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CORRUPTION : A BIG ISSUE.

Radhamani T R

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Abstract:- our constitution writers in forties did not realize that democracy breeds corruption and in future some criminals. Dacoits, gangsters, illiterates and rapist can also become MPS. MLA. Corporations and panchayat members, the highest percentage of such elected representatives the higher will be the level of corruption. Even after six decades of independence we have MPS and MLAS few of whom are illiterates and quite a few are criminals, underworld leaders, drug peddlers and religious fundamentalists, they need extra money to continece their UN lawful activates. They have found the safe way of plundering Government money by becoming some kind of elected representatives. All those leaders who declared were against corruption. Corruption in one form or the other was there in all the leading civilizations of the ancient world. During the British rule also corruption continued. After Independence particularly after 1970s it has assumed new proportions.

Keywords: corruption, issue, democracy, political, leaders, constitution.

INTRODUCTION

corruption is not only a global phenomenon, at present. It also existed in the in the ancient world. Corrupt practices, as existed in the historical documents. Corruption in one form or the other was there in all the leading civilizations of the ancient world. Corrupt persons in the political field frame laws so as to fulfill their vested interests. In the Industrial and business matters also, they feel no hesitation, in the violation of law as they think themselves, above it ; corrupt persons think of bribery as their birth right and do not consider. It as evil political leaders also do not think. It as an evil and Big Issue.

Objectives:

1. Meaning of corruption and causes we knows.
2. To know their role in society and all field.
3. To know about effects.

Methods: we understanding in this research paper. We including the historical study method and secondary data, internet information.

Meaning of corruption: the meaning of the concept of corruption can be made clears by means of some definitions

1. The English dictionary “an inducement to wrong by bribery or other unlawful means a departure from what is pure and correct”.
2. D H bailey says corruption can be understood as the “misuse of authority as a result of consideration of per zonal gain which need not be monetary”.

Corruption in India: corruption in India is a major issue that adversely affects its economy. A study conducted by transparency. International in year 2005 found that more than 62% of Indians had firsthand experience of paying

bribes of influence pending to get jobs done in public offices successfully. In its study conducted in year 2008. Transparency International reports about 40% of Indian had firsthand experience of paying bribes or using a contact to get a job done in public office.

In 2014 India ranked 85th out of 175 countries in transparency.

International's corruption perceptions. Index compared to its neighbors Bhutan (30th). Bangladesh (145th). Myanmar (156th). China (100th). Nepal (126th). Pakistan (126th) and Sri Lanka (85th) in 2013 India was ranked 94th out of 175 countries.

Most of the largest sources of corruption in India are entitlement programmes and social spending schemes enacted by the Indian government. Examples include Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee act and national rural health mission other daily source of corruption include India's trucking industry. Which is forced to pay billion in bribes annually to numerous regulatory and police stops on its interstate high ways.

Indian media has widely published allegations of corrupt Indian citizens stashing trillions of dollars in Swiss banks. Swiss authorities, however deny these allegations.

The causes of corruption in India include excessive regulations, corrupted taxes and licensing systems, numerous government departments each with opaque bureaucracy and discretionary powers. Monopoly by government controlled institutions on certain goods and services delivery and the lack of transparent laws and processes, there are significant variations in level of corruption as well as in state government efforts to reduce corruption across India.

Corruption in political field: December 2008. 120 of India's 523 parliament members were accused of crimes. Under India's first information report procedure. Where in any one can allege another of committing a crime, many of the biggest scandals since 2010 have involved very high. Level government officials, including cabinet ministers and chief ministers. Such as in the 2G spectrum scam 1.76 lakh crore, the 2010 common wealth games scam 70 thousand crore the Adarsh housing society scam, the coal mining scam 1-86 lakh crore. The mining scandal in Karnataka and the cash for vote scam.

Political leader's money distributed among the voters. Voter are purchased drink is supplied grand feasts are arranged boarding feasts are arranged free of cost to the voters. Processions pass through the markets with a great pomp and show raising slogans. In democracy, there is no difference between a literate and an illiterate male and female etc.

Everyone has equal rights. Political pressure increase corruption even in the fields of administration and justice.

Corruption in medical field: in government hospitals. Corruption is associated with non availability or duplication of medicines, getting admission consultations with doctors and availing diagnostic services.

National rural health mission is another health care, related government programme that has been subject to large scale corruption allegations, this social spending entitlement programme was hoped to improve health care delivery across rural India, the programme has been managed since 2005 by the ministry of health of the Indian government. Mandated a spend of INR 277 billion in 2004-05 and increased it annually to be about 1% of India's gross domestic product, the national rural health mission programme has been clouded by a large scale corruption. Scandal in which top government appointed officials were arrested several of whom died under mysterious circumstances including the in prison. Corruption waste and found related losses from this government programme has been alleged to be 100 billion

Income tax department: there have been several cases of collusion of officials of the income tax department of India for preferential tax treatment and relaxed prosecutions in exchange for bribes.

Corruption in the field of administration: all the various offices of government, whether they are concerned with the police, railway, Justice municipality. Military, transport or with any branch of administration are counted in the field of administration.

