# International Multidisciplinary Research Journal





Chief Editor Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

Publisher Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi Associate Editor Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

#### Welcome to GRT

#### **RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595**

## Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

# International Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka

Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya

Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania

Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania

Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur

Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania

Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken

Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney

Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania

Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi

Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri

Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]

Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania

Ilie Pintea. Spiru Haret University, Romania

Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA

.....More

# Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade Iresh Swami ASP College Devrukh, Ratnagiri, MS India Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur

R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University, Solapur

Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel

Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University,Kolhapur

Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidvapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai

Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune

Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play, Meerut(U.P.)

N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur

Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune

K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia

Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain

G. P. Patankar

Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director, Hyderabad AP India.

S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad

Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain

Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur

R. R. Yalikar Director Managment Institute, Solapur

Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU,Nashik

S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai

Alka Darshan Shrivastava S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar

> Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore

S.KANNAN Annamalai University, TN

Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University

Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.aygrt.isrj.org

### **ISSN No.2231-5063**



**Golden Research Thoughts** 



# STUDY OF CORRUPTION IN AND STEAM LINE OF GOVERNMENT LIBERATED SCHEMES/SUBSIDIES

Awari Mahesh Babu Professor in Civil Engineering Department, Tirumala Engineering College, Hyderabad, TS., India .



Awari Mahesh Babu

#### ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the everywhere problem of corruption and regularization of liberated schemes/subsidies of ruling Government... By looking at the legal and executive provisions to corruption, it is shown how futile the attempts so far have been. Among the glut of reasons for failure to



corruption, it is concluded that the more important ones are the insufficient and ineffective enforcement mechanisms, be deficient in of political will, and more importantly the cultural context of social approval and easy exoneration. Any indignation that is there is largely confined to civic speaking, not action. Despite some helpful developments such as association of political leaders/ political people investments in liberated schemes as their moral responsibility and control on liberated schemes and corruption liberated schemes. Some of the ruling parties announced liberated schemes for vote banking. The need seems to be a serious effort to develop sound norms by changing the societal culture, which places the premium on the shoulders of political parties. Political leaders/people, Govern-

ment officials take bribe for doing or sanctioning liberated schemes for poor or desired people.

There is great loss of national prosperity due to various scams in liberated schemes. In order to treat society/political leaders from this lethal social immorality, we should know its causes, consequences and remedies. So, the present paper will be an attempt to put anxiety on the need to keep the issue of dishonesty in Government liberated schemes agenda.

**KEYWORDS**: Corruption, Scams, Liberated schemes, Political leaders, Transparency.

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

The Corruption in India in Government liberated schemes is all insidious; leaving no section of life untouched. Corruption is spread over in the society in several forms in Government liberated schemes. Of these, the major forms are: bribe (money offered in cash or kind or gift as incentive to procure illegal or deceitful action) for sanction of liberated schemes; several liberated schemes for political mileage. The ancient lineage of corruption in India sanctioned by tradition is evident by these words of Kautilya, the author of 'Arthasastra' provide an important clue to the character of a political regime.3 India is no longer considered a soft state as political scientists once used to call it. It has now become a kleptocracy, a consideration state, where everything to be had can be had for a consideration is all pervasive; leaving no section of life untouched forms. "There are two things in Indian history-One is the incredible optimism and potential of the place and the other is the betrayal of that potential –for example, ruling political parties will gets votes by means of Government liberated schemes.

"Corruption" is defined according to Webster's dictionary, as inducement by mean of improper consideration to commit a violation of a duty. This inducement is not necessarily mean that it should include money only. This can be price rewards gifts or announcement of additional liberated schemes or favor also. The Santhanam Committee Report 1964 defines corruption as "improper or selfish exercise of power and influence attached to a public office or to a special position one occupies in public life". Corruption in simple terms may be described as "an act of bribery". It has been also described as "the public power for private profits in a way that constitutes a breach of law or a deviation from the norms of society". D. H. Bailey has explained it as "misuse of authority as a result of consideration of personal gain which needs not to be monetary".

