

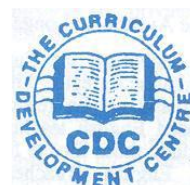


Republic of Zambia

GOVERNANCE AND CORRUPTION



**SUPPLEMENTARY BOOK FOR JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL
(GRADES 8 - 9)**



Curriculum Development Centre

© Anti-Corruption Commission – Zambia, 2015

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted by electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or other means without the prior permission of the Anti-Corruption Commission – Zambia. Use for educational purposes only is permitted provided the source is acknowledged but no such use may be made for resale or other commercial purposes.

CONTENTS	PAGE
PREFACE	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
INTRODUCTION.....	vi
 Chapter 1: Corruption	1
Meaning of corruption	1
Types of corruption	3
Causes of corruption	4
Effects of corruption	4
 Chapter 2: Role of government arms in fighting corruption	8
Role of the Legislature	8
Role of the Executive	9
Role of the Judiciary	11
 Chapter 3: Role of the public in fighting corruption	13
Role of individuals	13
Role of young people in fighting corruption	14
Role of Community Groups and Civil Society Organisations	15
 Chapter 4: Social values and the fight against corruption	16
The relationship between corruption and social values	16
Religious teachings on corruption	17
Importance of upholding social values	19

Chapter 5: Corruption and Economic Development	22
Corruption as misuse of national wealth	22
Corruption and the budget	22
Corruption and Business	23
 Chapter 6: Corruption and Good Governance.....	25
Honest leadership	25
Respect for Human Rights	25
Transparency and Accountability	26
Benefits of a corruption-free society.....	26
 Glossary.....	29

PREFACE

The Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education officially started using the revised school curriculum in January 2014. This followed a long review process which also involved consultations with many stakeholders including the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC). It is expected that the revised school curriculum will equip the learners with necessary skills, knowledge and values that shall enable them make meaningful contributions to national development.

One of the important aspects of the revised school curriculum is the inclusion of anti-corruption topics from grades One (1) to Twelve (12). This inclusion will enable learners understand, among others, what corruption is, its causes, effects and the role of every person in the fight against corruption.

In view of the anti-corruption topics that are in the school curriculum, the Anti-Corruption Commission in collaboration with the Curriculum Development Centre has developed this supplementary book. The book is particularly meant to support anti-corruption topics in subjects that relate to the way we live in our social settings and the way we conduct ourselves.

The Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education and the Anti-Corruption Commission hope the book will be helpful in the learners' studies and in their careers in future.



Mrs. Rosewin M. Wandu

Director - General

ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION - ZAMBIA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This supplementary book is a result of efforts by several people who have worked hard both individually and collectively to produce it.

The ACC appreciates the contribution of reference materials by governance institutions, among them Transparency International, Governance Secretariat, Electoral Commission of Zambia and other Anti-Corruption Agencies in the region and globally.

Gratitude goes to the Government of the Republic of Zambia and Cooperating partners mainly the Department for International Development (DFID) for the financial support towards the compilation and printing of this publication.

Special tribute is made to the task team comprising officers from the Curriculum Development Centre (CDC), the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) and the Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education who compiled the supplementary book.

The following individuals took part in the compilation of this publication:

Dorothy Hadunka Cheelo Anti-Corruption Commission
Queen Kashimbo Chibwe.....Anti-Corruption Commission
Trinity Haambokoma Anti-Corruption Commission
Leo Mwila Anti-Corruption Commission
Beatrice Mboozu Hamwiinga..... Curriculum Development Centre
Nawa Mushiba Curriculum Development Centre
Bubbile Luhana Ikowa Kafue Day Secondary School
Christopher Chitumbo Kamulanga Secondary School

INTRODUCTION

Corruption is one of the challenges in Zambia and many countries around the world. It is a crime that can destroy individuals, communities and entire countries. Corruption, which happens in many ways and takes several forms, is mainly caused by greed and dishonesty. The beginning point is usually when people start looking only at themselves and their own interests above anyone else's. The results are very dangerous and include increased poverty, poor quality of services offered to the public, enlarging the gap between the rich and the poor, reduced standards of goods, compromised rule of law and under development. Once someone starts getting bribes or engaging in corruption, it becomes a habit and they grow up as a dishonest person.

