CHAPTER-5

DISCUSSION:

The antithesis to corruption is good governance. The term governance alone refers to the way government carries out its work through decision-making and implementation. Good governance accomplishes the functions of governance without abuse and corruption, and with regard for the rule of law. When there is no evidence of good governance through such qualities as accountability, responsiveness, transparency, and efficiency, when policies are not effectively implemented, and public services are ineffective or unavailable, there is corruption. Put simply, one could conclude that corruption occurs where good governance is lacking. The question remains, if good governance benefits the population and corruption causes suffering, why would people participate in corrupt behavior?

To understand the phenomenon of corruption the researcher has selected the corrupt group (tainted politicians and criminals convicted under prevention of corruption cases), which is compared with the non corrupt group (non tainted politicians and criminals convicted in cases other than prevention of corruption cases).

The sample consists of four groups: Politicians, Tainted politicians, Criminals convicted in prevention of corruption act (POCA) and Criminals convicted in cases other than prevention of corruption act (NPOCA). For the sake of analysis these four groups are further made into two larger groups i.e. group 1 representing the corrupt population (tainted politicians and POCA) and group 2 representing the non-corrug population (politicians and NPOCA).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group 1-Involved in Corruption</th>
<th>Group 2-Not involved in Corruption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tainted Politicians</td>
<td>Politicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminals convicted under prevention of corruption act (POCA)</td>
<td>Criminals convicted under cases other than prevention of Corruption act(NPOCA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The characteristics of corrupt group are found out found and are highlighted as research findings:

**FINDING-1**

(Corrupt Group) Tainted politicians and criminals convicted under prevention of corruption act (POCA) are significantly lower on power motivation than (Non corrupt group) politicians and criminals convicted under acts other than prevention of corruption act (NPOCA) (Table 1 and 2).

Henry Kissinger once said, “Corrupt politicians make the other ten percent look bad.” From a personal desire for an unfair advantage, to distrust in the justice system, to complete instability in a nation’s identity, there are numerous factors motivating people of power, parliamentarians included, and indeed ordinary citizens, to engage in corrupt behavior.

Power motivation refers to the desire to control the behavior of others (Mc. Clelland, 1972). It is a social motive as we learn it through the process of socialization. It is generally thought that power corrupts. This study examines this kind of assumption.

As both tainted politicians and criminals convicted in prevention of corruption cases (POCA), which constitutes the group involved in corruption, are low on power motivation, both these concepts (power motivation and corruption) can be assumed to be having linkage. Corruption brings power motivation down or we can say that those who have power motivation are less inclined towards corrupt practices. This is evident from the behavior of politicians (Table 1) who are not involved in corrupt practices. These politicians chose their career in politics and tried to follow it conscientiously without getting involved in any kind of corruption. At the same time though tainted politicians are also politicians, but as they are not high on power motivation, they pursued their political career by involving themselves in corruption. Their motive was not primarily getting power but to use their office for their personal gains.

The explanation as to why politicians get involve into corrupt behavior and are lower on power motivation comes from the fact that they have realized and internalized the values of capitalization and importance of money in their lives more
than non tainted politicians (Tanzi, 1998). Once they got this realization that the power of money prevails. Then they are no longer aspiring for political power but trying to supplement that with the power of money (Elliot, 1997).

Due to globalization, and the emergence of Information Technology the status of political power has come to a drastic change. Now people feel more powerful when they are rich in materials. Now irrespective of ethnic beliefs, economic prosperity has taken over others in the society (Karl Marx, 1932). The political class is not relying on idealism, rather, they are of the belief that economic power is overruling in the society, and hence they are also trying to gather as much money from the society as they can. The power of money can also be seen in political arena as the opposition brings “no confidential motion” against the government over the issue of “price rise” in various state assemblies and parliament. In a nut shell the researcher is in the position to say that the scene of power has changed from joining politics for the sake of service to the nation but to getting economic gains and money show off. This perhaps has resulted in lack of power motivation in tainted politicians and POCA. As a result they have become corrupt in their career and turned to be tainted politicians and corrupted bureaucrat.

In earlier days the politics was relatively clean and getting into politics was a matter of pride and honor. People used to feel proud by associating themselves with the leader. But in present scenario, the entire definition of politics and the way of showing power has changed. Now same politicians want to be rich first rather than delivering any service to the nation. They want to cover up their deficit first which they had spent while they were engaged in contesting election (Elliot, 1997). This may be one of the reasons behind getting corrupt and hence turning into a tainted politician.

