

Understanding Political Will and Public Corruption in South Africa

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Abstract: The objective of this paper is to extensively analyse if there is adequate political will to eradicate corruption in South Africa using existing literature. There has been a huge increase in the level of attention paid to corruption, measures to curb it as well as its socio-economic consequences. In South Africa, corruption has been at the focal point of development an obstruction and impediment of genuine improvement in the general public service delivery. South Africa's public procurement system has been filled with corrupt practices, making the country to be one of the most degenerate on the continent of Africa. In the event that Africa is to be spared from this disease, the endemic presence of corrupt practices must be managed appropriately by the executive of the state. This paper addressed the concept of political will and normalized corruption in South Africa and proposed a route forward for the coveted change. We feel that corruption should be classified in the same category as crimes like treason, murder and rape and heavy sentences have to accompany corruption as a crime. A qualitative method was adopted in this study.

Keywords: *Corruption; Economic development; political will; institutionalized and normalized corruption*

1. Introduction

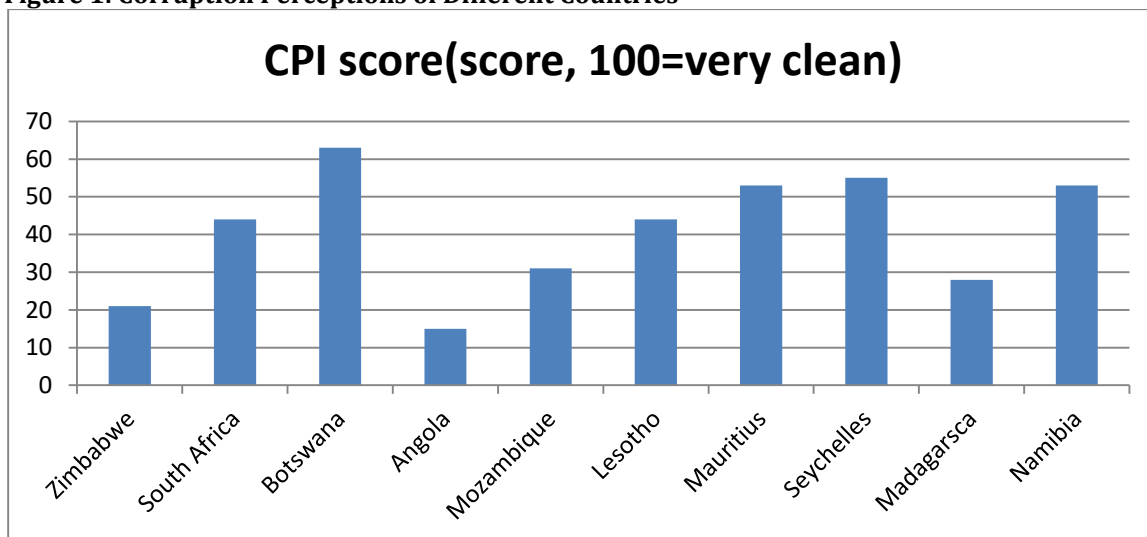
Corruption is considered as an adversary of economic development as a result of its different indecencies yet it has turned out to be so far reaching in South Africa. Corruption comes in two structures, the first is the alleged 'big-time' corruption – This is when public authorities twist the guidelines to channel support to relatives, companions and sidekicks, or acknowledge bribes; also when private specialists reward public official to give them undue favorable circumstances or undue rights (Guillermo, 1996). The second type of corruption is the 'Quiet corruption (OECD, 2014), this type of corruption happens when public workers intentionally disregard their obligations to give public administrations or products. The objective of this paper is to analyze the extent of political will and assess the level of success in combatting corruption in South Africa. Political will has been found as the missing link in most corrupt countries globally the jacket which South Africa fits well. The country is ranked one of the highest corrupt countries in Africa according to Transparency International (TI) 2015 report. Rabin, (2011) defines political will as the intention or desires specifically the firm intention or commitment on the part of government leadership to implement a policy that is practical to tame down corruption. World over countries have unanimously agreed that corruption has huge socio-economic costs that impact directly on poverty and inequality. This then took independent countries and blocks like the African Union (AU) and United Nations (UN) to develop charters with their member countries signing indicating their commitments to work with these bodies to end the pandemic. Corruption has been defined as the inappropriate use or abuse of power to privately benefit from circumstances that were meant to benefit the majority of the society.

