Corruption Vs Development

Nathalie Nuwayhed

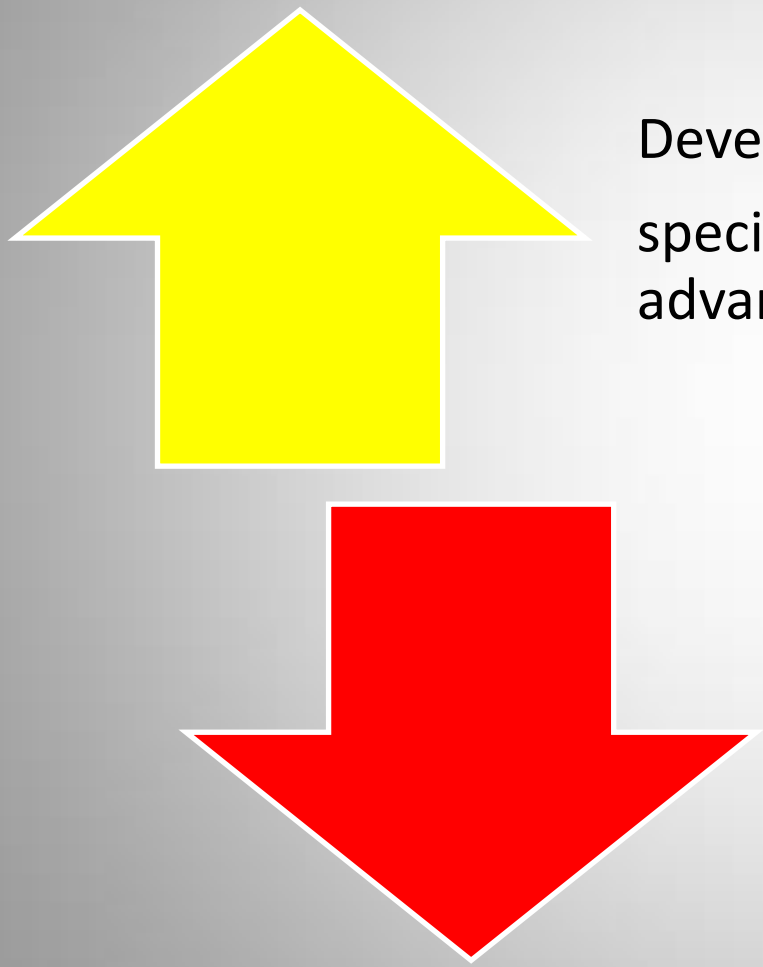
Karma Makki

Jana Ezzeddine

Corruption

- There is no single accepted definition for the term ‘corruption’ because what may seem corrupt in one society may not necessarily be perceived as such in another. Though there have been different attempts to define it, there is no precise, clear definition that can be applied to all forms, types and degrees.

Development and poverty



Development:

specified state of growth or advancement.

Poverty:

The state of being inferior

STAR TRIBUNE
SACK
IT LOST OUT TO 'CHANGE I CAN ROLL AROUND IN'
WHAT HAPPENED TO 'CHANGE WE CAN BELIEVE IN'?
PRIVATE
PUBLIC CAMPAIGN FINANCING

Consequences of corruption on development

The consequences of corruption have been found by various researchers, scholars, international organizations, etc. to be: numerous, diverse and devastating.

According to some international organizations: “The cost of corruption can be divided into four main categories: political, economic, social, and environmental.”

Corruption compromises the effectiveness of aid

- *Since 1945 loans have been offered to countries for aid from worldwide Banks including the* World Bank. Over *$200 billion have disappeared and had never reached the poor's hands.*

Corruption diverts expenditure away from health, education and the maintenance of infrastructure to high 'kickback' areas such as new construction and defence

- *Corruption hurts the society in general. But it hits the poor excessively since they are the one who are the most affected by the quality of the authority and state support to which they are reliant.*

Corruption creates incentives for investment in capital-intensive projects at the expense of labor-intensive industries,

- **which traditionally employ poorer people.**

100

Corruption acts like an extra tax in the economy that drives individuals underground to the shadow economy.

