**Corruption**

**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. ... **Corruption** can occur on different scales.

Forms of **corruption** vary, but include bribery, extortion, cronyism, nepotism, parochialism, patronage, influence peddling, graft, and embezzlement. **Corruption** may facilitate criminal enterprise such as drug trafficking, money laundering, and human trafficking, though it is not restricted to these activities.

Causes of corruption. Among the most common **causes of corruption** are the political and economic environment, professional ethics and morality and, of course, habits, customs, tradition and demography. Its effects on the economy (and also on the wider society) are well researched, yet still not completely.

**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.

### Organisational impacts of corruption: financial loss, damage to employee morale, damage to organisation's reputation, organisational focus and resources diverted away from delivering core business and services to the community and increased scrutiny, oversight and regulation.

### Individual impacts of corruption:disciplinary action, termination of employment, criminal charges and may affect relationships with family, friends and colleagues.

### Community impacts of corruption: wasted taxpayer funds, loss of goods and services, lower community confidence in public authorities and disadvantage to honest business that miss out on government contracts.

The entire society is affected as a result of the inefficient allocation of resources, the presence of a shadow **economy**, and low-quality education and healthcare. **Corruption** thus makes these societies worse off and lowers the living standards of most of their populations.

We **conclude** that there was **corruption** of the system of government in the sense that it failed to withstand pressure determinedly applied to it by experienced developers, it failed to protect the planning system from excessive internal pressure, both political and professional.