Self government corruption: in India village panchayats. Municipalities corporations and district boards etc. are centers of corruption. Many of the chairmen president's secretary's mayors accept bribes, the main cause of corruption lies in the fact that they have to spend money lavishly during the election period. When the chairmen holds his office he will try to recoup his loss from the public. Even for having an electricity and water connection one has to bribe.

Corruption in the government offices: in every office of the government there is large scale corruption, there is bribery everywhere. If one thinks it is unwise to give any extra money. If any employee works to avoid the evil means

or poser's a moral character other employees discard him. In the public work department without bribing the overseers and engineers no construction. Work can be passed and no contractor. Can get his tenders accepted. It is a plain fact that some persons by taking undue advantage of their powers and poster. Openly indulge in corruption and when ever. They are caught red handed by employing the some means eerily get out of the trap. Even after spending a huge amount of money over planning the standard of the living of citizens and the problems of the country are left untouched.

Corruption in social field: the organization of human relationship is weakened by some evil practices. Prevailing in the society. But even now when it has been allowed by law, illegitimate, relations are increasing. A girl of sixteen years is married to a middle aged man only for a monetary gain, either the marriage party goes back or the bride is severely dealt with after marriage. Sometimes parents of the house for ever. In private institutions there is an absolute monopoly of the management. To sum up there is corruption in most of the educational institutions upon which depends the future of the country.

Individual corruption: individual corruption due to individual deficiencies drinking, gambling. Sex vices and prostitution etc. are some examples of individual, corruption. Such corruption degrades the individual from every point of view. He needs money to fulfill his endless desires. If he does not get enough money through fair means he tries to get enough money through foul means he tries to get it by foul means. Thus individual corruption increases corruption in the society.

Causes of corruption:

C B Memorial discussed the corruption like this.

- Scar city of Goods and services.
- Economic in security.
- High rate of income tax.
- Complex laws and procedures.
- Regularization of illegal use of civic facilities.
- Meager salary being paid to the government servants.
- Rising cost of living.
- Large size of families.
- Delay in disposal of corruption cases.
- Lack of deterrent punishments.
- Erosion of moral values.
- Corruptive race to excel others.
- Riches the symbol of status and power wealth.
- Lack of deterrent punishments.
- Difficulties in under thing ill-gotten wealth and arresting the culprits.
- Nexus between politicians bureaucrat and criminals.

Corruption is one of the biggest threats to the well being of a society.

Corruption degrades the quality of the services and ruins the life of the services and also common man.

Political parties promised to stop and take steps to eradicate corruption have being voted for power, the causes of corruption in India are many and quite complex that the promise of the political parties to eradicate corruption is not easy.

Low job opportunities. Lack of ill fame. Lack of unity in public, lack of transparency in affairs and deal. Lack of independent detective agency option of many political parties lack of enough powers to the indicial system. Lack of a accountability encouragement of unhealthy competition.

Ramahuja writes 'if we consider only the mega scams in a period of ten years between 1986 and 1996 the country lost about RS 15,000 core or RS 1500 crore a year. If we take various other questionable deals in which colossal sums of money were lost India has been losing about RS 20 crore single day. This is surely a big threat to the very survival of democracy in our country.

Remedies to corruption in public life:

Good citizens can perform their duties more efficiently. Hence each individual must avoid corruption. Some suggestions to eradicate corruption in public life are as follows.

- Proper education.
- Reforms in government offices.
- A change in the standard of political parties.
- Reforms in the police department.
- Reforms in the industrial field.
- Reforms in the penal system.

It is a social evil developed over the centuries; the Indian family adopts a way of life and teaches. Its children corruption since child hood. Children see parents offering and receiving bribes.

Even in school colleges the corruption practices of copying payments etc must be stopped, the guilty should be punished heavily so that. It becomes an example for others. In public life or official dealing the corruption cases must be found out by proper intelligence agency.

Prevention acts of corruption

- Prevention of corruption act 1947.
- Prevention of corruption acts 1988 strictly following these acts.

Other suggestion to certain corruption

1. Since elections promote corruption. Expresses in electuary will have to be strictly controlled.
2. Artificial shortages and scarcities which facilitate illegal practices must be controlled.
3. Corruption trails should be given the loudest possible publicity.
4. The salaries of government official must be raised in with the price index.
5. The taxation lows must be modified licenses are rigorously enforced without any fear or favor.
6. Mass communication media must play a more positive role in encouraging honesty. Dis honesty and corruption.
7. Bureaucratic corruption must be reduced by stringent enforcement of punitive measured against bribe taking.
8. Corruption tries should be given by the loudest possible publicity.

CONCLUSION:

corruption is a universal phenomenon. It is unfortunate that India is ranked among the most corruption countries in the world. Including India corruption is rampant in India which is acclaimed as a land of seers, sages and saints and of high moral values of truth. Honesty and integrity the most sensational corruption case is the scam of RS thirty thousand cores of fake stamp papers by religion..... so many examples are there in India. In the year 2050. India is becoming most corrupted country in the world. That's why, educated people values are following Indian how books like Bagavad geetha, and gradually. Improving their honest nature helping to depressed people we wait and see corruption is redirecting..... Or not.....?



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