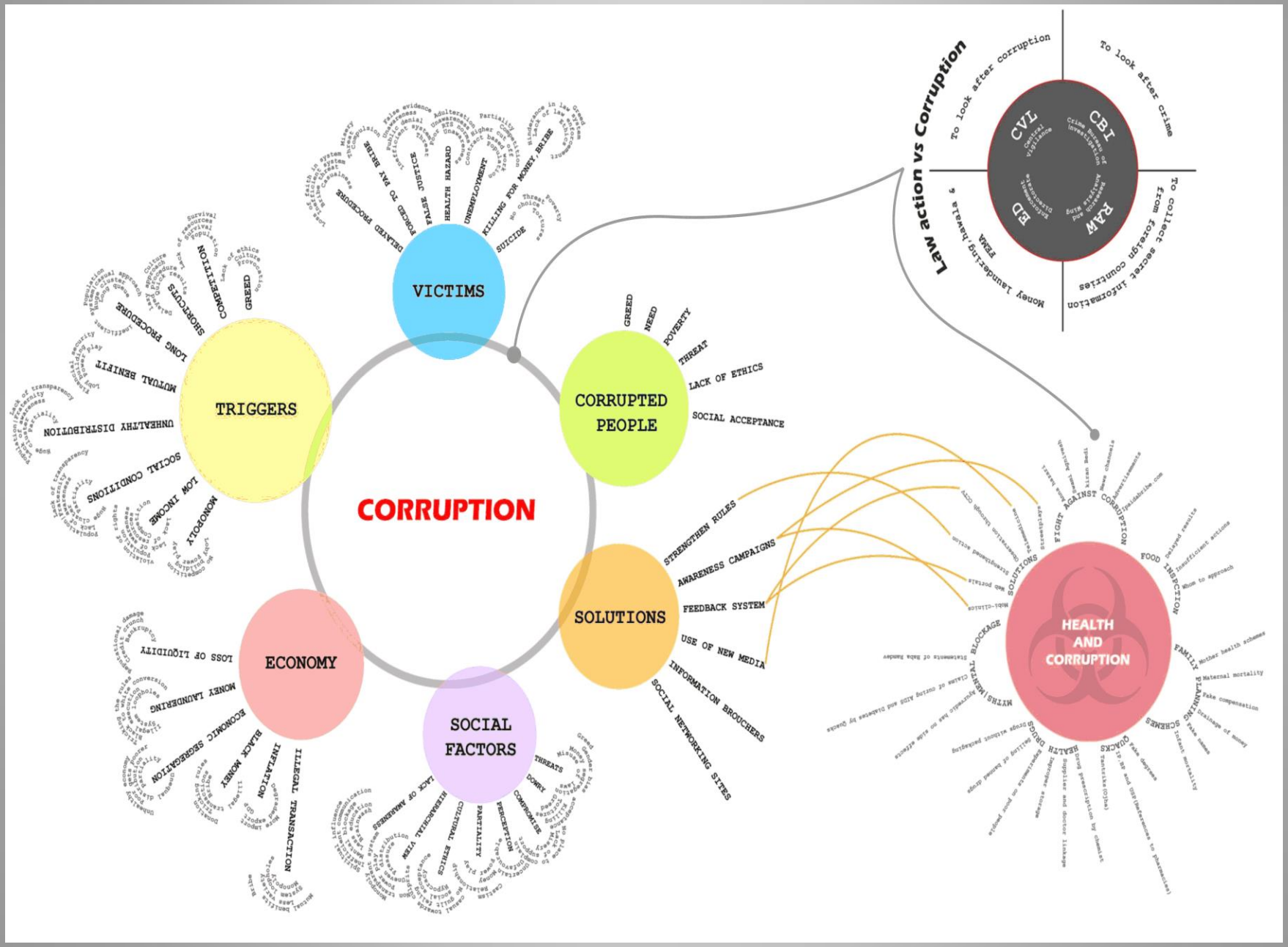
- Not only will the government loose the revenue from the tax collection they miss out on , , the official economy becomes smaller while the unofficial economy, where no official redistribution of wealth occurs, increases.