Corruption is found both in private and public sector and can come in the form of maladministration of state or company resources for personal gain, misappropriation of resources and even misuse of funds (Merriam-Webster, 2006; Pearsall and Hanks, 2006). Although it is an agreed fact that corruption has brought serious socio-economic consequences to many economies, most countries are still moving very slow in combatting corruption. Statistics released by Transparency International (TI) and Afrobarometer, (2015) institutions responsible for computing the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) shows that no country is free from corruption but the extent differs from one country to another. Transparency International calculates perceived corruption levels of public sectors of 180 countries globally using different datasets. The perception index is interpreted as 0 if the country is highly corrupt and 100 if the country is totally free from corruption which is never a verisimilitude globally. As other countries are slacking in their efforts to tackle corruption there are success stories of countries that have worked tirelessly and countries that are serious with dealing with corruption can take notes. Botswana on the African continent shepherds all the countries as

the least corrupt country with a CPI of 63 and ranked 34th on the list of the countries that have the least corruption.

Corruption is highly talked about in public by government leaders, society agrees that corruption has serious consequences for development but it remains one of the under-researched areas. This paper contributes to the body of knowledge by assessing the extent of political will in South Africa and if it has been enough to be able to help cure cancer. Also the paper will look at the judicial system in South Africa, analyzing its independent level and its contribution to minimizing corruption in the republic. Hong Kong, China and Singapore have been leading the Asian continent as the least corrupt countries and our observation is that they have the same systems and institutions that most countries have but their difference is the willingness of political leaders to set the right tone which most countries are still lacking (HSRC, 2015). Below is a graphical interpretation of selected SADC countries showing the corruption perceptions of different countries and South Africa is found lagging in terms of efforts to curb corruption compared to countries like Botswana, Namibia, Mauritius and Seychelles.

Figure 1: Corruption Perceptions of Different Countries



Source: Transparency International (2010)

2. Literature Review

Conceptualization and the Clarification of Corruption: As disturbing as it is, corruption exists in almost all over the world today, in both developed and developing countries although more rampant in developing countries. In numerous countries the new systems of democracy, corruption progresses to become normal, adequate and part of the fabric of life. Corruption can be standardized, according to democracy theorist of Latin America, Guillermo O'Donnell depicts how in a few nations in that district, corruption is segregated episodes, yet "long-standing and stable", changeless and inescapable highlights of these nations' frameworks (Guillermo, 1996). Be that as it may, any public authorities not following the formal standards set up by nation's constitutions, laws and statutes – ends up institutionalized. This implies the standard that the allocation of public fund, arrangements to public foundations and approach making are to a great extent done on the client list, support and degenerate means. These degenerate "standards" are to a great extent acknowledged as the ways things are carried out. South Africa is in genuine peril of following a similar example where corruption becomes systematized or institutionalized. Degenerate practices traverse a wide range, running from trivial corruption whereby influences are required before typical bureaucratic systems are proficient, to huge scale corruption whereby extensive aggregates of cash are paid in kind for particular treatment or access. Corruption happens in the political, financial and managerial circles. Apparently, corruption become worse in nations where foundations, for example, the legislature and the judiciary are powerless or weak, where administer of law and adherence to formal tenets are not thoroughly watched, where political support is a standard practice, where the autonomy and polished methodology of people in

general participation has been dissolved and where common society does not have the way to convey public strain to hold up under or bring public pressure to bear.

When corruption becomes entrenched, its negative impacts increase. It prompts pessimism, since individuals start to view it as the standard or norm of the society. It undermines social qualities since individuals think that it's less demanding and more lucrative to take part in corrupt practices than to look for genuine business. It disintegrates administrative authenticity since it hampers the successful conveyance of public products and ventures. It limits financial development since it decreases the measure of open assets, demoralizes private speculation and investment, sparing and blocks the proficient utilization of government income and improvement help reserves (Policy Forum, 1997). Corruption comes in two structures, the first is the alleged 'big-time' corruption – This is when public authorities twist the guidelines to channel support to relatives, companions and sidekicks, or acknowledge bribes; also when private specialists reward public official to give them undue favorable circumstances or undue rights (Guillermo, 1996). The second type of corruption is the 'Quiet corruption (OECD, 2014), this type of corruption happens when public workers intentionally disregard their obligations to give public administrations or products. The quiet corruption may not include the exchange of cash, but rather includes suppliers of public administrations, for example, Gumede, (2017) stated that if a public servant, such as teachers or nurses not turning up for work when they should. 'Big-time' corruption is taking place without consequences invariably encourages 'quiet' corruption. Furthermore, the different researcher has seen the term corruption in different ways. Its conceptualization has pulled in recent past contending with various perspectives and methodologies. It is subsequently observed as an overall phenomenal which has for some time been with each various society across the world. It has been recognized as the worst thing about most political and financial issues in social orders (Lawal and Tobi, 2001). At the end of the day - corruption is a deliberate bad habit in an individual, society or a country which reflects bias, nepotism, tribalism, sectionalism, undue advancement, accumulating of riches, mishandling of public office, influence, position and determination of undue picks up and benefits.

