DE JURE NEXUS LAW JOURNAL

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CORRUPTION

"A CRITICAL STUDY ON CORRUPTION WITH REFERENCE TO EDUCATION AND HEALTH".

➢ **Abstract:**

Corruption may be a major problem, both in develop and developing countries. It destroys economic process, weakens the rule of law and undermines the legitimacy of institutions. Corruption has been one among the main problems on the trail of economic process, education sector, health care sector and development in India. It's rose up thereto level where without paying bribe, getting employment is impossible. It's like an unspoken truth, which everyone dislikes but still obeys to survive within the system.

This paper brings together a number of the key point of corruption like history of a corruption, definition of different author, meaning of corruption that from where it comes from? Problem arises due to corruption. Who are responsible for this and how to overcome to corruption? It also discusses how corruption in health service during Covid-19 particularly affects individuals' ability to exercise their right to health. Lastly, this analysis examines how corruptions at the purpose of serve the Covid-19 and concludes with some solution.

➢ **Origin of corruption:**

Corruption is the word which I heard from childhood when I did not understand the meaning also but after growing up this word trigger in my mind that why there is a corruption in India, everything is there in India wealth, economy, better employment, better education, medical facilities" At that time I certainly did not understand the significance of the word corruption. Basically, all-time I thought that India is rich in everything because of its mineral,

wealth, and natural resources and it also has a negative scene because of low GDP, low per capita income, management are surely very poor because of corrupt management and peoples. It happened till 1983 and lot has changed since then.

Corruption found in the very old stories in fourth century by a Sanskrit philosopher KAUṬILYA, also known as Chanakya, who was minister to the Indian king Chandragupta Maurya, wrote a desirable book on the art of state entitled Arthashastra, which could be translated as "Instructions on Material Prosperity." The Indian economist Amartya Sen has suggested an easier translation: "Economics." The Sanskrit book, discovered in 1905, also explores the vast and evergreen phenomenon of corruption.

According to philosopher the great, those that need to control the ministry, may use every means that of way to fulfill solely to their objective, like breaking of rules and honesty. He noted within the Arthashastra, "Just as it is impossible taste the honey or the poison that finds itself at the tip of the tongue, thus it is impossible for a government servant not to eat up, at least a bit of the king's revenue.[1]

In the Old Testament judges and rulers used to keep their favor to the disserving person but still it did not work because there involve a bribe and corruption. May be corruption became a system. But at that time only lord would make the rules and offer the punishment as being a lord. Hammurabi, one of the most celebrated lawmakers of the ancient world, wrote that a judge should be expelled from his post if he changed a verdict that had already been sealed. Things changed within the New Testament, where a logic of the freely given, or a minimum of a distinct way of calculating, "favors," involves the fore.

Corruption is seen from the first Dynasty (3100–2700 BC) of Ancient Egypt noted corruption in its judiciary. The practice also existed in ancient China. In an exceedingly similar vein, Greek historian Herodotus notes the Alcmaeonid family bribed the Oracle of Delphi priestesses, one in all the foremost powerful mystical forces of Greek. Because the global economy expanded significantly during the 20th century, levels of corruption increased as well. Corruption permeates all levels of society from low-level public servants accepting petty bribes to national leaders steal variant dollars.[2]

➤ **Introduction:**

The word corruption is derived from the Latin word "corruptus," which means "corrupted" and, in legal terms, the abuse of a trusted position in one of the branches of power (executive, legislative and judicial) or in political or other organizations with the intention of obtaining material benefit which is not legally justified for itself or for others.

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[1] Carlo Alberto Brioschi, *Corruption: A history of corruption*,(2017)

[2] Asit K. Biswas, from our ancestors to modern leaders, all do it: the story of corruption, (2018).

The corruptions a danger phenomenon, and it can be seen everywhere now days. The word corruption means the destruction, destroying the individual rights, ruining or spoiling a society or the nation. A corrupt society is originated by immorality and lack of a fear or irrespective for the law. It is abuse of the public power for the private gain. The corruption is the different form in the different sector which cannot be defined particularly like bribery, extortion, the fraud, embezzlement. The behavior is often difficult to observe directly because; typically acts of corruption do not take the place in the broad day light.[3]

Corruption destroy trust, weakens democracy, lowering economic development and further increases inequality, poverty, social division and the environmental crisis. Exposing corruption and holding the corrupt people to account can happen only when the people and authorities understand the way that creates corruption.

