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INDEX

No.	Title of the Paper	Author's Name	Page No.
English Section			
1	The Stream of Consciousness Style of Literature	Arun Jadhav	08
2	A Study on Water Management in Different Regions in Maharashtra	Dr. Ashok Kakde	11
3	'Auspicious' A Linguistic Worldview Pro Artificial Languages	Dr. Vijaykumar Bandal	14
4	Global Warming : Causes, Effects & Solutions	Amrapali Bhigade	17
5	Sustainable Development and It's Goals for People	Balasaheb Bodhane	22
6	Problem of Poverty in India	Dr. D.B. Solunke	25
7	Economic Inequality	Dr. P. G. Kalam	28
8	Cyber Crime	Dr. S. D. Ardale	32
9	Moving towards Sustainable Development and A Secure Future	Dr. Shailesh Akulwar	35
10	Need of Financial and Banking Sector Reform in Indian Economic Development with Special Reference to Arthakranti	Dr. Rajesh Lahane & Shrikant Thorat	38
11	Comparative Study of Availability and Quality of Human Resources in Higher Secondary Schools run by Multi Agency in Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Pinky Rathore & V. M. Engle	42
12	Poverty and its Causes of Rising	Dr. S. R. Magar	48
13	Importance and Benefits of Physical Exercise	Dr. Shaikh Musabhai Imambhai	52
14	Global Warming Causes and Measures	Dr. Parimal Sutawane	56
15	A Comparative Study of Physical Fitness Components of Junior College and Senior College Kabaddi Male Players of Pratishthan Mahavidyalaya Paithan, District Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Dr. Vasant Zende	59
16	Job Satisfaction of Higher Secondary School Teachers working in School of Gaya District (Bihar)	Dr. Veena Jha & Brij Mohan Singh	62
17	Artificial Intelligence and Indian Banking Sector	Dr. Nanaji Aher	66
18	Gender Disparity in Vijay Tendulkar's 'Kamala'	Dr. Ahilya Barure	75
19	Cyber Mentoring for the Digital Age : How far the Student are Aware of Cyber Crimes?	Dr. Akthar Parveen & Dr. V. S. Sumi	78
20	Economic Inequality in India : An Exploration	Dr. Vitthal Phulari	86
21	Problem of Unemployment in India	Dr. G. S. Pattebahadur	92
22	Poverty-Reasons and Remedial Schemes in India	Dr. Sainath Bansode	95
23	Poverty	Prof. Girirao Kulkarni	98
24	Corruption Problem and Government Remedies in India	Mr. Hanmant Helambe	102
25	Environmental Problems : Remedies	Dr. B.D. Jadhawar	106
26	Problems of Poverty.	T.T.Kolhe	110
27	Challenges of Gender Inequality and Health Issues of Rural Womens in Maharashtra	Mr. Bhagwan Manal	113
28	Poverty and Struggle in 'Nectar in A Sieve'	Dr. Manisha Bhise	119
29	A Study on Farmers Suicides in Marathwada	Mr. Devidas Gavali	121
30	Sustainable Development and Political Will	Mr. Rajesh Gaikwad	126



Corruption Problem and Government Remedies in India

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Abstract:

India is on its way to the superpower but today it faces many serious problems. Such as terrorism, Naxalism, economic inequality, pollution, corruption, poverty, unemployment etc. Corruption is a subject of intense debate, discussion in India. This brief discusses the current state of corruption in India and policy reforms. The problem of corruption is gaining more and more attention worldwide. The current research article discusses the concepts, types and governing reforms or solutions to corruption.

Keywords: *Corruption*, Types, Remedies.

Introduction:

In Indian society, corruption has been prevalent in various forms since ancient times. The origin of corruption was started by our opportunistic leaders who have done great harm to our country in the past. Corruption is a disease affecting the society which hinders the development of the country. Corruption creates discomfort and inequality in the economy of the nation. While corruption slows down economic development, private investment also reduces inequality. Corruption has an adverse effect on the country's economy and every individual. Political and bureaucratic corruption is very widespread in India. Apart from this, corruption is also prevalent in the judiciary, media, army, police etc. Also, the money used for the development of the nation is diminished and there is no continuity and quality in the development work, infrastructure development. For this, all should strive for the prevention of corruption, act honestly in accordance with the laws, rules and time, transparency in the work should be given priority at the government level and personal level. There are many mechanisms, laws and rules in place at the government level to tackle corruption in India. At the same time, efforts have been made by the civil society to tackle corruption.

Objective and Research Methods:

To study the Corruption, it's types and efforts of the Government of India to tackle corruption. The present research paper I use descriptive and analysis research methods and secondary data.

Corruption:

Man is not born corrupt, but he is motivated by social and economic conditions as well as unpleasant desires, greedy tendencies. Kautilya says that corruption is an easy process. It needs to be consistently tightly controlled. Corruption makes it difficult for the administration to achieve its development goals and the administrative system is disrupted. This shows that corruption has been practiced in India since ancient times. According to Kautilya, human nature is the cause of corruption. Man's accumulation of attitude, the desire for a comfortable life, goodness causes corruption¹. Corruption is misuse of power, authorities and influence attached to public office.



