

# CORRUPTION



- ❑ Definition.
- ❑ Examples of corruption in Uganda.
- ❑ Forms of corruption.
- ❑ Causes.
- ❑ Effects.
- ❑ Possible Solutions.
- ❑ Sample question.

# DEFINITION



## Corruption:

Is the act of engaging in dishonest practices such as giving and accepting bribes, embezzlement of public funds, nepotism , favouritism ,sexual harassment...by people holding offices.

It is also the wicked and unlawful practice or conduct by a public official or private individual done in scandalous violation of existing rules, procedures and social norms, for the realization of personal gain.

# Cont...

- According to world bank , it is defined as an abuse of a public or private office for personal gain.
- It refers to the conduct or practice by a public official or private individual done in violation of the existing rules and produced for the realization of personal or group interests.
- It also refers to dishonestly using one's position or power to her/his advantage especially for monetary gain.

# EXAMPLES OF CORRUPTION IN UGANDA.

- ❑ Ugandans perceive their country to be corrupt, becoming more corrupt, and government does not do a good job in fighting corruption.
- ❑ One in three Africans believe there is endemic corruption in politics in their country.
- ❑ Thirty percent of people had to pay a bribe to access a public service in the year 2019.
- ❑ Some officials from the Ministry of Health were implicated in 2007 for misappropriating the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) funds.

# Cont....



- Uganda is ranked 145 out of 180 countries surveyed on perceptions of public sector corruption for the year 2020.
- In April 2020, top Ugandan officials from OPM were arrested in the COVID-19 purchasing scandal. They inflated COVID-19 relief food prices. They were arrested for causing government losses in excess of \$528.000.

# Cont...

- Three Ugandan Public Service Ministry officials were sentenced in 2016 to a total of 22 years in prison for stealing more than 88 billion Ugandan shillings of public funds through the payment of pensions to thousands of 'ghosts.' (OPM Pension scam)
- Some ministers were implicated for the disappearance of unspecified amounts of money for budget support popularly known as CHOGM scam. (Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting)

# FORMS OF CORRUPTION

- Abuse of office
- Fraud and embezzlement
- Paying for goods/services
- Demanding commission/kickbacks/handouts on work done
- False declarations of assets, imports and exports.
- Nepotism/ tribalism
- Patronage (use of big or tall relatives in high offices)
- Bribery

# Cont....

- Disappearance or mutilation of official records to destroy evidence.
- Perpetual absenteeism from work without just cause.
- Tax evasion
- Paying salaries to non-existent workers known as ghost employees
- Malpractice e.g. rigging, intimidation, violence e.t.c.
- Political manipulation



# CAUSES OF CORRUPTION

- Payment of low wages/salaries to worker.
- Bureaucracy.
- Income inequality.
- Job insecurity.
- Greed.
- Conflict of interest in the police and judiciary.
- Lack of transparency and accountability.
- Weak administration control.
- Existence of extended family syndrome.
- Influence peddling.

# Cont.....

- Weak or non-existent laws or policies
- Moral decadence
- Unprecedented political instability
- Massive illiteracy
- Massive unemployment
- Desire to get rich quickly
- Poverty
- Delayed payment of workers' salaries and wages
- Lack of corruption exposures
- Weak institutions
- Lack of patriotism

# EFFECTS OF CORRUPTION

- ❑ Increase poverty among the disadvantaged groups such as the youth, women, disabled, etc.
- ❑ Demoralises committed public servants and this affects production.
- ❑ Increased brain-drain
- ❑ Widespread unemployment problem
- ❑ Leads to endless fatal accidents and loss of lives / shoddy work.

# Cont.....



- ❑ Undermines political and economic stability of a country.
- ❑ Leads to under utilisation of national resources which hinders economic growth and development.
- ❑ Leads to unequal distributions of income and wealth.
- ❑ Poor service delivery.
- ❑ Bad leaders get elected into office.

# Cont...

---

- ❑ Hurts the livelihood of the poor.
- ❑ Robs the government of resources meant for vital development programmes.
- ❑ Increases dependency of foreign aid since domestic revenue is embezzled by corrupt leaders.
- ❑ Leads to the breakdown of the economy through decrease in the industry, agriculture etc.

# Cont.....

- ❑ It erodes morals and cultural values such as respect, dignity, integrity, ethics etc.
- ❑ It may lead to political instabilities as some people take up arms to fight corrupt regime, to share the national cake.
- ❑ Scares honest local and foreign investors
- ❑ Leads to diversion and wastage of scarce resources.
- ❑ Losing faith in the electoral process.

# Cont.....

- ❑ Leads to inefficiency, wastage and poor performance of public enterprises.
- ❑ Leads to low and delayed salaries for public servants.
- ❑ Has led to establishment of institutions and commissions to fight such as IGG, PAC, AG etc.
- ❑ Loss of faith in Government.
- ❑ Hero-worshipping of thieves.

# Possible Solutions.

- Increase in salaries and wages of workers.
- Government and private sectors have done civic education to sensitise the masses.
- Some African government have established fully fledged ministries to deal with corruption.



## Cont.....

- Privatisation of public enterprises to eliminate inefficiency and wastage.
- Government has to established institutions and commissions to fight such as IGG, PAC, AG etc.
- Civil society organisation have mobilised and disseminated information against corruption to the masses.

## Cont.....

- ❑ Laws, policies and regulations have been instituted to deal with corrupt officers.
- ❑ Heavy punishments on public servants found guilty.
- ❑ Some African governments use international financial institutions to recovery money stolen by corrupt leaders and kept in foreign banks.

## Cont...

- ❑ Decentralisation of services to the districts and local councils to reduce bureaucracy (reduce red-tape).
- ❑ Condemnation of corruption as evil by the church accompanied by moral rehabilitation.
- ❑ Provision of democracy and good governance.
- ❑ Promotion of patriotism and nationalism.

# Cont...

- Rewarding/ recognising honesty and incorruptible citizens.
- Countries have put in place a leadership code of conduct.
- Programmes to eradicate poverty and equal distribution of income and wealth.
- Use of the press and the media to expose acts of corruption.

# SAMPLE QUESTIONS

How has corruption hindered the development of Uganda?

- ❖ Define corruption.
- ❖ Development.

## **HINDRANCES**

- Slows development because of lack of funds.
- Gives room to unbalanced development.
- Infrastructure is crippled.
- Incompetent gain employment leading to inefficiency.
- Donors normally withdraw their assistance.

# Cont...

- ❑ Creates demonstrations as the public is discontented e.g. walk to work.
- ❑ Kills the spirit of patriotism and nationalism among the public servants.
- ❑ Government struggles to implement its development programmes.
- ❑ Poor social service delivery e.g. lack of drugs in government hospitals.

**NB.** Refer to effects above for more hindrances.

END



**THANK YOU FOR LISTENING.  
GOD BLESS YOU!**