In order to avoid the above situation, learners must start training themselves at an early age to be selfless and honest. They should also learn to respect other people and property which belongs either to the government or other people. In addition, it is important for learners to work hard and comply with rules that are given to them at school and at home since this would be the beginning of a corruption-free life.

There are several benefits when a country has very low levels of corruption. These include better social services since people will not have to pay extra money to receive services. Improved public service delivery can also happen because money which government releases will be reaching its intended beneficiaries. Reducing corruption can encourage people to follow the laws, rules and procedures hence promoting fairness in society. Further benefits include increased enjoyment of human rights which are important for all people to live happily together. Ultimately, a corruption-free country can make available more goods and services to its citizens and other people who visit and stay in the country.

CHAPTER ONE

CORRUPTION

Meaning of Corruption

Corruption is generally known as giving something of value to someone in return for a favour.

The main law that is used to fight corruption in Zambia, the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012, gives a detailed definition of corruption. According to this law, corruption is defined in four major ways, namely: bribery, unlawful handling of public property, abuse of public office and being in possession of unexplained property by public officers. Each of these definitions is very important and must be well understood.

Bribery

Bribery is the act of **requesting, giving, promising, receiving or accepting** of something of value in return for a favour. An example of bribery that can take place in a school is where a prefect asks a learner whose name was written down for punishment to give him or her a personal text book so that the he or she can remove the name from the punishment list. Another example could be a teacher asking for money from a learner so that the teacher can show the learner a test or examination paper before the test or examination date.



Giving money in exchange for a favour

There are many other examples that can be given here but bribery always involves two parties – one that promises or gives and one that accepts or receives something of value in order to provide a favour. Money is what is commonly used but other things of value can also be given such as chickens, books, food and even sexual favours. The person who promises or gives and the one who accepts or receives both commit an offence.

Unlawful handling of Public Property

This is where a person takes away, sells or gives another person's property which belongs to the government without following rules. This property may be in form of computers, books, motor vehicles, buildings, medicines, food or money which belongs to a government organization such as an office, school or hospital. Therefore, if any of this property is taken away from a government organization for a short time or forever by anyone without following rules, then it becomes corruption. For example, a person who takes away a computer from the Council using a forged letter which indicates that a senior official from the Provincial Administration is asking for it commits the offence of corruption. But if someone asks and is given permission to use a government bus at a funeral of his or her brother, this is not corruption.

Abuse of Public Office for Personal Gain

Abuse or misuse of public office for personal gain is corruption. This is the kind of corruption where a person who works in a government organization does anything that he or she is not allowed to do in that office. For example, any person who works for a government hospital is not allowed to sell medicines in his or her office or take medicines to personal drug stores. Therefore, it is corruption if anyone does this. Similarly, it is also corruption if any member of staff at a government office uses a government bus to ferry people and keep the money made for oneself or for sharing with another member of staff.

Possession of Unexplained Property by Public Officer

A public officer who is in possession of unexplained property commits an offence. This type of corruption occurs where a person who works for a government organization has property which is beyond their past and present income. Additionally, it is corruption when a person who works for a government organization is living beyond their past and present income. The most important thing is that someone must give a reasonable explanation for having the property that he or she has or for maintaining a particular living standard. For example, a school leaver starts working for a government department today and is in six months' time known to be in possession of two cars and a house. That person will be regarded to be corrupt if he or she fails to give a reasonable explanation on how he or she got that property. However, if the person gives a reasonable explanation and produces documents to support how the property was acquired, then it is not corruption. For example, he or she could have inherited some property or running a legal business.

Types of Corruption

There are three types of corruption, namely: petty, grand and political or electoral corruption. These types of corruption are discussed below:

Petty Corruption: This type of corruption involves exchange of small amounts of valuables in return for a favour. The valuables may be in cash or in kind. For example, one learner giving another learner K50 so that he or she can be shown answers in a test.

Grand Corruption: This type of corruption involves either exchange of large valuables for a favour or abuse of large valuables. For example, a person diverting a truck from a government school to his personal farm so that it can make money for him or her.

Political or Electoral Corruption: This type of corruption can involve either small or large amounts of valuables but always relates to political activities. For example, political party campaign teams buying voter's cards.

Causes of Corruption

There are many causes of corruption but the main ones are **greed and dishonesty**. One thing that is common among all corrupt people is that they are selfish and untruthful. Other causes of corruption can be categorized as social, economic and organizational as discussed in the following paragraphs.