Corruption within the health sector can make the difference between life and death. It severe consequences for access, quality, equity, efficiency, and efficacy of health services and is an obstacle to the long-term goal of achieving universal health coverage. If we see the hospitals and healthcare and medical ,every year thousand of doctors are graduated but still there is a crises of doctors so the reason behind is that the Indian doctors are going to America and other countries because merit was not being recognized here due to the corruption. The mortality of individual is worse in India than it was in other countries, pointing out that 50% of health costs in the country are due to corruption. "There is corruption in health, education, where people have to pay 50 lakh to 1 crore to become graduates. Corruption in the health sector kills an estimated 140,000 people a year. A recent report "Save the Children" reported that 90% of families have struggled to access health care and medicines. Households that reported the loss of income during the pandemic also had difficulties in accessing health services.[4]

The pandemic has also limited the growths which are decided to make in this year like reducing poverty, eradicating hunger, and providing education, economic growth and so on for all. These situations predict the world's poorest and most vulnerable who are suffering the most at this world.[5] Since January 2020, Transparency International's Advocacy and Legal Advice Centers (ALACs) have supported more than 1,800 people who contacted them to report corruption and seek assistance for issues related to Covid-19.[6]

Corruption is not a simple phenomenon, without a uniform definition. There is a various forms and definitions of corruption, as well as its harmful effects across the globe, is present in Module 1 of the E4J University Module Series on Anti-Corruption. There is no such definition are given by the united nation convention against corruption but it may defines various acts and

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[3] Jeevan Singh Rajak, *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science*, Vol 18, Corruption in India, Issue 5 (Nov. - Dec. 2013)

[4] Melissa Burgess, *the hidden impact of Covid-19 on children: A Global Research Series (London: Save the Children International,* 2020).

[5] "Impact of Covid-19 on SDG progress: A statistical perspective", *United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs* (web), 27 August 2020.

[6] "Citizens report Covid corruption", Transparency International (web), 14 September 2020.

classification as criminal offences such as bribery and embezzlement, trading in influence; abuse of functions; and illicit enrichment and it was considered internationally.

The corruption affects more to the education system as well. Many cases emerged during the year that causes the education institution. Each and every institution is corrupt to make money. India are a democratic country and everybody has right to the education, but still there is poor villages and rural areas where individuals did not get the education because of the high rate of a fee, a low grade of standard, a poverty, and bribery in the management. It may not change over a year because many of them is being involved in this management who did not put their voice to stops this corruption the reason is the fear of the life, an irregularity of the law.

➢ **Definition of corruption by different authors:**

Corruption, everyone knows it does not give easy definition; therefore writers' definitions have been varied and divergent from each other.

Ekiyor (2005) in his broad view of corruption defined it as the unlawful use of official power or influence by an official of the government either to enrich himself or further his course and/or any other person at the expense of the public, in contravention of his oath of office and/or contrary to the conventions or laws that are in force. **Scott (1972)** is of the view that corruption 'must be understood as a regular, repetitive and integral part of the operation of most political system'. **Akinseye (2000)** attempts at describing it as 'mother of all crimes' and identifies four forms of corruption as bribery, graft and nepotism. **Ngwakwe (2009)** defines corruption from economic perspective as follows: the non-violent criminal and illicit activity committed with objectives of earning wealth illegally either individually or in a group or organized manner thereby violating existing legislation governing the economic activities of government and its administration. **Vito Tanzi:** "Corruption is the intentional non-compliance with the arm's-length principle aimed at deriving some advantage for oneself or for related individuals from this behavior.

The corruption is defined as the use of the public office for the private gain, or in other words, the use of an official position, a rank or a status by an office bearer for his personal benefit. There are various forms of a corruption present in different acts, which would include: (a) bribery, (b) an extortion, (c) a fraud, (d) embezzlement, (e) a nepotism, (f) a cronyism.

➢ **Meaning of corruption in different sector:**
1. Corruption in education sectors:

At education level corruption creates difference that threatens the society to pay the bribe for the student's admission at college and also the school. It erodes the education trust among the children. Corruption affects a lot of to the first and middle school as a result of this is often the essential of the children and if it undeserving then the individual's future area unit danger to manage the society. Corruption effects the management of the education although we all know the factors however individuals still pay the bribe for his or her children permanently education.

