



## AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF CORRUPTION IN INDIA OPINION OF TEACHERS

**Dr. V. S. Desale**

Principal at Arts college marvad, Tal – Amalner, Dist – Jalgaon.

**Dr. J. S. Sonawane**

Prof. at P. J. N. College of social work Amalner, Dist – jalgaon.

### ABSTRACT

Researcher study the impact of corruption in India opinion of Teachers on the basis of secondary data collection. Corruption is an issue that adversely affects India's economy of central, state and local government agencies. Not only has it held the economy back from reaching new heights, but rampant corruption has stunted the country's development Politics Corruption in India is a problem that has serious implications for protecting the rule of law and ensuring access to justice. Bureaucracy Both government regulators and police share in bribe money, to the tune stoppages on roads by concerned authorities such as government regulators, police, forest, sales and excise, control, and weighing and measuring departments are for extorting money

**KEYWORDS** : Corruption, teacher opinion, problem.....

### Introduction –

#### Effects of Corruption| on People, Society & Economy

Impact of corruption is very hard on public life.

This is more of awkward and defaming condition than being problematic. But it appears that the corruption is ever rising and unstoppable. Further the people involved in corruption seem to be hiding themselves by blaming others. Even they are proud of themselves as they made more money in short time.

#### Lack of quality in services:

In a system with corruption there is no quality of service. To demand quality one might need to pay for it. This is seen in many areas like municipality, electricity, distribution of relief funds etc.

**Lack of proper justice:** Corruption in judiciary system, leads to improper justice. And the victims of offense might suffer. A crime may be proved as benefit of doubt due to lack of evidence or even the evidence erased. Due to corruption in the police system, the investigation process goes on for decades. This lets the culprits roam free and even perform more crimes. There are even chances those criminals due to old age due to delayed investigation. So it lead to "Justice delayed is justice denied."

**Chances of Unemployment:** This we can see with an example. The private education and training institutes are given permits to start providing education. This permit is given based on the infrastructure and sufficient recruitment of eligible staff. Here there are good chances of corruption.

**Poor Health and hygiene:** In countries with more corruption one can notice more health problems among people. There will be no fresh drinking water, proper roads, quality food grains supply, milk adulteration, etc. These low quality services are all done to save money by the contractors and the officials who are involved pollution.

**Pollution:** Pollution is mostly emitted in the form of water pollution, air pollution and land pollution. This is from vehicles and factories. The governments have a monitor on this pollution by regular check of vehicle emissions and also industrial exhausts.

Corruption in the government department lets the industry people opt to release of untreated and harmful waste into rivers and air. If there is no corruption, there can be fair probes. Then the industry personnel will treat the waste such that it is less toxic and harmless to environment and people in it. So we can mean that corruption is also the main cause of pollution.

**Accidents:** Sanction of driving license without proper check of driving skills in the driver leads to accidents and death. Due to corruption, there are countries where one can driving license without any tests.

**Failure of genuine research:** Research by individuals needs government funding. Some of the funding agencies have corrupt officers. These people sanction the funds for research to those investigators who are ready to bribe them. In doing so, they do not sanction the funds to genuine and hardworking investigators. Thus the research and development will be lagging.

#### Effects of corruption on Society:

**Disregard for officials:** People start disregarding the official involved in corruption by talking negatively about him. But when they have work with him or her, they again approach them by a thought that the work is done if some monetary benefits are provided. Discards towards officials will also build distrust. Even lower grade officer will be disrespectful to higher grade officer.

**Lack of respect for rulers:** Rulers of the nation like president or prime ministers lose respect among the public. Respect is main criteria in social life. People go for voting during election not only with the desire to improve their living standards by the election winner but also with respect for the leader. If the politicians involve in corruption, people knowing this will lose respect for them and will not like to cast their vote for such politicians.

**Lack of faith and trust on the governments:** People vote to a ruler based on their faith in him/ her but if found to be involved in corruption people lose faith in them and may not vote next time.

**Aversion for joining the posts linked to corruption:** Sincere, honest and hard working people develop aversion to apply for the post though they like to as they believe that they also need to be involved in corruption if they get into post.

**Lack of development:** Many new industries willing to get started in particular region change their plans if the region is unsuitable. If there are no proper roads, water and electricity, the companies do not wish to start up there. This hinders the economic progress of that region.