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

#### **Objectives of the study are:**

- To study the nature and various typologies of corruption in Government liberated schemes
- To assess various sectors level to corruption in Government liberated schemes
- To know the reasons of corruption in Government liberated schemes
- To suggest some ways to fight against corruption and stream line of Government liberated schemes

In this paper, all these problems are presented and also described some suggestions to reduce the corruption in Government liberated schemes. The objective of this paper is to focus on the causes of corruption and to highlight the forms of corruption in Government liberated schemes.

#### STUDY OF CORRUPTION AND LIBERATED SCHEMES

Corruption is a hazard to the civil culture. It is also as old as mankind. But its levels change and decline with economic development, in particular with the rise of the middle class. This India Corruption Study is unique. Unlike earlier surveys, this one is focused on BPL households, mostly in rural India. Corruption is the misuse of public power (by elected politicians or appointed civil servants) for personal gain. In order to ensure that not only public corruption but also private corruption between individuals and businesses could be covered by the same simple definition: Corruption is the misuse of entrusted power (by heritage, education, marriage, election, appointment or whatever else) for private gain. According to D. H. Bailey, corruption is "misuse of authority as a result of consideration of personal gain which need not be monetary. It is in the form of getting votes and political mileage by means of liberated schemes. One of political family in a village/town is getting following benefits from the Government from liberated schemes

## 1. Free House

- 2. Childern tuition fee reimbursement
- 3. Ration Sugar, Rice Dal etc
- 4. Monthly old age pension
- 5. Free electricity
- 6. Free Tv
- 7. Free laptop for their children
- 8. Free cycles
- 9. Medical reimbursements
- 10. Agriculture benefit
- 11. Exemption loan on agriculture
- 12. Gas subsidies
- 14.Free drinking water
- 15. Free land for proposed industry

Misuse of public property in the form of liberated schemes for the political benefit is highly despicable. The total sanction budget for liberated schemes is not reaching to desired candidates. Some of the observations proved that 30% to 40% of the allocated funds are triumph to desired persons.

# FIGHTING CORRUPTION N TAKES PLACE IN OF GOVERNMENT LIBERATED SCHEMES

•Desired persons liberated schemes /subsidies should selected from village gatherings, street gatherings, mandal, ward gatherings. All the political leaders and local concern scheme officers should be present.

•Political reforms, including the financing of political parties in Government liberated schemes and elections;

- Implementing smart ration cards to avoid corruption of dealers/mediators
- Economic reforms in Government liberated schemes, regulating markets and the financial sector;
- Financial controls: budget, bookkeeping, reporting in Government liberated schemes;

• Public supervision: media, parliament, local administrators and councils, registration in Government liberated schemes;

- Liberated access to information and data of Government liberated schemes;
- Maintaining law and order in Government liberated schemes;
- Improving and strengthening of the judicial system in Government liberated schemes;
- Whistleblowers and civil society organizations (NGO's) for Government liberated schemes.

We know that corruption in Government liberated schemes will not disappear from society. Our efforts are meant to restrict corruption and to protect as much as possible the poor and weak in our societies. In the end all corruption costs are paid by the consumer and the tax-payer. They need security. The small corruption does not cost much but are remarkable to the public.

# CAUSES

Corruption in Government liberated schemes India has wings, not wheels. As the nation grows, the Corrupt also grows to invent new methods of cheating the government and public. The causes of corruption are many and complex. The following are some of the causes of corruption of Government

liberated schemes.

•Appearance of political influential which believes in interest-oriented rather than nation-oriented programmes and policies.

• Political leaders are interested in vote bank schemes. Ruling parties will announces liberated schemes for their own political mileage

• Corruption is caused as well as increased because of the change in the assessment system and moral behavior of men who govern.