Corruption additionally incorporates remuneration, sneaking, extortion, unlawful installments, tax evasion, medicate trafficking, adulteration of reports and records, window dressing, false presentation, avoidance, underpayment, duplicity, fraud, camouflage, helping and abetting of any sort to the hindrance of someone else, network, society or country (Ojaide, 2000). In such regards, it is clear that corruption exists eventually everywhere in the world and it turns into the standard especially if the odds of being gotten and extremely rebuffed are low and in the event that it is a by and large acknowledged or endured method of conduct (Gbenga, 2007). Corruption in Africa is an advancement and social issue which turns into a hindrance to change and a genuine requirement on economic development and destitution decrease. Corruption in African nations has turned out to be endemic in that capacity it is discovered nearly in all parts of life. Where an endemic corruption is suggested to be a breakdown of the administer of law, and in many cases lost state authenticity. It distorts the typical utilization of associations, systems and correspondence and prompts expanded personalization of power. Accordingly, individuals come to depend on associations and support rather than formal political, social and monetary principles and ill-conceived utilization of state assets winds up worthy. Where degenerate practices have turned out to be dug in, expansive scale corruption by which government authorities hoard huge fortunes coincides with unimportant debasement by which official authorities at relatively every level demand payment to perform undertakings or give administrations which they ought to do as an aspect of their responsibilities. A normal African comes to see corruption and the wasteful aspects and twists it makes, as an inescapable feature of life. Such corrupted circumstances could make developing rates of monetary and authoritative action become casual, in this manner additionally enlarging the gap between the administration and the general population and therefore limit development.

Facts about Corruption in South Africa: Transparency International is responsible for coming up with an index that measures the extent and rankings of countries according to a depth of corruption. They use the state of public procurement of a country to compute an index. Perceptions of corruption in South Africa have deepened over the past two decades. Transparency International collects data on corruption and fraud from different sources for its annual survey and computes the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI). The CPI looks specifically at the perceptions that experts and business community have on public sector corruption or maladministration. The scoring of the index ranges from 0 if a country is highly corrupt and 100 if a country is not corrupt at all. According to transparency international (2016), it is disturbing to note that South Africa

dropped 34 places on the list of easy corrupt countries in the world. Government corruption is regarded to be rampant. On the other hand, Chiumia and Van Wyk, (2015) posit that South Africa has so far lost R700 billion rand since 1994 to corruption.

Interestingly 17 places of the decline happened between 2009 and 2016. So far the country is ranked number 72 out of 175 countries that are ranked by Transparency international and there are no indications in as far as government actions that show that corruption might decrease in a short period of time. This is an indication that since the dawn for democracy in South Africa, corruption started to go out of hand and the majority of the cases are in municipalities, government ministers and head of governments in some cases. The research conducted by the Human Science Research Council (HSRC) in 2016 indicates that the amount of South Africans who believe that corruption should be made a national priority rose from 14% to 26% in a space period of seven years (2007 to 2013). In as much as the citizens of South Africa believe that the country has necessary institutions that are needed to strongly fight corruption, 66% of South Africans still believe that the government is not doing enough to fight corruption. The figure is against the average 56% for the entire African continent about governments not doing something to fight corruption (HSRC 2016). Ironically against the background of everything, only 15% of South Africans acknowledge that they have paid bribes to officials a statistic very low to African standards which are above 40%. However, in as much as very few people have acknowledged paying bribes, they are still aware that politicians and public officials misuse public funds. Citizens are abreast to all the corruption scandals that are done by those in power but they have not seen any of the known corrupt people being convicted of corruption and spend years in prison. There is no record that has been set by the South African government so far which citizens can use as a benchmark to judge the willingness of the government to fight corruption tooth and nail.