Social causes: Social factors such as weak morals (bad behavior), weak religious teachings, poor leadership, poor parental guidance and lenient punishment to corruption offenders cause corruption.

Economic causes: Low income and wide income differences can make people use corrupt means to earn a living.

Organizational causes: These include difficult procedures to get services such as land, school places, national registration cards and medical services. Others are weak guidelines to officers who provide services, poor supervision, and too little guidance to members of the public on how to get services they need.

When looking at the causes of corruption, it is important to consider both what makes some people promise or give and what makes some people demand or get favours. By doing this, we can find better ways of fighting corruption.

Effects of Corruption

A clear understanding of the effects of corruption is what can make each person to do something to help fight it. Corruption negatively affects all people both directly and indirectly. Its dangerous effects are many and affect everyone.

The following are the effects of corruption:

Poor service delivery: Corruption directs resources that are meant for everyone into the pockets of a few greedy people resulting in poor provision of services. For example, corrupt people may take medicines from hospitals so that they start selling hence when

people get sick they will not find the medicines in the hospitals. Similarly, corrupt people can divert the money which is meant to buy books for learners thereby affecting the quality of education.

Weakening the rule of law: Corruption weakens the power of the law. For example, if someone who has stolen from another person is set free because of paying a bribe, that person will continue stealing.

Increasing inequality: Corruption increases the gap between the rich and the poor. This is because it can allow those with money to continue bribing others. For example, those that can afford to buy examination papers may continue passing even when they are not studying at school. In the end, such people will get jobs but fail to work well leading to poor service provision as discussed above.

Dissatisfaction: Corruption also leads to unhappiness among people. This is because no one will be happy to pay extra money for certain goods and services when one should not do so. This could happen when getting farming inputs and documents such as National Registration Cards (NRC) as well as driving licences. When too many people are unhappy due to corruption, it leads to social and political instability because people may end up demonstrating against the corrupt people.

Increasing the cost of doing business: Corruption increases the cost of doing business because of extra corrupt payments that have to be made in addition to what is required by law to obtain various services such as trading licences and permits. For example, one has to pay in order to register a company and if the officials are corrupt, the entrepreneur has to pay them extra money so that they can work on the application quickly.

Loss of investor confidence: Corruption scares away genuine investors. Genuine investors might be scared to start or continue doing business in a corrupt environment.

Lack of development: Corruption causes underdevelopment because money that is meant to improve people's lives is stolen by a few individuals. For example, if money that was meant for road construction is shared by some government officials and the officials from the construction company that was supposed to construct the road, that road will not get done. However, if it is done, it will not be strong enough to last for a long time. Similarly, if the money which is meant for construction of hospitals or schools is stolen the hospitals or schools will not be constructed.

Increasing poverty levels: Corruption diverts resources away from health, education and other services. The demand for bribes also prevents those in need of various services from receiving help hence increasing poverty levels.



Poor children

Exercise

1. What is corruption?
2. What common terms are used to refer to corruption in your local language?
3. Write brief notes on the following;
 - a. Bribery
 - b. Unlawful handling of public property

- c. Possession of unexplained property by public officers
 - d. Abuse or misuse of public office
4. What are the causes of corruption?

Activity

1. Invite a teacher of social studies in your school to explain what corruption is to your class.
2. Visit your community and find out what the causes of corruption are. Share your findings with your class.

CHAPTER TWO

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT ARMS IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION

Government comprises three arms, namely: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. These arms of government play different roles in the fight against corruption. This is because each arms of government has its own powers and limitations.

The Role of the Legislature

The legislature is the arm of government that makes laws. This arm of government is very important to the fight against corruption. Effective laws are important in the fight against corruption.

It was indicated in Chapter one that the main law that is used to fight corruption in Zambia is the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. This law was made by the legislature in the year 2012. It is a very important law because it provides definitions of corruption, gives powers and independence to the Anti-corruption Commission and provides penalties for various offences.



The Zambian Parliament

The legislature has other roles to play in the fight against corruption such as overseeing the expenditure of government funds through the Public Accounts Committee (PAC).