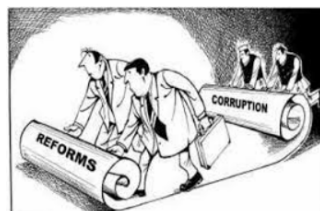
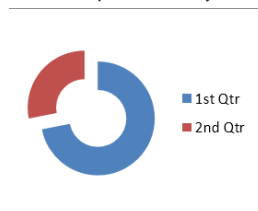
**Economic implication** Public money is for government services and projects. Taxes collected, bonds issued, income from government investments and other means of financing government expenditure are meant for social grants, education, hospitals, roads, and the supply of power and water and to ensure the personal security of our citizens.

**Need for good governance** Adherence to good governance creates an environment where corruption struggles to flourish. Failure to adhere to the practices of good governance means stakeholders increasingly demand accountability. Mass action and strikes are organized in protest as citizens begin to lose faith in the ability or willingness of their elected officials. Political instability increases. Investment declines. The sale of shares by investors decreases the value and rating of companies.



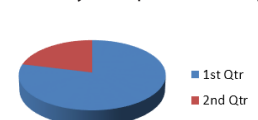
1<sup>st</sup> say corruption creates poverty = 82%  
2<sup>nd</sup> say corruption not creates poverty = 18%

## 2. Corruption is self system?



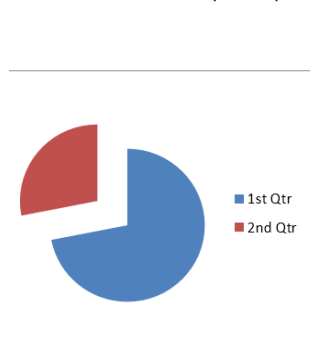
1<sup>st</sup> say corruption self system = 74%  
2<sup>nd</sup> say corruption not self system = 26%

## 3. Why corruptions not stop Maximum people support that so?



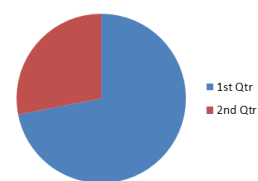
1<sup>st</sup> say corruption not stop because maximum people support that = 76%  
2<sup>nd</sup> say corruption stop some people not support = 24%

## 4. Loss Laws cants stop corruption?



1<sup>st</sup> say corruption loss laws = 72%  
2<sup>nd</sup> say corruption not loss laws = 28%

## 5. Loss Government creates more corruption?

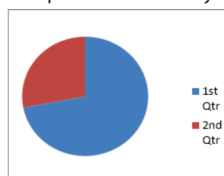


1<sup>st</sup> say Loss Government creates more corruption = 72%  
2<sup>nd</sup> say Loss Government not creates more corruption = 28%

## 6. Corruption is criminal offence?

Sr. No.	Teachers Opinion	Percentage	
1.	Yes	42	84%
2.	No	08	16%

## 7. Corruption is inbuilt or system?

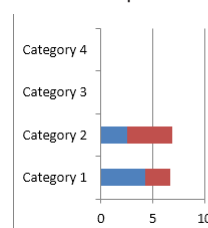


1<sup>st</sup> say Corruption is inbuilt or system = 72%  
2<sup>nd</sup> Corruption is not inbuilt or system = 28%

## 8. Justice is not proper in India for corruption offence?

Sr. No.	Client Opinion	Percentage	
1.	Yes	44	88%
2.	No	08	16%

## 9. Un-corruption develops India?



1<sup>st</sup> say Un-corruption develops India = 72%  
2<sup>nd</sup> say Un-corruption not develops India = 28%

## 10. How to stop corruption?

- To implement the moral values like Honesty, Transparency, Responsiveness, Rule of law, Effectiveness and efficiency, Fairness, Justice, Accountability.

## Conclusion –

- **Honesty** – Organisations are the sum of their parts. Employees and managers who operate in good faith, with integrity and no conflicts of interest, will underpin the governance cornerstone of honesty and elicit trust from stakeholders.
- **Transparency** – Decisions made, action taken and how it is reported to stakeholders must be communicated clearly and made easily available for those affected by the organisation.
- **Responsiveness** – Listening to stakeholders, taking action or reporting transparently should be done within a reasonable time of a request, complaint or concern.
- **Rule of law** – Institutions must comply with the laws, codes, guidelines and regulations of the nations in which they operate.
- **Effectiveness and efficiency** – Good governance is also delivering to mandates, meeting the needs of stakeholders, curtailing expenditure, streamlining decision-making and action, and making the best use of available resources.
- **Fairness** – Good governance entrenches the principle of fairness, and treating stakeholders equally.
- **Just** – Justice and governance concerns the moral responsibility and integrity of individuals within an organisation and the behaviour of the organisation itself.
- **Accountability** – Ensuring that public and private institutions, corporations and individuals entrusted with public resources and civil society are held to account, means they are answerable to their stakeholders.

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