Its include the cheating and different bribery, nepotism, and favoritism at school admissions, appointments of teacher, and education facilities; bid-rigging within the acquisition of textbooks and college supplies; diversion of funds and equipment; teacher absenteeism; etc are involves.

2. Corruption in medical sector:

Corruption in the health sector are most corrupt then the other. Corruption, an unspoken reality in the health sector, is the most serious ethical crisis in medicine today. everybody known the truth but still they cannot come across through it because doctors have the power to give the life to the patients but today's world this is become a play game in the medical organization where they play with the people morality. Corruption can take many forms in medical sector like Corruption in patient care can mean bribes for procuring contracts for construction of healthcare facilities and purchase and supply of medicines, theft of equipments, and bribes for approval of registration and quality of medicines .Corruption results low-standard healthcare facilities, drugs, and equipments, and it more affect the poor who suffer, as they cannot afford quality medical care. It also broke the trust of the patients. As a result Patients do not trust their doctors. Many patients rely on pharmacists, who are no better.

Senior physician Dr. Farokh Udwadia also believes the way students are selected is not right. "We need to judge them based on interviews and their problem-solving abilities. I also see that there is immense anxiety to become specialist doctors. This will only promote more corruption. There will be no holistic approach to medicine.[7]

➢ **Problem arises due to corruption**

1.   Patients cannot cope with unreasonable bills :

The health sector is the attractive sector for corruption. A corruption can occur in all societies. However, because it is determined by organizational factors, the extent of a corruption occurs mostly in health, relates to a society society in which it operates. There is a less adherence to the rule of a law, and a less accountability, mechanisms; health systems in societies are more corrupted. [8]

Corruption limits access to health services and weakening all space that verifies determine systems performance as well as responsiveness, efficiency, equity, a quality, and it additionally affects the outcomes of the people, and a standard of a living. In India, between every private hospital as public ones, about 85.9 per cent of India's rural population and 80.9 per cent of its urban population lacking health insurance. Since the Covid-19 infection rate rising, so to

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[7] Aditya Agarwal, *Medical profession sucked into corruption,*(2018).

[8] Savedoff WD,Hussmann K,*Why are health systems prone to corruption.*, *Glob Corrupt* (2006)

extending the health service in hospital, Indian government has been pressed to regulate the rising costs of health care in private hospitals, and some state governments have followed.[9]

Despite this, many patients and their families are still suffering to pay hospital bills. Example. On 12 April, a Despite this, many patients and their families are still suffering to pay their Covid-19 related hospital bills, as the two examples below illustrate. On 12 April, one businessman living in Kolkata had to take his 57-year-old mother to a private hospital, because the public hospital did not have a ventilator. After sometime his mother's death, he was billed for 1.5 million rupees (US$20,400). He disputed this amount, and the hospital lowered the charges to one-third of the original bill.[10]

2. **lack of management in organization:** Due to inappropriate and mismanagement in society, institutions, organizations and different sector, there is weak management to control the work. This uncontrolled, inappropriate, mismanagement and unsupervised administration gives way to rise in corruption in small sectors, which results in creates large corruption. Besides, all this involves the because of appointment of inefficient managers, supervisors and executives at various levels of which leads to mismanagement.

The corruption destroys the management of the small or huge sector or any organization wherever individuals did not seem to be organized to prevent bribery or a corruption. Some a foremost organization was involving like a health sector, an education sector, an economic sector, and then on eventually if we tend to observe the shortage of a management it comes with a positive result, and there is nothing alternative criteria to prevent otherwise the individuals or authorities himself.

As Savedoff (2006) explains, the health sector is particularly weak to corruption due to: an unreasonable demand for services, many authorities like regulators, payers, providers, consumers, and suppliers interacting in complex ways; and wrong information among the different authorities, making it is difficult to identifies and control for diverging interests. In an addition, the health care sector is unexpectedly extent which resulting that the private providers are entrusted with important public roles, and the large amount of public money invested to the health spending in many countries.[11]

3. **Lack of support for good leaders.**

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[9] . Kamala Thiagarajan, *"Covid-19 exposes the high cost of India's reliance on private healthcare",* BMJ (web), 10 September 2020.

[10] Theja Ram, *"At the mercy of pvt hospitals, Bengaluru's Covid-19 patients are being overcharged",* The News Minute (web), 14 October 2020.