The Role of the Executive

The Executive is the arm of government that enforces laws made by the Legislature. The ACC, which is an agency of the executive enforces the law against corruption. It is an independent agency which leads the fight against corruption in Zambia. The ACC fights corruption in three ways which are:

1. Public Education

Educating members of the public about the harmful effects of corruption is very important so that they can play their role in the fight against corruption. The ACC provides information to the public to enable them support the fight against corruption. This involves activities like formation of anti-corruption clubs in schools and communities, holding radio and television programs, conducting public rallies in various communities and working together with other organizations such as Transparency International Zambia (TIZ) in society to educate the public.



Learners at an Anti-Corruption Youth Festival

2. *Corruption Prevention*

Corruption Prevention involves working towards ensuring that corruption does not take place. This requires working closely with various government ministries, departments and agencies that provide services to members of the public such as passports, education, health, security and many others. Some of the actual activities done include making public the information required by people who need services from these organizations so that people can know how to get the services. This involves putting up information on boards where everyone can see and read it.

3. *Investigation and Prosecution*

Investigation involves collecting evidence on reports of corruption. Investigating reports of corruption is done with a view to finding out whether or not someone committed an offence of corruption. The process of taking someone who has committed a criminal offence like corruption to court and explaining how he or she committed the offence is called prosecution.

Apart from the Anti-Corruption Commission, other institutions that fight corruption in Zambia are listed below.

- Commission for Investigations
- Office of the Auditor General
- Zambia Police Service
- Drug Enforcement Commission
- Public Accounts Committee of the Zambian Parliament
- Zambia Public Procurement Authority
- Civil Society Organizations such as Transparency International Zambia and African Parliamentarians Network Against Corruption Zambia Chapter.

The Role of the Judiciary

The Judiciary is the body that interprets the law and gives punishment to offenders. The Judiciary is made up of various courts and these are Local, Magistrate, High and Supreme Courts. The Judiciary makes sure that laws on corruption are followed and if someone fails to follow that law the court punishes him or her. For example, according to the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012, a person who has been found guilty of corruption can be sent to prison for up to fourteen (14) years. In addition, he or she has to pay back to the right owner or to the government whatever they got corruptly.



A Magistrate Court in Zambia

Each of the three arms of government plays a very important role in the fight against corruption. The three arms of government work together by providing checks and balances to each other.

Exercise

1. Name the law that is used to fight corruption in Zambia.
2. Write a short essay on the three (3) ways which the ACC uses to fight corruption
3. State the type of Courts found in Zambia.

Activity

1. With the help of your teacher, conduct a class discussion on the role of the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in the fight against corruption.

CHAPTER THREE

THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION

Everyone has an important role to play in the fight against corruption. Different roles can be played by individuals, community groups and civil society organizations.

Role of Individuals

Individual members of the public should play several roles for the fight against corruption to be successful. These roles can be summarized as **“resist, reject and report corruption.”**

Individuals need to resist corruption all the time by being honest in dealing with other people. In addition, they should respect other people’s property and property that belongs to the government.

Rejecting corruption can be done by simply saying “no” whenever someone tempts them to engage in corrupt practices. They should also encourage other people to **say “no”** to corruption at all times.

Individual persons should report all suspected corruption to the Anti-Corruption Commission. A report of suspected corruption can be made through letter writing, making telephone calls, and through e-mails to the Anti-Corruption Commission. In addition, people can physically report to the ACC Offices located in the provinces or to any nearest Zambia Police Station or Police Post.

The Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012 provides protection for people who report corruption and these are known as whistle blowers. Such protection can be given to victims of corruption, experts, people who report corruption, and people who give assistance to the ACC.

Role of Young People

Young people have a special role to play in the fight against corruption. In fact, they hold the key to a corruption free future. The most important thing that young people should do is simply to be honest at all times. They should be truthful when dealing with other people. One way that can help young people to be honest is through forming or joining an anti-corruption club at their school. Through the club, they will learn more about corruption and how to encourage honest behavior.

In addition, young people should work hard towards achieving their goals in life. This means that for young people to do well in the tests and examinations, they need to attend all lessons and study hard throughout the time they are in school. In that way, they shall not be tempted to be involved in examination malpractices.

Young people should also be on the lookout and report any suspected acts of corruption to the ACC or Zambia Police Service.



The Anti-Corruption Commission Offices in Solwezi

Role of Community Groups and Civil Society Organizations

Community organizations, religious organizations, community radio stations and non-governmental organizations have important roles to play in the fight against corruption.

