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# CORRUPTION



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# WELCOME



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# CORRUPTION IN INDIA



## CONTENT

Definition

Sources of corruption

Top 10 scams

Types of corruption

Impact of Corruption

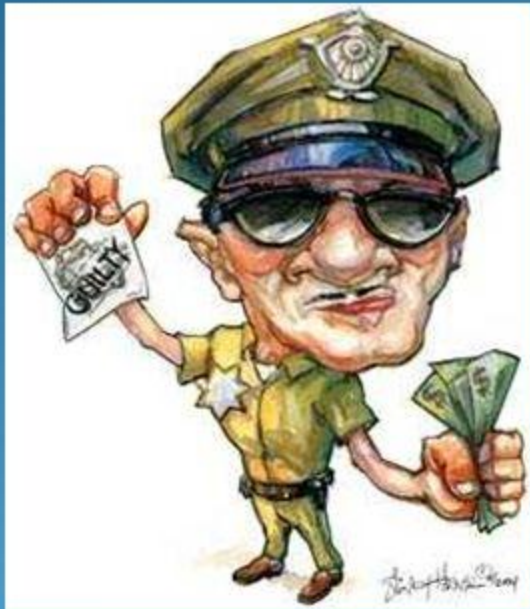
Steps taken For reduce Corruption

Conclusion

# Corruption

Corruption increases in our society in each and every department like Government Offices, Hospitals, Police Departments and so on

The following pictures shows the some information



# Corruption: The Problem

- **Defined: Pursuit of Personal Interests above Public Responsibility**
- **Goal: Control not Elimination of Corruption**
- **The Question: Is Corruption Circumstantial and Cultural?**

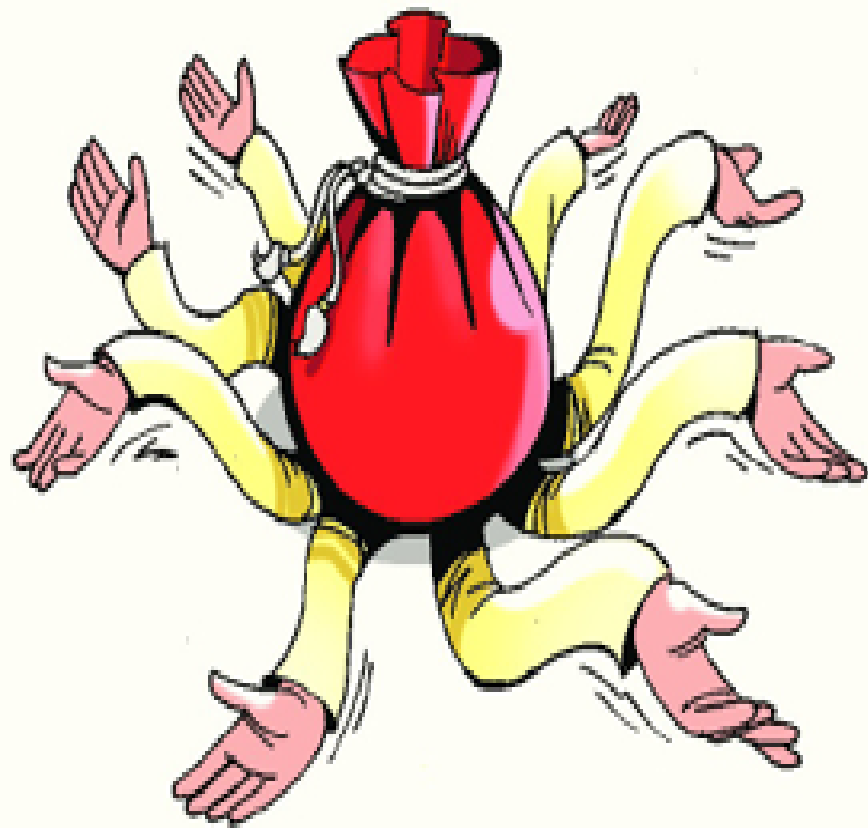
Corruption...