• The old ideals of ethics, overhaul and sincerity are regarded as superseded.

•Vast size of population joined with pervasive illiteracy and the poor economic infrastructure lead to common corruption in public life.

•Complex laws and procedures deter common people from seeking help from the government officers/political leaders. Election time is a time when corruption is at its peak in Government liberated schemes and ruling party announce more liberated schemes.

•Bribery to politicians buys influence, and bribery by politicians buys votes. In order to get elected, politicians bribe poor, illiterate people.

• Indirectly politicians buy votes by means of Government liberated schemes

# CONCLUSION

Corruption of Government liberated schemes is an obstinate problem. It may be concluded that corruption today has ceased to shock people. So long corruption fails to attract legal, moral and social censures; there is no hope of eliminating or even reducing it. It may not be possible to root out corruption completely at all levels but it is certainly possible to roll it down or to contain it within the tolerable limits. Corruption is a cancer which every Indian must strive to eradicate. Ruling Government announce genuine liberated schemes as they are part(share holders) in liberated scheme funds. Genuine liberated/subsidy schemes are required for poor people which should change their life style. One benefit should be given for one family and after completing that benefit to all desired candidates other benefit should be allotted. These benefits should reach desired candidates irrespective of party, region, religion, caste with transparency

## REFERENCES

1. A. Abdulraheem (2009), "Corruption in India: An Overview(Causes, Consequences and Remedial Measures)" SOCIAL ACTION VOL. 59 OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2009, pg. 351-362

www.isidelhi.org.in/saissues/articles/artoct09.pdf

2. All India Reporters (AIR) SC 870 "State of Madhya Pradesh V. Shr Ram Singh", April 2000.

3. Corruption and Human Rights: Promoting Transparency in Governance and the Fundamental Right to Corruption-Liberated Service in India, C. Raj Kumar, Columbia Journal of Asian Law 2003 Corruption and Taxation: Lessons from the Indian Experience, Jayaraman Vijayakumar, Abdul A. Rasheed and V.S. Krishnan, Journal of Public Budgeting, Accounting and Financial Management 2005

4. Arora R. K. (2003) "Challenging Corruption in the India Public Service Governance and Decentralisation", Mittal Publication, New Delhi, p-105

5. Ades, Alberto and Rafael di Tella. 1996 "The Causes and Consequences of Corruption: A Review of Recent Empirical Contributions," IDS Bulletin, 27, No. 2,

6. Alam, M. Shahid. 1991 "Some Economic Costs of Corruption in LDCs," Journal of Development Studies 27.

7. B.K. Prasad, Social problems in India, Anmol Publication Pvt Ltd. New Delhi. Pp.341, 2004. Vol.II.

#### STUDY OF CORRUPTION IN AND STEAM LINE OF GOVERNMENT LIBERATED SCHEMES/SUBSIDIES

8.Ram Ahuja, Social problems in India. Rawat Publication, Jaipur. Pp.450-452. 2006.

9. India Corruption study 2005. volume 9, corruption in Police Department 2005.

10. Combating corruption: lessons out of india, Krishna K. Tummala

11. Ravikanth B. Lamani, G. S. Venumadhava , Police Corruption in India,

International Journal of Criminology and Sociological Theory, Vol. 6, No. 4, December 2013, 228-234

# Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper,Summary of Research Project,Theses,Books and Book Review for publication,you will be pleased to know that our journals are

# Associated and Indexed, India

- International Scientific Journal Consortium
- \* OPEN J-GATE

# Associated and Indexed, USA

- ∠ EBSCO
- ∠ Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- ✓ Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- <u>
  « Academic Paper Databse</u>
- Solution State Sta
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Solution States States
- ✓ Scholar Journal Index

- Solution Stress Stress

Golden Research Thoughts 258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005,Maharashtra Contact-9595359435 E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com Website : www.aygrt.isrj.org