Community groups and organizations should spread anti-corruption information through conducting talks, workshops, meetings, public rallies, distribution of anti-corruption campaign materials, radio and television programs and other educational activities.

Another role that community groups and organizations should play is to keep checking on community projects to ensure that those involved act responsibly.

It is also important for community groups and organizations to encourage people to report any suspected cases of corruption to the ACC or Zambia Police Service.

Civil Society Organizations can also carry out anti-corruption promotions and campaigns such as the need to change the law when necessary.

EXERCISE

1. What is the role of the individual in the fight against corruption?
2. What should young people do to stop corruption in Zambia?
3. Mention the three (3) ways through which community groups and Civil Society Organizations can fight corruption.

Activity

1. With the help of your teacher, conduct a debate on the motion **“young people should lead the fight against corruption in Zambia”**

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIAL VALUES AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

Social values are ideals that guide members of society on how they should conduct themselves. There are many sources of values and these include scriptures, culture, traditional beliefs, practices, folk tale, customs, songs and sayings. Therefore, corruption is a moral issue.

The Relationship between Corruption and Social Values

Values are very important in the fight against corruption because they reflect what is right and worth doing. The values which are most important in the fight against corruption are honesty, selflessness and respect for other people and their property.

Honesty

Honesty means being truthful in what we say and do. If we all live honest lives then there can be no corruption. As stated in one of the earlier Chapters, dishonesty is one of the causes of corruption. Therefore, people are encouraged to be honest as a way of preventing corruption in society. An honest person would give back K5 change to the person who sent him or her to the market to buy cooking oil if he or she finds that the cost of cooking oil has reduced from K15 to K10. If he or she hides the change then he or she is not honest.

Selflessness

Corruption also occurs when people are selfish hence the value of selflessness is encouraged in the fight against corruption. This means taking care of the interests of others before one's own interest. For example, if you come to know that there are some people who are giving out free text books to children in your school, it is good to tell other children who need such text books. However, if you keep quiet and do not tell other children, then you are selfish.

Respect

Respect for other people and their property can help prevent corruption. If someone takes a pen that belongs to someone else in class, without asking for permission from the owner then he or she is not being respectful to other people and their property. However, if he or she reports to a teacher that he or she picked a pen from the school garden so that the owner can come and get it, then that person respects other people and their property.

It has been shown above that honesty, selflessness and respect for other people and their property can prevent corruption in society. If everyone lives by these values, there can be no corruption hence it is up to all of us to strive to live by these values.

Religious Teachings on Corruption

There are several teachings against corruption in the various religions that are practiced in Zambia. Christian, Muslim, and Hindu scriptures stress the fact that corruption is a moral issue which requires religious remedies among others. Some of the direct teachings against corruption in the scriptures are listed below:



The Holy Scriptures

Christian Teachings

1. “Do not accept a bribe, for a bribe blinds those who see and twists the words of the righteous” **(Exodus 23:8)**

This extract from Exodus teaches the effects of corruption. It suggests that corruption can make people change their views even when they know the truth.

2. “A wicked man accepts a bribe behind the back to pervert the ways of justice”
(Proverbs 17:23)

This saying teaches the fact that corruption is not acceptable in Christian life because it, among others, leads to unfairness in society.

3. “Wealth gained by dishonesty will be diminished, but he who gathers by labour will increase” **(Proverbs 13:10)**

Contrary to popular beliefs, this proverb suggests that gaining wealth through corruption does not improve the lives of those who use dishonest ways. Only wealth gained through hard work can improve people’s lives.

4. “Through these he has given us his very great and precious promises, so that through them you may participate in the divine nature and escape the corruption in the world caused by evil desires.” **(2 Peter 1:4)**

This part of the scripture highlights the fact that corruption is caused by evil desires. It is a practice that Christians should avoid because it is not acceptable.

Islamic Teachings

1. “So eat and drink of the sustenance God has provided and do not cause corruption or mischief on the face of the earth” **(Surat [Chapter] 2 ayat [verse] 60)**

This quranic verse teaches people to restrain from extract from corruption and mischief. It Allows people to use with gratitude all spiritual food and drink that God has provided whilst cautioning against causing corrupt practices.