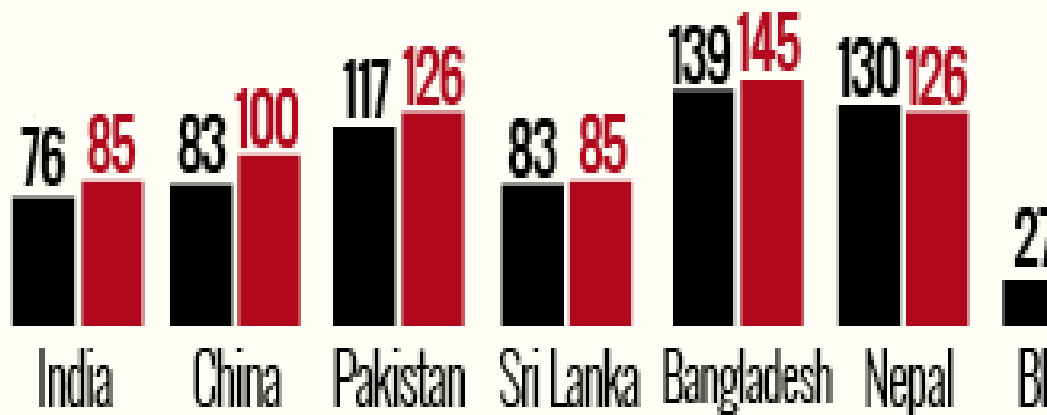
# Global Corruption

Public sector graft continues to ail I

RANKING (BEST & WORST) ■ 2015 ■ 2014



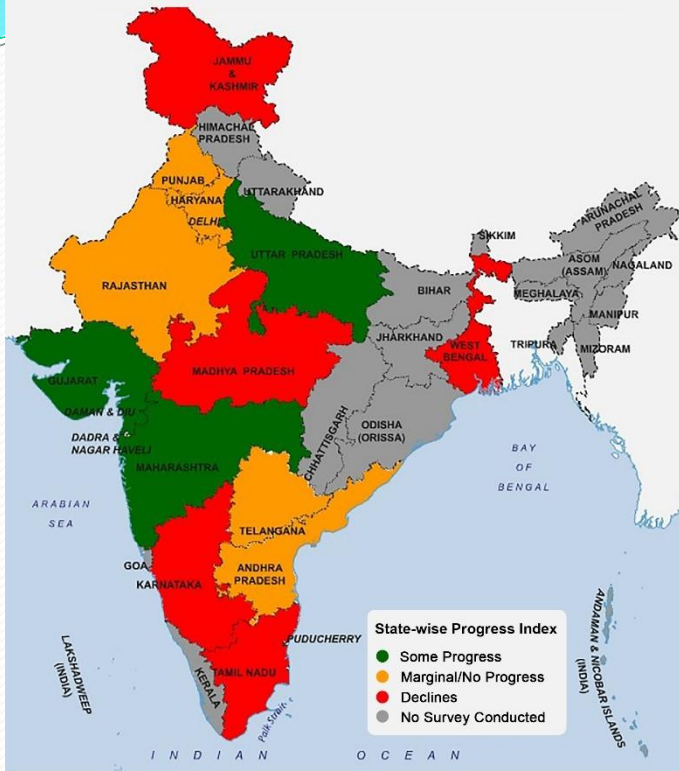
INDIA & NEIGHBOURS ■ 2015 ■ 2014



NOTE: IN 2014 174 COUNTRIES WERE ANALYSED; IN 2015, 168.



# States showing most progress in addressing Corruption in last 1 year (Citizen Perception Index)



States	Ranking
Uttar Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	2
Delhi	3
Gujarat	4
Punjab	5
Andhra Pradesh	6
Haryana	7
Telangana	8
Karnataka	9
Tamil Nadu	10
Madhya Pradesh	11
West Bengal	12

This survey was conducted in only 12 States of India in which more than 35,000 citizens participated.