The Legal Framework and Corruption in South Africa: It is a fact that all corners of the country have agreed upon to say that corruption is rampant in South Africa but the question of how will it end is what most people do not really know. In this part of the paper we will try to analyze the extent to which the judicial arm of the government has been helping to ease the pandemic. Corruption paralyzing South Africa will only be properly dealt with when institutions in all spheres of government in particular criminal justice institutions work together, freely and without interference and without favor or prejudice. Most of the scholars who wrote about corruption across the globe have come to the conclusion that there has to be the political will to allow the judiciary to be independent so that it can deal with corruption. The South African judiciary compared to other developing countries is considered one of the most resourceful and efficient judiciary systems especially in Africa. However, the system is failing to help to combat corruption in the country since there are no high profile cases that have been used to set the tone. There is still very high confidence in the judiciary but there have been some allegations that the judiciary is corrupt and it has failed to prosecute people who have been engaging in corrupt activities especially politicians. Analyzing the criminal justice indicator for South Africa, we look at the one that measures the criminal investigation and correctional systems checking if they are effective, impartial and free from corruption.

The indicator does not look good for South Africa as it is below average. On this indicator, South Africa is below Botswana and Ghana who rank above. Scoring below average on the criminal justice indicator means that the South African Judiciary is marred by the ineffective correctional system and the arm takes too long to process cases in the system. Over all, the South African judicial system has all it takes to set the right tone and thrush corruption in the republic. Unlike other countries that witness judicial systems that are not independent but rely on the willfulness of politicians to fight corruption. The South African system should prosecute high profile politicians, business people and other respected people in the society who are engaging in corrupt activities so that communities know that no one is immune to justice. People need to be sent to jail or people who engage in high profile corrupt deals should be given sentences like those who have committed murder or rape if corruption is to be dealt with from the angle of the judicial system.

3. Methodology

This study used extensive literature analysis method which allows researchers to gather, study and thereby make sense of available documents. These may be available either in the public or private domain (Payne & Payne, 2004; Mogalakwe, 2006). The used method allows researchers to determine the relevance of the

documents that they consult on the basis of their significance to the study. Furthermore, extensive literature analysis leaves it to the researcher to choose the criteria for selecting documents allowing the researcher to choose documents that help reflect on issues the researcher is seeking evidence on (Dey, 2005, p.105).

4. Corruption, Development and Underdevelopment of Africa

Corruption has been a reason for concern since it occupies officially constrained assets and funds, undermines monetary advance, and hinders changes required for improvement since the post-colonial Africa. Without question, corruption has saturated the African culture and any individual who can state that corruption in Africa has not yet turned out to be disturbing is either a trick, a hooligan or else does not live in the continent of Africa (Achebe, 1988). The circumstance has gone so terrible to the degree that whichever way one perceives the term corruption, it includes infringement of public obligation or deviation from high good gauges in full expectation of individual monetary gains. It is associated with moral and exploitative acts (Ayo, 1995). Apparently, corruption is mostly felt in the political and social circles, and in addition the financial circles as well. Despite the fact that the immediate expenses of corruption might be high as far as lost income or assets occupied from their proposed utilize, the aberrant expenses as far as the monetary twists; wasteful aspects and waste coming about because of degenerate practices are more dangerous over the long haul and in this manner make it harder to address. Lawal and Tobi (2001) imply that development would be higher and all the more equally disseminated without corruption. Likewise, if the 'benefits' from degenerate practices are re-invested into the economy, the negative impacts of corruption might be somewhat relieved. The United Nations appraise in 1991 alone, more than \$200billion in the capital was pulled out of Africa by the past head of states leaders (George Ayttey, 2002).