“Corruption as the misuse of public power for private gain.” Corruption is not a one size fits all phenomenon. It has a variation to place, state and nation to nation. Its direct effects on national prosperity as well. In India, a man is not corrupt until and unless when he/she did not get the opportunity to do something illegal.

According to Gandhi, corruption lay not only in those who are in power and misuse it, but also in the weak and meek who submitted to it. Kautilya, author of Arthashastra says just as it is impossible to know when a fish moving in water is drinking it, so it is impossible to find out when government servants in charge of understanding misappropriate money.²

Corruption is an old and universal social problem in ancient times this was a serious problem. The problem of corruption strong protests are taking place around the world. From ancient times to modern times, this society through reformers, civil society and policy maker's efforts are being made to honest and systematic eradication to curb this disease of corruption. Corruption is anti-national and anti-economic development and corruption in any system or society depends on three factors. These are the following factors:

1. Measuring and accepting personal values.
2. A set of social values that are fully accepted by society.
3. The system of governance of Administration.

The social roots of corruption and the system of governance these are two broad elements which determines the extent of corruption. “Organization of our society based on caste and kinship and the differences in the state of development between the states provides a very strong rational for corruption”. System of governance responsible for corruption in our country. Our country is based on corruption because all political parties have to collect funds in cash which is black money³. The Black Money which is the oxygen for corruption is the lifeblood of financing of the political the process of the country. Political corruption prompts an endless loop of business corruption, bureaucratic corruption and criminal and criminalization of politics.⁴

Types of Corruption:

Vinay Bhargava discusses the type of corruption⁵ in this research paper, on ‘Cancer of corruption’ in a seminar organized by the World Bank. They are as follows:

Grand corruption is defined this form of corruption involves the head of state, a minister or other senior government officials, and acts as a group of businessmen and politicians or criminal elements. Political corruption - These include governors, dictators and legislators, MPs, who play their role as directors of law and regulation. Such officers are involved in corruption when they take bribes or other rewards for their own political or personal gain and instead give political favours to their supporters for the benefit of the public. Corporate corruption in the relationships between private business companies and their suppliers or customers. This is what happens when corporate executives use municipal resources at the expense of shareholders, for private benefit. Administrative corruption involves the use of bribery and favoritism to help certain individuals or businesses reduce their taxes, impose exemption rules, or win lower-level buying shareholders. Petty corruption involves the payment of comparatively small amounts of money to “facilitate” routine official transactions, such as customs clearance or the issuing of building permits. Systematic corruption is corruption that is prevalent at all levels of society. Although the type of corruption as mentioned above is not good for the development of the nation.



Government remedies on corruption:

There was a huge increase in political and administrative corruption in India. As a result, the Santhanam Committee was constituted to suggest more effective measures to tackle corruption in the governing body. When the committee reviewed corruption, it was observed that corruption was not only limited to the lower level staff but also the high gazetted officers were involved. 'Due to the huge increase in the government's economic activities, the weapons of regulation, permitting, accreditation and control have provided new opportunities for corruption.

The Santhanam Committee submitted its report in 1964 on corruption prevention. Important recommendations of this report-

1. The Central Vigilance Commission should be set up.
2. Public ministers and members of the legislative body should declare their property.
3. Lokpal and Lokayukta system should be established.
4. The Anti-Corruption Act should be in effect.

Based on the recommendations of this committee, the Central Vigilance Commission was established in 1964 to investigate the corruption of first and second class officers. According to the Central Vigilance Commission Act 2003, the Commission has received constitutional status. Earlier, the Commission was one-member, but by this rule, the Commission has become a multi-member commissioner other than the Central Vigilance Commissioner. This Commission has done an important job of establishing integrity in public service. It has also implemented a code of conduct for public servants. Along with this, several constituent states established the Lokayukta system to check corruption in the state. For the first time, this committee gave importance to the establishment of an effective Lokpal body for the prevention of corruption at the central level. As a result, the first Ombudsman has been appointed on March 19, 2019 in India.

The Right to Information Act has given greater transparency in governance and direction to leadership. Effective technical and administrative actions have been taken for effective efficient governance. Awareness and control of corruption have been given importance for effective governance and awareness. The Anti-Corruption Act 1988, The Money Laundering Act 2002, Right to Public Service Act 2013 is enacted to prevent corruption in large numbers. To the corrupt person from office to jail, property confiscation, we have put in place good strategies to prevent corruption.

After economic reforms, administrative reform in India gave priority to good governance. Through it, corruption prevention, transparency, ethics have gained importance. The Government has also given importance to the Anti-Corruption Act, Rules, Anonymous Transaction Control. As a result, the corruption rate in India is declining through the Global Corruption Index Report 2018. According to the 2018 report, India ranked 78th in 180 countries, up from 81st in 2017 and in 2012 India's rank is 95.

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