The **Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)** is an index published annually by [Transparency International](https://www.transparency.org/) since 1995 which ranks countries "by their perceived levels of [public sector](#)<sup>[1]</sup> corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys."<sup>[2]</sup> The CPI generally defines [corruption](#) as "the misuse of public power for private benefit".<sup>[3]</sup> The CPI currently ranks 176 countries "on a scale from 100 (very clean) to 0 (highly corrupt)". Denmark and New Zealand are perceived as the least corrupt countries in the world, ranking consistently high among international financial transparency, while the most perceived corrupt country in the world is Somalia, ranking at 9–10 out of 100 since 2017.<sup>[4]</sup>





# Corruption Is Universal- But the Dimensions Differ

- The English Government was “a loaded compost heap of corrupt influence”

**Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke**  
1729-1797



# DEFINITION

- ” MISUSE OF POWER” “LACK OF INTEGRITY OR HONESTY;USE OF A POSITION OF TRUST FOR DISHONEST GAIN.”
- Corruption is wrongdoing on the part of an authority or powerful party through means that are illegitimate, immoral, or incompatible with ethical standards. Corruption often from patronage and is associated with bribery.



# characteristics of corruption

1. Gap between group and individual interest
  2. Two or more parties since one can hardly be corrupt with one's own self
  3. Consenting adults that have a common understanding
  4. Benefit furtherance
5. Existence of power that could be seized, appropriated, entrusted or otherwise available
6. Misuse of the power that often drives a wedge between intended and stated positions, for unintended benefits

Globalization has increased the risk of corruption but has also increased the opportunities to curb it

# types of corruption

- The following are the most common forms of corruption, as described in the United Nation Anti-corruption Toolkit
- Bribery
- Misuse, theft and fraud
- Blackmail
- Exploitation of freedom of choice
- Favouritism, nepotism and clientelism
- Conduct creating or exploiting conflicting interests
- Improper political contributions

# TYPES OF CORRUPPTION

- Administrative corruption
- Political corruption
- Grand corruption
- Petty corruption
- Public corruption

# TYPES OF CORRUPTION

- Administrative Corruption: Alters the implication of policies. Such as getting license even if he doesn't qualify for it.
- Political Corruption: Influences the formulation of laws, regulation and polices. , Such as reworking all licenses and gaining the sole right to operate the gas station monopoly
- Grand Corruption: Involve substantial amount of money and usually high level officials , Such as Swiss accounts case and Mehran bank scandal.
- 4) Petty Corruption: Involve a smaller sums and typically more junior officials. Petty corruption basically use in a low level business
- Public Corruption: Public office is misused for private gain. ☐ Such as police receive a money for personal gain and drop any criminal offence.



# Causes Corruption

- Most studies of corruption focus on institutional factors:
- Need stronger and more effective institutions (World Bank)
- Lack of democracy
- Ineffective judiciary
- Unfair elections
- Lack of free media



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# REMEDIAL MEASURES OF CORRUPTION

- Lokpal Bill Implementation (Introduced since 1968).
- Anti-corruption police and courts.
- Vigorous punishments
- Anti- corruption websites.
- Anti- corruption Organizations.
- Self determination of not to give bribe.
- Awareness and campaigns through medias, social networking sites, road shows etc.



# corrupt industries in our country

- Gambling
  - False Income Statement
  - Drug trafficking
  - Weapons trading
  - Terrorism
  - Selling counterfeit or stolen goods
  - Selling pirated versions of copyrighted items such as software and musical recordings and
  - Through any other act forbidden by law.
- 
- 2G Spectrum – Rs. 176,00,000
  - Cr.A.Raja CommonWealth Games – Rs.70,000
  - Cr. Suresh Kalmadi Stamp Scam – Rs. 20,000
  - Cr.Abdul KarimTelgi Satyam Scam – Rs. 14,000
  - Cr. Ramalinga Raju and members of his family Bofors Scam – 16 Million US \$
  - Chara Gotala – 900
- 
- Cr. Laloo PrasadYadav Hawala Scandal – 18 Million US \$ in 1996
  - IPL Scam – Latit Modi Harshad Mehta and Ketan Parikh Capital Market Scam