This wealth was acquired as a result of corruption additionally frames some portion of the capital flight and on a yearly premise, surpasses what comes into Africa as foreign aid (Ayttey, 2002). It is argued along these lines that "the intact ethnic of the ruling class in Africa is self-magnification and self-perpetuation in control. To accomplish those goals, they assume control and subvert each key establishment of government to serve their requirements and not that of the general population. The Aid benefit, Judiciary, Military, Media and Banking Indeed, even different commissions with grandiose standards that should be non-fanatic and nonpartisan are additionally assumed control and debased" (Ayttey, 2002). Generally, the impacts of corruption in Africa for the most part can be examined from three fundamental viewpoints - The economic or financial, sociocultural and the political perspective. On the political viewpoint, corruption has the limit of inducing political insecurity, the breakdown of lawfulness, brain drain, wastefulness and inefficiency of the public service or benefits. Looking at corruption from the economic viewpoint, it is no uncertainty an enemy to financial and economic improvement in the global scene, while it gives the continent of Africa a poor picture in the global scene and it gives the continent poor picture in relational and business connections (Ojaide, 2000). Furthermore, it is imperative to note that a country that supports corruption is habitually besieged with a considerable measure of financial and social indecencies. Monetary and social infrastructural offices are vandalized to make space for pointless substitution or transformation to individual use. Exchange and business can't flourish, because investors will be unwilling to put much investment or business in that part of the world, the general coming about impacts of every one of these acts of neglect will be increment in the rate of expansion, joblessness and decrease in output, foreign reserves and weakening in the way of life of the general population (Ojaide, 2000).

Corruption from the socio-social setting, it is separated from inducing poverty has the limit of changing the social estimations of a decent and dynamic culture significantly to nothing else than the insane quest for riches affluence, influence and society acknowledgement. Individuals never again value the temperance of confidence, lead and practices. Corruption without a doubt has eaten profoundly into the fabric and texture of the Africans and the African culture and it proceeds with the general population for all time, from generation to generation. Africa displays a normal case whose advancement and the coveted change have been undermined and hindered by the hazard of degenerate practices of corruption. In South Africa, state capture is another form of corruption which has become a discourse in the ANC political administration of President Jacob Zuma. It is when state establishments, assemblies and notwithstanding overseeing parties are claimed by a political group, and few organizations or businessmen. The political gathering, group or small elite or organizations fundamentally channel national public assets for their own self-improvement. They control

approaches, laws and tenets further bolstering their own good fortune, specifically for their private gain, in an unlawful way. They are especially pervasive in nations experiencing significant change, regardless of whether imperialism, dictatorship or in South Africa's case from politically-sanctioned racial segregation of apartheid (Joel and Daniel, 2001). In such nations the tenets of the amusement are evolving, challenged, new, vague or not yet settled; and the administering of law has not been generally grasped.

Frequently, nations on the move are actualizing new monetary changes which create "showcase contortions" (Joel and Daniel, 2001), regardless of whether laws favoring one group, for example, black financial strengthening; or state-claimed organizations privatized efficiently to all around associated government officials and business pioneers. Selected business owners, government officials and organizations especially pitch their items to the express, the state furnishes them solely with business financing or the state only secures the exchanging or mining licenses of favored organizations, legislators and businesspeople; or lift all-inclusive open guidelines, for example, ecological assurances for them. In transitional social orders political, financial and social power is often amassed in the hands of a few individuals – which influences the state to capture conceivable. Development in human culture is certifiably not an uneven procedure yet rather a multi-sided issue. People see development as the increment in the expertise and capacity; they see it as greatest flexibility, the capacity to make duty et cetera (Schumpeter, 1934). Sees development to mean capital gathering and monetary development as well as the condition in which individuals in a nation have satisfactory sustenance and work and the wage disparity among them is enormously lessened. It is the way toward achieving essential and practical changes in the general public. It includes development, grasps such parts of the personal satisfaction as social equity, correspondence of chance for all nationals, impartial circulation of income and the democratization of the advancement procedure (Lawal and Tobi, 2001).

Rodney (1972) sees past the individual or individuals' view of improvement and imagined development whether financial, political or social to infer both increments in yield and changes in the specialized and institutional course of action by which it is created. At the end of the day and all the more critically, development is a multi-dimensional idea and regardless of the different originations, it is essentially about the procedure of changes which lies around the circles of societal life -development. From the above depictions, it is obvious to us that there is a linkage between corruption and improvement. At the end of the day, there is an immediate response of the instrument of corruption on improvement. When development is imagined to incorporate the limit of a legislature or framework to oversee assets effectively to enhance the prosperity of the nationals and afterwards corruption can be therefore viewed as one of the primary deterrents to great administration and improvement of any society. In Africa thusly, the framework does not have the ability to deal with its assets adequately and productively to enhance the personal satisfaction of the African individuals since corruption has moved toward becoming altogether a noteworthy risk to great administration and expected advancement.