[11] William D. Savedoff, *Transparency and Corruption in the Health Sector: A Conceptual Framework and Ideas for Action in Latin American and the Caribbean*,(2007)

every year a new leader comes with his new form and gives the same comfort that this year he will do something new, but in the end what happens, after getting the power, everyone misuse the power .

There are very few people in our society who work for the truth, yet it is difficult that our society has become corrupt due to few corrupt leaders. There is very lesser support and cooperation from societies people because of fear, good leaders are often defeated and suppressed. Lack of proper rules and regulation are there, no alertness among the authorities in the organization there's some officials are induced to get illegal money, therefore many of them leave these corrupt people without any penalty or punishment. After all lack of unemployment, mismanagement, inequality, depression arises. It develops the insecurity among the people mindset which gives the advantages to the corrupt people.[12]

4. Poverty and inequality

A corruption is basically not the weapon of the weakness. The condition of corruption arises due to an education fund, health care, a poverty relief, and elections and political parties' these all corrupt expenses can become a source of personal enrichment for party officials, bureaucrats, and contractors. Societies, poor people, students, a middle class man, and the redistributive potential systems suffer accordingly. As a result of all this corrupt network, unemployment, illiteracy, poverty, and unequal opportunities were developed in the nation.

People are a distress because of poor health care facilities throughout the country.Still numerous copies of complaints made to the public Accounts Committee (PAC) and Anti-Corruption Bureau, allegations made by a leader and connected documents alleging irregularities within the procurement of essential things like ventilators, sanitizers, and masks.

> ## **Who are the responsible for corruption?**

This is an interesting and important question. Usually people always heard about that the rising problem of corruption in India. People are tired of it to get the solution about it at any cost but it would not be an easy to remove. I think somewhere society and all these several organization itself is responsible for the problem of corruption.

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[12] Mackey TK,Kohler J,Lewis M,Vian T,*Combating corruption in global health*,(2017)

There are numerous cases of corruption involving end number of politicians, bureaucrat's, institutions, builders, organizations, companies. Forget these persons; even the clerks working at the random department or any organization are corrupt. In India most of the work is done through the insider people who involves in the department. If someone having contacts of those authorities can considered as powerful person to do anything. Many of them are recruited by influencing or supporting the position using unfair means. The people paid the bribes for property registration, student's admission, land cases or any petty cases where people are ready to pay the bribes because of the irregularities and mismanagement of the authorities. Even tax departments, Municipals Corporation, transports office are also corrupt.

➢ **Solution to ambit the corruption:**

1. **Spreading awareness among the people:** People have to know how much corruption is increasing day by day and to prevent this; people have to know their rights. Right to claim their voice in public by avoiding the corrupt people. And the main sources of claiming the right are education. Education is the weapon that can help out to reduce corruption. The reason being that literacy rate is highest in India. Those who are illiterate do not know the process, provision, and procedures thought which they can get justice. Therefore the corrupt officials try to make fool of them and often demand bribes. It is due to uneducated, unawareness in the society where people did not know their right and procedures and for all of this they suffer a lot. So this is one of the solutions to combat the corruption.

2. **Reduce corruption by increasing direct contact :**

   Generally we can combat the corruption by introducing the electronic-government system among the country, however this is already there in our country and everyone are follow this but still the question arises that whether this can help to remove corruption? once in a conference held by the national human right commission on "effect of good governance and human right, A.P.J.Abdul Kalam gave an example of the metro rail system and online railway reservation as good governance and he also said that all lower courts should follow the precedent of supreme court and high court and make judgments available online. E-governance system is good for those who know the procedures and those who not know again here the bribes and corrupt people who take the benefit from the people.

➢ **Conclusion:**

Corruption is one amongst the most important obstacle for the human rights and societies. It destroys democratic establishments, distorts justice, and affects welfare, therefore corruption affecting human rights, health and education. Education is a very important tool within the fight against corruption and it ought to be explored however anti-corruption education is strong and integrated into different disciplines. It is necessary to identify the shared principles between anti-corruption and human rights, like equity, participation, transparency and responsibility, for

instance, to guide educational strategies. Corruption also effects to the health sector where many people suffer and died because of mismanagement of the medical organization. Many Systems organized to fight corruption to reduce inequality economic growth and prosperity in the society as well as during covid -19 health governance and management in different developing countries has failing through corruption and lack of transparency to make sure that worker is able to implement treatment.