

A Peer Reviewed Refereed Journal

## CORRUPTION AND ITS NEGATIVE IMPACTS IN SOCIETY

**Dr. Ashiq Hussain Malik**

Former Faculty, Department of Social Science Gautam Buddh Mahavidyalaya Phoolpur Allahabad U.P

### INTRODUCTION

Corruption has several forms thus mislead the allocation of resources and the performance of government and its machineries. It is obvious that high corruption levels do harm to economic growth of a country. Corruption linked with organized crime, discourage the legitimate business, distort the allocation of recourses and ultimately political legitimacy is compromised. Corruption distorts public choices in favour of the wealthy and powerful, and reduces the state's ability to provide a social safety net.

Corruption restricts investment and makes standstill the economic growth. It makes the programs weaker designed specifically for aid of the poor. The systematically designed corruption harm the poor however the causes of poverty remain unmovable. It is not easy task to elaborate relationship or differentiate the income distribution and the level of corruption. In state of no social safety net and limited opportunities for its poor, civil servants with the bribes despite their inefficiency can have a redistributive function. Poor family's members in government service may benefit but others even get worse. As a trend seen weak and ineffective governments normally impose two types of cost on its people in pretext of business, the costs for the rules that constantly keep changing and the costs of illegal payoffs to avoid the rules or to induce officials to act. Many developing and transition countries lack ability to collect sufficient tax and customs bodies and tax evasion by means of smuggling, organizing miscalculation and less evaluation of goods at export import points contribute to pilferage of revenue .

Corruption is worldwide an old complex phenomenon having international and domestic dual dimensions. The process of eradicating corruption is certainly time consuming and not easy one as though of. Prior to looking for remedy identification of problems is the foremost and the appropriate strategies for its deterrence. The knowledge of the complexity of the phenomenon, its evolution and repercussions is of great importance for the remedial measures.

### South Asian Countries Rank in Corruption Perception Index-2012

Country Ranking	Country	Score
33	Bhutan	63
94	India	36
79	Sri Lanka	40
144	Bangladesh	26
174	Maldives	8
139	Pakistan	27
139	Nepal	27

Source: Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2012, Transparency International (<http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2012/results/>)

Note: The ranking is based on a scale from 0 (perceived to be highly corrupt) to 100 (perceived to have low levels of corruption)

#### Poor governance manifests itself through the following:

- Failure to make a clear separation between public and private resources;
- Failure to establish a predictable framework of law and government behaviour conducive to development;
- Excessive rules and regulations, which impede the functioning of markets and encourage rent-seeking;
- Priorities inconsistent with development, resulting in a misallocation of resources;
- Narrowly based or non-transparent decision-making.

Corruption creates hindrances in appropriate resource management, undermines efforts to enhance growth contrary to reduce poverty obstructing sound and sustainable private sectors. The organization for economic co-operation and development recognizes bribery as a major factor in increasingly world economy. It further asserts against bribery as it hinders competition distorting trade doing harm to consumers, taxpayers and efficient traders. It is also responsible for undermining public support for governments. OECD takes it as a criminal offence of the bribery of foreign officials and strongly recommends its member government of suspending tax-exempt to bribe taking citizens.

#### Corruption and Its Impacts:

Corruption at gross level and high level has long lasting effect to our society. On the pretext of personal greed and selfishness, compromising the society security is not ever justifiable. The corruption activities and the inactiveness of the government to address them could lead to threat of society integrity and even the government

#### Negative Impacts of corruption:

The negative impacts of corruption have many dimensions related to political, economical, social impacts. In political sphere, corruption impedes democracy and the rule of law. In a Democracy system public institutions and officers may lose their legitimacy when they misuse their power for private interest. Corruption may also result in negative consequences such as encoring cynicism and reduce interest of political participations.

In our society the impact of corruption is often manifested through political intolerance, problems of accountability transparency to public, in social sphere corruption discourage people to work together for the common good.

## CONCLUSION

Every citizen of a state has born right to access information and in some countries it is one of the fundamental rights. The foremost aim of any government would be providing information to its peoples to promote openness, make feel liberalism, transparency and accountability in administration, side by side also to let public participation in government concerns.

Corruption is negatively linked with economic growth and it negatively affects investment. It is associated to the lack of competition in product market and in likes independent judicial system while growth negatively associates the inflation, budget deficits, and distorted foreign exchange markets. Therefore good policies give faster growth.

## REFERENCES

1. Dr. Arun Kant Singh 2012. India Politics Corruption Scame and Scandle.p.28
2. Elaine Byrne 2009. Definitions and Types of Corruption. Retrieved from. <http://elaine.ie/2009/07/31/definitions-andtypes-of-corruption/>
3. Bibek Debroy 2011 Corruption in India. P. 42
4. Ghimire, K.J. (n.d) Corruption control: Challenges and Efforts in Nepal. Retrieved from. <http://sc.icac.org.hk/Tunis/>
5. H.K.2012. Slippery Slope and General Theories of police Corruption. Retrieved from.<http://voices.yahoo.com/slippy-slope-general-theories-police-corruption-10876837.html?cat=9>
6. Peter DeLeon 1993. Thinking about Political corruption. p.22