Institutionalized Corruption in South Africa: Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (Transparency International,2010), on the rise of corruption in South Africa indicated through the index that, South Africa is positioned 54 out of 178 nations recorded. South Africa is regarded the most degenerate and corrupt nation in Africa by respondents in the Global Corruption Barometer on Africa, which is directed by Transparency International in collaboration with 0 (Transparency International and Afrobarometer, 2015). The overview secured 43 143 respondents crosswise over 28 nations in Sub-Saharan Africa, who were giving some information about their encounters and impression of corruption in their nations. Furthermore, another study by Price water house Coopers found that South African organizations encounter more extortion and pay off than their partners somewhere else on the planet (Price water house Coopers, 2014). There are higher episodes of each financial or economic crime classification, with the exception of mortgage fraud misrepresentation and property encroachment. It states that corruption and graft were the quickest developing monetary wrongdoing class in South Africa since 2011. The previous Congress of South African Trade Unions general secretary ZwelinzimaVavi as of late expressed that South Africa was in risk of turning into a "predator state" where another level of pioneers trusted the ball was in their court to "feed". "There is a request in a ruthless state, He further put, and 'I'm not saying that is what is going on – but rather in a standard savage state, there is a request in the encouraging trough'. He therefore advised that the first family must feed first, and then the Cabinet must come, and its family, and then the provincial leadership and council" (ZwelinzimaVavi. 2010). ZwelinzimaVavi (2010), made references and suggested that South Africa

take notes from Tanzania where President Magufuli has been taking long and strong strides against corruption. The Tanzanian president does not only talk about corruption but he also acts making efforts to make a person see corruption as something that is bad for everything economically and socially. The boldest step he took was to equate corruption with treason meaning to say that anyone found guilty with corruption is just like the one who has been found guilty of treason and the sentences for treason are very high.

Discussion about political will in South Africa: Political will is best defined as the intention or desire specifically the firm intention or commitment on the part of government leadership to implement a policy especially the one that is unpopular in their circles (Rabin 2011). This will's fullness has been criticized by many as one piece of the puzzle that is lacking on many issues in South Africa to make many socio-economic factors to work. The politicians have been leading the roaster when it comes to corruption. The people who break the news and make headlines on national television and are politicians or people who are connected to politicians and this have made it difficult for corruption to be minimized in the republic (Newham, 2014). Actually, sending wolves to go and head your sheep is what it is like currently to expect politicians in South Africa to cure the country of corruption. The worst era of all the times was the period when Jacob Zuma was still the president of the republic as he was also implicated in heft corrupt practices. The famous State capture case that President Zuma was implicated in made every serious person lose hope in his capacity to name, shame and act to stop corruption. South African municipalities that are led by the ruling party's politicians have been cited as the most corrupt municipalities in the Republic hence cannot be trusted to spearhead the corruption eradication process. It is these practices that lacked under the administration of President Zuma in the case of South Africa and it is still to be seen under the new leadership of President Ramaphosa.

This paper suggests that the commission of enquiry be set up and it should be allowed to work independently. It will be a litmus test to see if the recommendations of the enquiry will be implemented. Empirically political will has been found as the key holder to many problems that affect societies especially corruption, poverty and inequality. The problem with the will fullness of most politicians in Africa and beyond is the fear of loneliness if they make certain decisions. For example, if someone was working for a politician to assume power, the chances are that the top politicians will not have much power to get the offender prosecuted since the person has been his workhorse before assuming power. In the case of South Africa, the people who have been so corrupt under president Zuma's administration are the people who were regarded as his right wingmen and whatever they will do, they knew no one has the power to make them pay if the president was on their side. Politicians should show by example and start by controlling the ones that in their cabinets to set the right tone to the public. Also politicians must declare their assets so that any accumulations that are done when they are in office can be questioned and that needs the government leader to set those practices (Newham, 2014). Political will can be benchmarked on what President Magufuli of Tanzania has been doing. He talks against corruption every time he speaks in public and he has asked politicians in the government he leads to declare assets and live decent lives.

