Corruption

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In philosophical

Corruption refers to an action done with the intent to give someone advantage inconsistent with official duties and rights of others. In philosophical, theological or moral discussion corruption is spiritual or moral or impunity or deviation from an ideal. In economy, corruption is payment for services or material which the recipient is not due, under law. This may be called as bribery, kickback or bukhsish as called in the middle-east. The word corrupt when used as adjective literally means utterly broken. Forms of corruption vary including bribery, extortion, nepotism, patronage. Graph and embezzlement. Corruption may facilitate such enterprises as drug trafficking, money laundering and human trafficking.

The activities that constitute illegal corruption differ depending on country or jurisdiction. Corruption poses serious developmental challenges.

In political realm it undermines democracy and good governance by flaunting or subverting formal processes. Corruptions in elections or legislative bodies reduces accountability and distorts representation in policy making, corruption in judiciary compromises rule of law and corruption in administration results in inefficient provision of services. It violates the basic principles of republicanism regarding the centrality of civic virtue. More generally corruption erodes the institutional capacity on the government as procedures are disregarded, resources are siphoned off and public offices are bought and sold. At the same time corruption undermines legitimacy of government and such democratic values as trust and tolerance.

Types of corruption

1. Political corruption
2. Economic corruption
3. Intellectual corruption

Political corruption

1. Misuse of legislative powers
2. Extending undue patronage
3. Trading of influence
4. Electoral fraud
5. Nepotism and favoritism
6. Involvement in organized crime
7. Adherence to undemocratic practices/process

Misuse of legislative powers

People elect their representatives to incorporate their wishes into reality. If they are not doing so then it is political corruption. The amendments like 8th amendment are misuse of legislative powers. 17th amendment is also its example.

Extending undue patronage

Favouring supporters with government employment. Newly elected government usually change the government officials on the name of increasing efficiency.

Our all departments are overcrowded with government employees, railways, PIA, party workers are recruited. Sindh accepted that half of Sindh police are adherents of some or other party.

Trading of influence

It refers where a person is selling his influence over the decision processes involving in third party.

Different lobbies are present in usa to do this job. Class struggles Act was reason of financial crisis. NRO is its example.

Electoral fraud

Rife presence

Rigging of election-day

Pre poll rigging

Usage of government resources

Change in voter lists

Harassment of voters

Nepotism and favouritism

Favouring relatives and personal friends of an official is a form of illegitimate usage of ones offices.

Hall mark of our politics

Involvement in organized crime

Police is involved in looting and murders are common in our politics.

Adherence to undemocratic process

Floor crossing

Horse trading

Turning coats

Economic corruption

Bribery

Embezzlements

Kick backs

Unholy alliances

Payment given personally to a government official in exchange of use of his official powers

Outright theft of entrusted funds misappropriation of property and entrusted government resources

RPPS are also its type

When contracts are given to preferred ones due to some reason official share of misappropriated funds allocated from his or her organisations, to an organisation involved in corrupt bidding

Pakistan steel mills was its example

Unholy alliances

Collation among seemingly antagonistic groups especially for adhoc or hidden goals.

ن لیگ اور پی پی کا اتحاد

Intellectual corruption

Violation of IPR’s

Plagiarism

Misuse of one’s pen fpr personal gains

Misinterpretationof religion

Intellectual property rights, copyrights, patents, trade marks

زرعی یونیورسٹی کی اعلی ڈگریاں

جس کا کھاؤ اسی کے گن گاؤ

The less social better it is

Causes of corruption

Lack of transperancy

Absence of right of access to informations

Absence of investigative media

Dormant role of civil society

Lack of aware public

Paucity of protection to whistle blowers

Centrakizationof pubkic funds

Poliyitvation of public department

Weak deterrent laws

Passinve rple opf departments dealing with anticorruption

Prevenlance of culture conducive forcorruption

Weal civil services and slow process of reforms

Excessive decretionary powers

Excessive consumerism

The politics are made behind opaque curtains. People should know where their taxes are being used. There shjoukld be acces to information

All details of the spent fund should be available on the internet. Hec is doing thid procedure atta-ur-rehman did it.

Bill has passed in 2006 but no practical shape of it yet no availability of data

Media has an active role in unearthing corruption but investigative role is still weak. Natrwar singh has to resign due to tehlka.com

Watergate scandal started and Nixon has to resign.

Civil society and NGOs have a dominant role to play on ersdication of corruption but dormant role here

Anna hazara is the best example of this

Publ,ic is not awared of their rights. Illiteracy is the mother of all evils. Poor and illetrate are not organized. If the officer does not acceptrs money then it is that I will be given no answer.

Whistle blowersd arwe not defended at all. Saleem shahzad is its example. Walli khan is its example

Mpren opportunities if there public funds sre centralized. A MNA was having all the fundsd of his area. Nazims, naib nazims should be present

“absolute power corrupts absolutely”

Provincial government had no funds in the past.