
Corruption in India - The Voice of Youth

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Abstract

With the word corruption everybody can understand what it is without giving the proper definition. The word corruption itself is the definition of corruption. This is a wider idea. But if we go to the root it is defined as the "misuse of trust for self gain". In broad "the use of authority given to somebody by some other for self or relative's economical gain", is called corruption. It may be direct or indirect gain to the person through the organization or through the group benefitted by his corrupt and unlawful act. Often the corruption is refers to the government official or to the politicians related to the public office and public entrust as a whole. But the act of corruption is also related to the private office and private sector. In India there are broadly two type of corruption. Corruption in personal level and corruption in organizational level.

Introduction

Causes of peoples involvement in corruption in India.

Corruption in Personal Capacity

Going to the cause of corruption in Indian society where the moral value is given the first priority is very difficult. Why a person involved in corruption and what led the person to do the corruption? Why the person who started the career with a great moral background and eagerness to serve honestly, indulge in corruption? The answer is the human nature. To achieve the social status a person indulges in the corruption. In India the public servants are well paid to fulfill their basic needs. In the age of globalization the social status is defined by the ability to spend money. So they need more money to achieve the status and it leads to the corruption. In India the joint family system also contributes to this. A large number of family members and relatives are depending upon one person. The demand of the family members compels the person to earn money through backdoor. Everyday new items of luxury flooded the market. To cope up with the new generation luxury and maintain the standard in the society they need to do the corruption. This type of corruption includes taking bribe, sale of public property, influencing for favors etc.

Organizational Corruption

The corruption done by the group of people together for the benefits of the organization they part of is mostly done by the public representatives the politicians. To compensate the expenditure of elections and other expenditure of the political party they involved in corruption. Often the person involved in

such type of corruption think that he is not doing any wrong as this is not for his personal benefits. This type of corruption includes giving the public work contract to the person in a low cost and in turn the person will donate the money into the party fund.

Factors Stimulate The Growth of Corruption

Globalization

Globalization of Indian market flooded the market with luxury goods. To increase the purchasing power people involves in corruption.

Bureaucracy

The absolute and power and authority given to the public servants involved with administrative job gives them enough opportunity to do the corruption.

Democratic Pluralism

The multiparty democracy or the democratic pluralism lead to corruption. Every political party needs huge amount of money to buy the vote or the Media. So they involved in corruption to make money for party. They know after the stipulated period they may not return to the power. So they try their best to earn as much as possible during the governance of their party.

Capitalism

The free and open trade and privatization of the public property leads to capitalism and corruption. The businessman demands as much as he wants and the poor has to pay to buy the basic needs of the life. To do all this things the industrialist needs political support and they pay money to purchase the contract in a low cost and encourage corruption.

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Corruption for Good Causes

It may sound absurd but some time intention of doing good work leads to the road of corruption. The NGOs and the social service foundations sometime involved in corruption by giving false certificate to the donor for tax saving and giving fame in return of money.

Effects of Corruption in India

Socio Economic Inequality

Corruption creates economic inequality in the society. The class has opportunity to do the corruption become rich and the common people who lost due to corruption become poor. The economic gap between them widens. Finally it leads to capitalism and class conflict.

Low/Unequal Growth

Another effect of the corruption is low growth rate of the country. In spite of high production the country shows low growth rate. Even if per capita income and average growth shows upwards trends for the country, but it will not be overall growth. The growth of corrupt class will very high compare to common man. Sometime even it shows negative growth for poor.

Loss of Public Property and Life

The contractors construct the project by using low quality material to gain profit and to meet the demand of the corrupt officials. It leads to the disaster and loss of life and property. Corruption in health department made the government health service ineffective.

Terrorism

As mentioned earlier the huge class difference in the society leads to the terrorism. The class war leads to the demolition of the poor. Nowhere have they got justice because of corruption in the judiciary and police. Finally they become defector. The Maoists are the byproduct of corruption.

Revolution/Social Changes

Corruption can bring revolution. When there will be no way to control corruption it will bring social revolution and social changes. Behind all the historic revolution corruption was one of the main causes.

Black Money

To hide the wealth earned by corruption the hawla channel is used. Finally this money becomes black money. In India huge amount of public wealth is converted into black money by the corrupt officials, politicians, and industrialist.

Suggestion to Deal with Corruption

To fight with corruption the following steps can be taken:

Strict Law/Anticorruption Court

Though there is anticorruption burro functioning in India, the absence of a stricter anticorruption law made it ineffective. A strict law and enforced implementation of it by the special anticorruption court can keep a check on it.

Appointment Process

The appointment process of bureaucrats and minister should be after checking all the past records and efficiency basis not by lobbying or by influence. The appointment of a corrupt official in the post of anticorruption burro head cannot solve the problem. So the appointment process should be very clean and impartial.

Control on Capitalist

The government should keep control on the capitalists and industrialist. A close watches to be kept on them to control the undue advantage taken by them on the name of free marketing.

Controlled Democracy

There should be controlled democracy with limited number of political party. Limitation on wealth accumulation and limitation on high income should be there. It will bring down the gap of inequality and corruption.