2. “Do good to others as God has done good to you. Do not seek to spread corruption in the land for God does not love those who do this” **(Surat [Chapter] 28 ayat [verse] 77)**

This part of the scripture encourages everyone to be good to each other because this is Godly. It also encourages everyone to avert corruption because God dislikes corruption.

3. “Do not consume your property wrong, nor use to bribe judges, intending sinfully and knowingly to consume parts of other people’s property” **(Surat [Chapter] 2 ayat [verse] 188)**

This entails that wealth should not be used greedily or in ways that disadvantages other people.

4. “The disbelievers support one another. If you do not do the same, there will be persecution in the land and great corruption” **(Surat [Chapter] 8 ayat [verse] 73)**

The quranic quotation above shows that evil consorts with evil. As such, good people should draw close together, protect each other and ensure that truth and righteousness prevails.

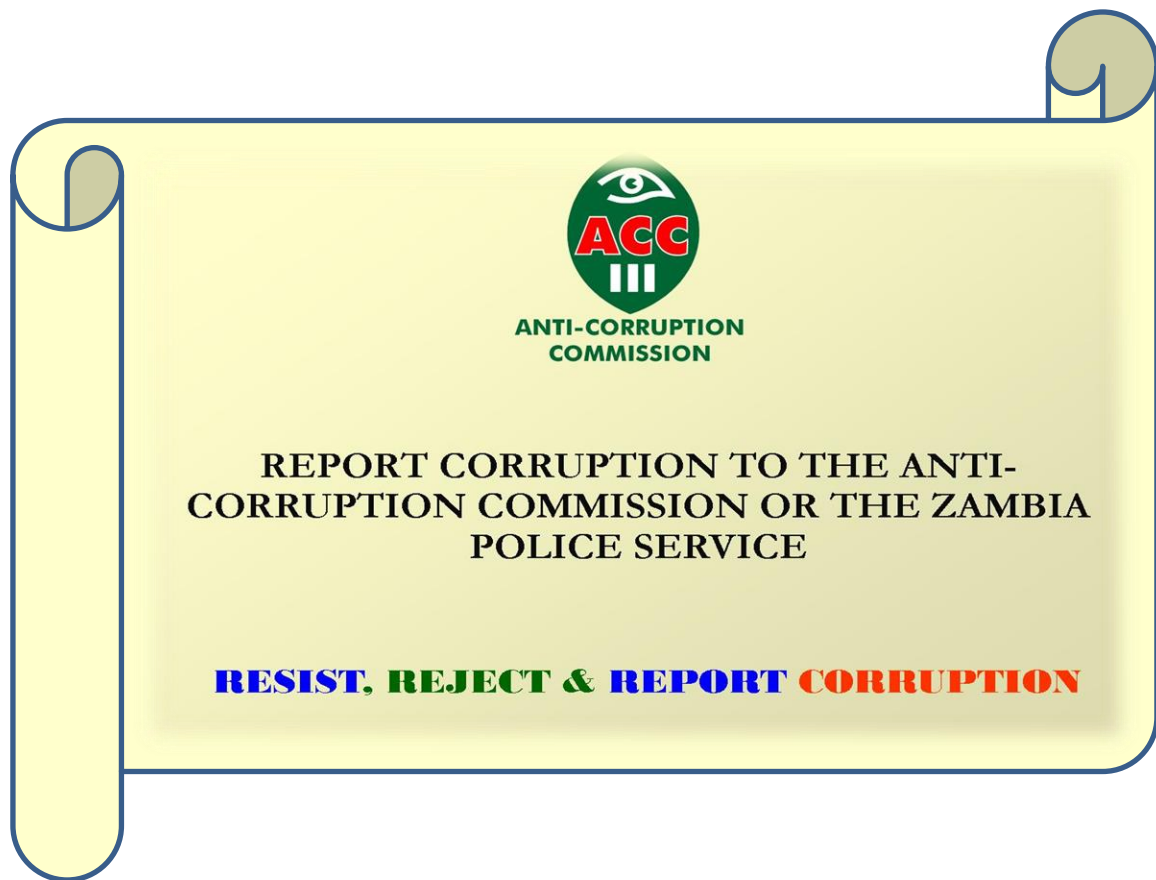
It is clear from the Holy Scriptures that corruption is not acceptable in society because it leads to problems such as unfairness and hatred. Instead, people are encouraged to be honest when dealing with each other.

