

Administrative Corruption in Afghanistan and its Solutions

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

As corruption is result of various factors, its result and consequences are also widespread in the community. Corruption as a major challenge has severely damaged Afghanistan. Corruption has challenged political – economical stability and social connectivity and also economic growth of the country. Existence and continuation of corruption has caused decreased in social prestige and prestige of administrative system, legality crises, lack of respect and trust to the governmental and administrative institutions and has also brought distance between government and people. Continuity of corruption in the community has more strengthened wealthy people which as a result the loss being tolerated by poor people. In addition, violation risk in administration, damages to the process of expansion of human resources, weakness of internal control and strengthen of external control in Administration, weakness of moral values and creation of negative values in the administration body of the country, preference of individual interest to the public interest, and decreases in quality of works are results of corruption. When corruption is expanded and tolerated, a special moral atmosphere will be created in which violation of primary moral principals will be considered accepted culture. On the other hand possibility of misusing administration authorities (in the context of law) and achieving personal privileges and interests will make the occasion that administrative officials will feel secure from any kind of punishment and become confident that having money and relations with powerful groups will deliver them from punishment under the laws. Impacts and outcome of this feel of immunity will be decrease in respect to the Constitution, decrease in sound opportunity for improvement of individuals, association and organizations and finally decrease in community development, stopping of development and end of devolvement process in the country.

Therefore from a long time ago with existence of administrative reform programs and battle against corruption which lots of attempt has been done still the problem of corruption has not been solved. The question which is raised here is why? The reason is not lack of laws, because it is clear that specifically on the issue of administrative and financial affairs to prevent misuse of incomes and resources of the government, offices and procedures of monitoring and control are a lot that even sometimes causes lag in conducting the programs. Still corruption and misuses are a major part administrative system. So we shall search the main reasons of corruption in other factors. Cultural, social, economical, political and administrative factors are counted major factors of corruption.

However most of Afghan people consider corruption a bad and illegal phenomenon and always emphasize on battle against it, still expansion of corruption in the community has closed the way of national and social developments and has put a huge expenditure on the country and people. A major expenditure is increase of distance between wealthy and poor social classes which the result can be lack of social justice. Based on the findings of the above research most of people consider poverty, as major factors of corruption and this has decreased ability of the state to bring stability in the system.

Up to date various plans have been created and conducted to battle with corruption, but with a small amount of success, in some parts the unsuccessfulness of these programs are as follows: 1. Involved people in corruption are not being punished; 2. Presence of corrupted administrative officials in those

parts of political and administration structure that should battle against corruption; 3. Benefit of administrative officials and powerful economic groups in presence of corruption and distribution of incomes for these officials and groups; 4. discontinuity and disorganized programs and monitoring of governmental institutions related to battle with corruption; 5. Emphasize on punishment of offenders instead of emphasize on ways and procedures to avoid corruption.

Therefore, we can say that: long term new bureaucracy experience of Afghanistan shows that short and disorganized actions and considering bureaucracy just based on theory without evaluation of analysis of sociology structure of administration, cannot destroy corruption and damaged system of administration the only way to improve administrative system in Afghanistan is basic reforms in existence administrative system of Afghanistan.

Recommendations

Considering the findings of this research, some recommendations are presented that could decrease corruption and ensure a stable and free of corruption government. In a situation that state is unable to provide a comprehensive and general program to cover political, economical and security aspects, it is responsibility of community elites and research institutions to prevent corruption and decrease distrust of people on the government by providing a political, economical and social strategy. It is also duty of international community and supporter of reform to work together and lead afghan community toward democracy considering values of belief, and valued social costumes and provides more support for the government to be reformed. It is to be mentioned that until existed corruption in the structure of government is not reformed and until professionals and elites are not solving problems and gain trust of people, challenge of corruption will be remained:

1. War creates corruption. During the war police and security forces who are responsible to detect corruption, are busy with war so crime detection and arrest of criminals are not done accurately. On the other during war a big amount of government's budget is being spent on weapon and war expenses. However this money can be used for prosperity of people and employees of government so by end of the war a major factor of corruption which is bribery and embezzlement can be removed.
2. Increase in salary of employees can be used as a deterrent factor and prevent employees from corruption.
3. Since social, political and economical conditions are different from one community to others, for example condition and ground for reform are different in liberal and communist states compared to Islamic states therefore it is essential to find an applicable model for administrative reform in Afghanistan considering its condition.
4. Public awareness programs for people and public administration staff through media, judicial and justice institutions and public administration, can also be a solution.
5. Hiring educated, experienced and honest people without political consideration by leading officials in varicose positions of the administration is also effective on prevention of corruption.
6. Administration capacity building to organize public services in all levels of administration will also be helpful to prevent corruption.

7. Produce and cultivation of narcotics are creating corruption, by preventing cultivation and production of narcotics a factor of corruption will be removed.
8. Increase in duty supervision, control and reporting in all sections of administration up to high ranking officials, can be another solution to remove corruption.
9. To cope with corruption in Afghanistan, national impetus is necessary (by government and public), until people and government are not working together to prevent corruption, corruption will not be removed.
10. Transparency in administration is highly required, work of all institutions should be supervised by High Office of Oversight & Anti Corruption on a monthly basis and appropriate actions should be taken.
11. Existence of law and offices of anti corruption are not enough, laws should be implemented so all employees believe that if they commit corruption, they will be punished.
12. Indeed most of employees have low salaries that are not enough for their accommodation, therefore most of them are being involved in bribe and corruption, to decrease corruption in governmental institutions, they should be paid a salary that could cover their basic needs.