toward a Model for Building National Integrity. EDI Development Studies*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.
26. Venard, Bertrand (2018). Lessons from the massive Siemens corruption scandal one decade later. *The Conversation*, 13 December.