Suggested ways out of the Pervasive Culture of Corruption in South Africa: The encouragement of a more honest and more decent leadership at all levels must be brought into the political-administrative system. The dynamic support of new and competent leaders, with better esteem and value system, as opposed to great struggle certifications may help build up a societal change in values. The private sector is not forgotten, the corruption in business is frequently not considered important by business pioneers, all-inclusive or locally. For example, arrangement and practices, where costs are settled between organizations to the hindrance of poor shoppers, are once in a while observed by organizations to include corruption. The worldwide financial depression was basically caused by degenerate and insatiable representatives or business owners. However, a considerable lot of these business leaders and organizations currently proceed with the post-worldwide budgetary crisis as though they were not capable. In 2016, South Africa's Competition Commission arraigned 16 banks for rigging foreign trade exchanges and more of such practices are needed if corruption is to be minimized in South Africa. This demonstrates how dealers at these banks, including ABSA, Investec and Standard, occupied with exercises to control the forex advertise toward the end of April 2016. It rose that a significant number of those prosecuted were not new to such illicit exchanges (Moyagabo, 2017). The rejection of corruption in South Africa will promote constitutional values. For this situation South Africans should effectively develop an esteem framework that prizes trustworthiness and debilitates deceitfulness. Vitaly, public and political leaders must be measured against such an esteem

framework. Common society should assume a part in disgracing those leaders who exhibit degenerate qualities and empowering the individuals who act with uprightness. In the long haul, the best remedy to corruption is to encourage the estimations of the South African Constitution crosswise over society. Initially, the Constitution must be generally acknowledged as the incomparable administration structure for all laws, qualities and societies.

There must be will to cultivate perfection situated in the political framework. Legitimacy based arrangements to employment in the general population benefit and in legislative issues will make considerable progress to decrease the support arrangement of occupations for buddies, which cultivates corruption in the republic. It is imperative to professionalize South Africa's public administration. Execution understandings crosswise over government must be authorized. More straightforward strategies for arrangements ought to be presented, including settling on results of choices openly accessible. The individuals who are politically designated must have vital capabilities and aptitudes. The administration must have the political will to enhance the institutional ability to battle the acts of corruption in the republic. This we accept would mean fortifying the debasement of corruption battling limit of existing establishments managing corruption. This would incorporate enhancing coordination and reconciliation of against corruption work crosswise over the government. In 2004, the National Anti-Corruption Hotline was set up. Be that as it may, the Public Service Commission (Public Service Commission, 2010) announced in October 2010, that the legislature has "no information" of what has happened to no less than 66% of cases answered to the National Anti-Corruption Hotline. One vital law to battle corruption was the institution of the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Activities Act of 2004. The death of the Act reinforced the administrative base for battling corruption. Besides, there seems, by all accounts, to be minimal political will to implement the Act.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

To conclude, we consider the fact that corruption in Africa is costing the continent so much and confining its required financial and economic development, and especially in South Africa. In order to enhance African notoriety and guarantee a situation helpful for quick financial, economic and political change, South Africa must set up mechanisms to search internally at handling the issues that are assailing corruption for quite a while. The objective of this paper was to analyze the extent of political will and assess the level of success in combatting corruption in South Africa. Our findings make us conclude that the legal framework on its own without the support of political will shall not overcome this cancer. South Africa is a signatory to institutions like the African Union and the United Nations on agreements to help eradicate corruption but we feel that more still needs to be done and the government has to be more radical if a corrupt free South Africa is to see the light of the day. We suggest that the government establish corruption courts in all the districts across the country. More high profile figures in the business and political arena that are linked or suspected to corruption have to be investigated for the majority of the country to trust that the government is able and is willing to take down corruption. Politicians that have been implicated in corruption scandals are still allowed to continue and finish their terms and this continues to cast more doubt on the political will of the political leaders to tackle corruption.

We also feel that outsourcing as a procurement policy has been playing a huge role in exacerbating public sector corruption especially in municipalities. A lot of heavyweight politicians have been implicated into this but not much has been done to heavily punish these people to set the record straight. Corruption in the form of pay-offs in return for inflated government tenders familiarly known as tender preneurship is a serious pandemic in South African government procurement. The situation has been made worse with a policy called Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) which was meant to correct the historical imbalances that happened during the apartheid era. This policy has fueled and opened gaps for grand corruption and has mostly enriched black elites or those who are directly connected with the ruling party (ANC). This means that the awarding of tenders in the public procurement has not been based on merit but on a partisan basis. These tenders have been hugely used to reward the ANC heavyweights and its supporters not helping the general populace of the country. As a substitute policy, we recommend that the government department have their own internal departments that specifically deal with jobs as opposed to the current outsourcing procurement policy which is opening and loosening floodgates of corruption.

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