The Importance of Upholding Social Values

Upholding social values that people should live by in society promotes togetherness and happiness. It also promotes a corruption free society.

Good Citizenship

Every citizen has rights and duties. One of the duties of citizens is to report crimes such as corruption to the Anti-Corruption Commission and the Zambia Police. It is therefore important for each and every citizen to know what corruption is and report all suspected acts of corruption to the relevant authorities.



An Anti-Corruption Banner

Good citizens live by certain values which include honesty, selflessness and respect for other people as well as their property. This is very important for the fight against corruption to be won. This fight will be won once all people in the country decide to be very honest, selfless and respectful since this would result in a corruption free society.

Exercise

1. Why are values important in society?
2. Briefly explain what each of the following values mean

- (a) Respect
- (b) Honesty
- (c) Selflessness

3. What is the importance of upholding social values?

Activity

Find out the teachings of the following religions on corruption and report your findings to the class.

- (a) Hinduism
- (b) Christianity
- (c) Islam
- (d) African Tradition

CHAPTER FIVE

CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In a society where there is corruption, economic development is difficult to attain because national resources are misused. It is for this reason that learners should understand how corruption negatively affects national wealth, budgeting and business.

Corruption as Misuse of National Wealth

Many forms of corruption involve misuse of public funds and property. Funds such as those that are meant to build schools, hospitals, construct roads, buy medicines, text books, provide houses for government workers, and finance other community infrastructure and services may be diverted by greedy people into their own pockets. As such, construction of this infrastructure and provision of services end up not starting, not being completed or being done poorly. This means that people who were supposed to benefit from this infrastructure and services will not receive any such benefits.

There are also various types of property that corrupt people may misuse. These can be vehicles, buildings, machines, computers and many others. For example, someone may use a government vehicle to do a private job. Another example is where someone uses Home Economics sewing machines belonging to a school to sew clothes to benefit himself or herself.

Corruption and the Budget

The nation always has a budget which shows how it will raise and use its resources. A budget is a very important planning and control tool. It is used for planning and controlling the flow and usage of public funds and preventing corruption. Corrupt people do not like following well organized plans and control tools. They ignore the controls that the budget puts in place so that they can get money from government for themselves or people that are close to them instead of letting the money benefit everyone else. Government money is not spent on planned activities because of corruption. For example, government will provide money for the construction of bridges and roads which were funded in the past because the corrupt have taken or diverted money which

was meant to build or finish the bridges or roads. This also means that the rate of development will be slow.

Corruption and Business

Corruption in business mainly takes place at border points and sometimes when people involved in business need to pay taxes, customs or duty. At border points, it usually takes the form of bribery involving border officials, traders, international drivers, visitors and clearing agents. It could also happen away from border points when people involved in business are required to pay money to government officials for the services they need. Often, it is not easy to see corruption in business. However, someone can suspect corruption when government officials who work at border points have property which is more than their known income.

Corruption is an unwanted cost to conducting business hence hinders trade between countries. Trade is important for a country to get foreign exchange, therefore corruption in trade will prevent a country from getting money from other countries.

Furthermore, corruption discourages people to start or continue with business since they will not make the profits that they deserve especially when it involves crossing border points.



Traders at Chirundu Border Post

Exercise

1. Mention any three (3) types of government property that corrupt people may misuse.
2. How does a budget help in the fight against corruption?
3. Mention two (2) groups of people that may be involved in corruption at border points?

Activity

Imagine you are a member of an anti-corruption club, share with your class five (5) ways in which corruption affects business.

CHAPTER SIX

CORRUPTION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

Governance is about how people are ruled. Good governance refers to the role that honest leaders perform in society and the observation of human rights. Therefore, good governance should promote an environment in which people work together with government leaders in making decisions, acting on the decisions made, reducing corruption and improving the way services are provided. Honest leadership and respect for human rights are some of aspects of good governance that are important in the fight against corruption.

Honest Leadership

Honesty is one of the qualities of a good leader. In other words, good leaders must always be honest. This means that they should be open and straight in dealing with other people. For example, they will not lie to someone so that the person is tempted to give them a bribe. Similarly, honest leader in an organization will not abuse the authority given to them for private benefit.

