CORRUPTION: CAUSES AND REMEDIES

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DEFINITIONS

- One of the definitions given to corruption is ""giving something to someone with power so that he will abuse his power and act favouring the giver"".

- Another definition given is ""the offering, giving, soliciting or acceptance of an inducement or reward, which may influence the action of any person"".

Even though there are many definitions given by various sections and various people for Corruption and the corrupt, there exist a unanimous view (again optimistic) that corruption is both harmful and wrong.
THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT DEFINES CORRUPTION IN ADMINISTRATION

- HABITUAL ACCEPTANCES OF GRATIFICATION
- OBTAINING VALUABLE THING WITHOUT CONSIDERATION
- MISAPPROPRIATION
- ABUSE OF POSITION FOR PECUNIARY ADVANTAGE
- PROPERTY IN EXCESS OF ONES SOURCES
FORMS OF CORRUPTION

ACCORDING TO SANTHANAM COMMITTEE

THE FORMS OF CORRUPTION ARE:

- SECURING PECUNIARY BENEFITS
- SPEED MONEY
- LIAISON MEN
CAUSES OF CORRUPTION

- HISTORICAL
- ENVIRONMENTAL
- ECONOMIC
- POLITICAL
- ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM
- SOCIAL SYSTEM
- UNAWARE & UNORGANIZED PUBLIC
- FLEXIBLE LAWS
- JUDICIAL SYSTEM
- UNETHICAL APPROACH
The level of activity of corruption is broadly classified into four categories, which are:

- **Petty corruption** - to low level officials for routine "services"

- **Grand corruption** - large payments to win government contracts etc and for the consequences

- **Bureaucratic corruption** - bribing officials for an "advantage"

- **Political corruption** - including bribes to politicians or party funds bribes by politicians to win votes
Corruption - its sequence

Corruption in its sequence of occurrence in the descending order in terms of its impact on the society is:

**Occasional or opportunistic corruption** - a few pay to gain an unfair advantage - this becomes more frequent, if corrupt behaviour escapes detection and punishment

**Systemic corruption** - employees expect/demand bribes and everybody needs to pay to get fair treatment

Destructive corruption - excessive greed of the corrupted rich creates anger, provokes conflict or change of government
REMEDIES

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTABILITY
POLITICAL COMMITMENT
SPEEDY DISPOSAL
PEOPLES PARTICIPATION
STRESS ON ETHICS
STRINGENT LAWS
EMPOWERING BENEFICIARIES
GOVERNING CONDUCT RULES
ECONOMY EQUALITY
POLITICAL STABILITY