Corruption increases the cost of projects

- *Corruption can add between 20 per cent and 100 per cent to the procurement of government goods and services*
- Overpriced and poorly planned projects increase unsustainable nation debt. When countries cannot keep up with the debt repayments, cuts in public services fall disproportionately on poorer people.

Corruption deprives countries of finance for development

- The impacts of corruption on investment and economic growth are complex.
- Corrupt countries also have difficulty attracting business.
- corruption thus include a favoring of projects based on the potential for private gains rather than societal – or countrywide – gains.


CORRUPTION
VICTIMS
DELAYED PROCEDURE
FORCED TO PAY BRIBE
FALSE JUSTICE
HEALTH HAZARD
UNEMPLOYMENT
KILLING FOR MONEY, BRIBE
SUICIDE
TRIGGERS
COMPETITION
GREED
SHORTCUTS
LONG PROCEDURE
MUTUAL BENIFIT
UNHEALTHY DISTRIBUTION
SOCIAL CONDITIONS
LOW INCOME
MONOPOLY
CORRUPTED PEOPLE
GREED
NEED
POVERTY
THREAT
LACK OF ETHICS
SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE
SOLUTIONS
STRENGTHEN RULES
AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS
FEEDBACK SYSTEM
USE OF NEW MEDIA
INFORMATION BROUCHERS
SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES
ECONOMY
LOSS OF LIQUIDITY
MONEY LAUNDERING
ECONOMIC SEGREGATION
BLACK MONEY
INFLATION
ILLEGAL TRANSACTION
SOCIAL FACTORS
THREATS
DOWRY
COMPROMISE
PERCEPTION
PARTIALITY
CULTURAL ETHICS
HIERARCHIAL VIEW
LACK OF AWARENESS
Law action vs Corruption
To look after corruption
To look after crime
To collect secret information from foreign countries
Money laundering, hawala & FEMA
CVL
Central Vigilance
CBI
Crime Bureau of Investigation
RAW
Research and Analysis Wing
ED
Enforcement Directorate
HEALTH AND CORRUPTION
FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION
FOOD INSPECTION
FAMILY PLANNING SCHEMES
QUACKS
HEALTH DRUGS
MYTHS/MENTAL BLOCKAGE
SOLUTIONS

Corruption

Political legitimacy is absent for corrupted governments. this is due to them misusing their entrusted powers for private gains.

the government loses the trust of the people This can in turn produce an increasingly harder political and social environment in the country.

An evil spiral evolves where developing into a less corrupted society becomes increasingly difficult.

When a few, but authoritative group use their supremacy, which is entrusted to them for the intention of distributing resources throughout the country, to increase their private gains, the meager – the general population –become even more poor.

Inequality increases throughout the country

THE RICH GET RICHER, BUT WHAT DO THE POOR GET ?
DEMOCRACY!
FINANCE

In a corrupted system, money is channeled through to the sectors, industries or positions, where the corrupted elite or certain officials see large potential private gains.

Financial incentives may cause talented or educated people to engage in rent seeking activities rather than in productive work. Talent will thus be misallocated based on where the highest rents can be obtained.

THANKS FOR
YOUR VOTE
PETROL

SEE NO EVIL **HEAR NO EVIL** **SPEAK NO EVIL**

Bibliography:

- http://pure.au.dk/portal-asb-student/files/45295903/The_Effect_of_Corruption_on_Growth.pdf
- http://www.controlbae.org.uk/background/economic_development.php
- http://www.transparency.org.uk/corruption/statistics-and-quotes/cost-for-developing-countries