Corruption occurs when people are dishonest. Corruption also becomes common when followers notice that the leader is not leading by example. In the same way, followers will learn from the good example shown by an honest leader.

Respect for Human Rights

Human rights that people are entitled to cannot easily be enjoyed when there is corruption. For example, the right to education cannot be fully enjoyed if corrupt people pay bribes for University places that everyone should compete for. In the same way, the right to health cannot be enjoyed if money which is meant to build a clinic near people's homes is taken away by corrupt people.

This shows that corruption negatively affects human rights. As such, we should fight corruption effectively for us to enjoy human rights. As corruption levels reduce, there

will be a growing improvement in the level to which people enjoy human rights in Zambia. For example, the right to life will be secured through improvements in the provision of health services. In a similar way, the right to vote can be secured when people refuse to sell their voter's cards and do not receive bribes from politicians.

Transparency and Accountability

Transparency and accountability are important aspects of controlling corruption and promoting good governance. Transparency which means openness in official dealings reduces chances of corruption in the sense that people can easily question any wrong doing. Accountability means either being responsible for answering to another authority or explaining one's actions. It is an important aspect of good governance because it makes people act correctly.

Benefits of a Corruption-free Society

For people to participate in the fight against corruption, they should appreciate a corruption-free society or one where the levels of corruption are very low. They should also believe that it is possible to attain very low levels of corruption.

Reduced levels of corruption can help protect and increase national wealth. National wealth is what is used to provide services like education, healthcare, transport and housing to the people in a given country. The reduction in corruption improves the quality of education, healthcare, transport, housing and many other services. Increased access to these services reduces the levels of poverty and improves living standards of people.

Low levels of corruption promote fairness in society. For example, those that need help to start businesses will not have to pay bribes. Another expected benefit is that people who qualify for jobs will be rightly employed. It is in these and many other ways that a corruption-free society can promote fairness and justice. A fair society is important because people will not have to worry about anyone stealing from them.

It is possible to attain very low levels of corruption which also mean high levels of honesty in public life. There are many countries in the world that have very low levels of corruption. Countries like Denmark, New Zealand and Botswana have very low levels of corruption hence their people enjoy easy access to such services as good food, shelter, education and healthcare. There are also countries like Singapore that had high levels of corruption some years back, but have managed to reduce corruption to very low levels. If there are countries that have managed to reduce the levels of corruption, Zambia can manage to do the same if everyone plays their part in the fight against it.



A model learning institution

Exercise

1. How can honest leadership benefit society?
2. Name any four (4) benefits of having a corruption-free society?
3. Explain three (3) aspects of good governance?

Activity

Match the examples given below with the correct level of corruption. One has been done for you.

High Corruption

High Crime levels

Good Roads

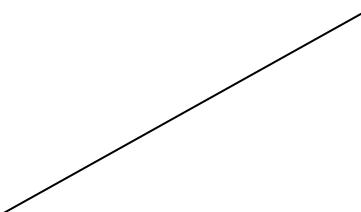
Fairness in Society

Poor Health Care

Good Schools

Reduced National Wealth

Less Corruption



GLOSSARY

Accountability	Answering for one's words and actions
Bribery	An act of offering someone money or other valuables in return for a favour
Budget	A Plan of income (making money) and expenditure (using money)
Crime	An activity whose punishment involves going to prison
Dissatisfaction	Being unhappy with the way things are
Executive	The arm of government that enforces laws
Favour	Special help that someone may need, want or give
Governance	The way in which people are led and the country is run
Judiciary	The arm of government that interprets laws
Legislature	The arm of government that makes laws
Human rights	That which every person is entitled to such as health and shelter
Infrastructure	Buildings such as hospitals, schools and roads
Inequality	Differences between people in life
Investor	A person(s) who want to set up businesses
Poverty	Not having enough food, shelter, clothing, education and health most of the time.
Public Office	The government, or any of its Ministries or Departments
Rule of Law	The fact that there is no one above the law
Transparency	Informing other people about one's decisions and actions
Unlawful activity	An activity which amounts to an offence under the law



The Director - General
Anti-Corruption Commission,
P.O. Box 50486
Lusaka

E-mail: infor@acc.gov.zm

Website: www.acc.gov.zm

Toll Free Number: 5980 on MTN, AIRTEL, ZAMTEL and CELLZ