# corrupt industries in our country

- There are a number of common options from the Reports seven-point agenda which can make anti-corruption agencies more effective:
- Join with international efforts
- Establish benchmarks of quality
- Strengthen the civil service
- Encourage codes of conduct in the private sector
- Establish the right to information
- Exploit new technology
- Support citizen action

# Impact Of Corruption-

- Hinders social and economic development and increases poverty by diverting domestic and foreign investment away from where it are most needed;-  
Weakens education and health systems, depriving people of the basic building blocks of a decent life;-  
Undermines democracy by distorting electoral processes and undermining government institutions, which can lead to political instability;- Exacerbates inequality and injustice by perverting the rule of law and punishing victims of crime through corrupt rulings

# ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICE AND COURTS BHOOMI PROJECT

- Bhoomi is a project jointly funded by the Government of India and the Government of Karnataka to digitize the paper land records and create a software mechanism to control changes to the land registry in Karnataka. Shri K. Santhanam Committee



# ANTI-CORRUPTION ORGANIZATIONS

- Dr. Jayaprakash Narayan, a former I.A. S. officer and renowned activist from Andhra Pradesh, India. The movement was started in 1996 with the founding of Lok Satta, a non-governmental organization. In 2006, the movement transformed into Lok Satta Party. Goals  
Democratization of political parties to make them open, transparent, and accountable in all aspects. Electoral reforms to make elections truly democratic, fair and transparent; to facilitate and promote participation of the best men and women in India's political process; Effective decentralization of governance through empowerment of local governments as participative tiers of constitutional. Effective functioning of legislature. Measures to make bureaucracy truly accountable, responsive, and efficient at all levels. Institutional checks to prevent abuse of office. freedom of information for transparent governance;

# The Right to Information Act (RTI) of 2005

- helped civilians work effectively towards tackling corruption. It allows Indian citizens to request information, for a fixed fee of RS.15(US\$0.22), from a "public authority" (a body of Government or "instrumentality of State"). In turn, this public authority is required to reply to the request within thirty days. Activists have used this to uncover corruption cases against various politicians and bureaucrats – one consequence being that some of those activists have been attacked and even killed.

# Anti-corruption activist Anna Hazare



- Anti-corruption activist Anna Hazare believes Prime Minister Narendra Modi's decision on Tuesday night to wipe out black money by scrapping the currency notes of Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 was a revolutionary step. And could lead to the beginning of a “new India marching towards a corruption-free society”. The 79-year-old says the next step should be towards electoral reforms to check black money in the poll process



# CONCLUSION

Corruption, as we know is the criminal thing that do by a person in a certain capacity especially with negative connotation, they do the illegal thing to make a benefit for them self. Black money has created a big black hole in Indian economy & the entire burden is beared by the common people of India. To stop corruption which creates black money, we the people of India have to come forward to fight against corruption.

So corruption is an illegal thing that we couldn't do, because, with out corruption we can be a good generetion for our country. And then we can make our country clear from corruption and make our country better.

India is a fast developing country in the world where our systems are weak. So there is always a chance of corruption. Who is responsible for this? What action should be taken? What we must keep in mind is “Nothing is Impossible”. If we join our hands together there can be an end to this deep rooted evil. The only thing is it takes time. A little progress everyday leads to a big result one day.....may be tomorrow. Be Good and Do Good.

# India has earned a place among the THREE most corrupt countries in the world.

- Corruption in India is a consequence of the nexus between Bureaucracy, politics and criminals.
- C K Prahalad estimated that almost Rs. 2.5 lakh crore is earned by politicians over a 5 year term.
- Source: KPMG's Bribery and Corruption Survey 2011
- What should common people do? Common people should use RTI to expose corruption. With informed collective assertion, common people can over years transform the extent of corruption in India. Common people should elect clean politicians.







# References



- <https://www.slideshare.net/GauravKumar1279/corruption-cause-effect-and-solution>
- <https://www.slideshare.net/AndiniNurulP/corruption-ppt-15801244>



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