The other explanation regarding lowering in power motivation could be due to enhanced accountability bringing in due to transparency with Right to Information Act (2005).

Transparency is present when there is free access by citizens to public information. When the rules, procedures, and objectives of the government are not available to the public, there is no budgetary and administrative mechanism to balance the power of government officials when transparency is lacking and corruption becomes a
possibility. Without oversight and transparency of budget and rules, national resources may be plundered and power may be abused in favor of the corrupt politician/official only. Further, when there are not public sector mechanisms that channel social preferences and specific complaints of the population to the agencies involved in those complaints, people of power will not serve their purpose of representing the populace, but have free reign to do as they please in the public sector. Lack of transparency creates opportunities for public officials to abuse their office for private gain. This closely relates to accountability, and weak accountability mechanisms tend to facilitate corruption. Where there is a lack of transparency and accountability corruption will flourish. Once corrupt bureaucrats realize that they can take advantage of regulations, they will produce more regulations and run the risk of becoming less transparency.

The other explanation regarding corrupt group found lower on power motivation could be enhanced incentive system with the coming of 6th pay commission. The sixth pay commission was set up by the Union Cabinet of India on 5th October 2006, under Justice B.N Srikrishna, for revising the salaries of central government’s salaries. Sixth pay commission has brought in unprecedented hike in pay scales of the central government employees which may act as one of the factors in the line of reduction of power motivation among politicians and public servants.

Judicial Activism: Accountability to law has also resulted in decline of power motivation in politicians and public servants. Indian constitution provides for independent judiciary. The judiciary in India is responsible not only for settlement of disputes among people or punishes the violators of law but it has been given powers to defend the constitution and protect the rights of the citizens through writs and public interest litigations (PILs). Power motivation has come down in politicians and public servants as a result of increased judicial activism. This we can see through the Sue Moto rulings by courts in various corruption cases in the present decade.

Increased public participation and growth of civil societies in political arena has brought power motivation down sharply as we can see the present Jan Lokpal Bill with the leadership of Shri Anna Hazare. The civil society as represented by its followers has tremendously brought the impact that civil society can put over the legislative process. The impact of the proposed Janlokpal Bill till today can be
attributed to the active and committed devotion of Civil Society and public participation. Public Participation can also be seen through the online voting, e-governance and m-governance among the public when government asks for public opinion.

Ruling of Election Commission: Election commission of India was established in accordance of the constitution on 25th January 1950 to conduct free and fair elections in India. It is an autonomous quasi-judicial constitutional body of India. It has performed excellently in terms of bringing reforms in the electoral process in the last decade. The reforms that it has brought in terms of: Affidavits to be filed by candidates on criminal antecedents, assets etc…; need to deposit security deposit of candidates; criminalization of politics; restriction on the number of seats from which one may contest; exit polls and opinion polls; prohibition of surrogate advertisements in print media; negative / neutral voting; appointment of appellate authority in districts against orders of electoral registration officers (EROs); compulsory maintenance of accounts by political parties and adult thereof; government sponsored advertisements; political advertisements on TV and cable network; composition of election commission and constitutional protection of all members of the commission and independent secretariat for the commission etc…have brought down aspiration of political power and hence power motivation in politicians.

Strengthening of Central Vigilance Commission: Central Vigilance Commission is an apex Indian governmental body created in 1964 to address governmental corruption. It has the status of an autonomous body i.e. free from executive control. Information technology has contributed towards the strengthening of sharing of information regarding the culprits and hence its activity has increased enormously, which in result has brought down the political motivation in the politicians.

In non corrupt politicians, power motivation did not have significant correlation with any of the dimensions of alienation and well being. But in tainted politicians, Power motivation is positively correlated with Normlessness and negatively correlated with IWO (Table-8). It is easy to understand these relationships and normlessness can easily lead to the tendency of being unscrupulousness and corrupt. Also, the inverse relation between instrumental work orientation and power implies that the presence of one will be reducing the other.
In criminals convicted under prevention of corruption act (POCA), power motivation is negatively correlated with powerlessness (Table-9). This may be indicative of the trend that those having power will not be experiencing alienation due to lack of it. This is a very general trend especially among the criminals who have been convicted on being involved in corrupt practices. In criminals convicted under acts other than prevention of corruption act (NPOCA), Power Motivation is negatively correlated with meaninglessness, ISWB-PA, ISWB-EP, indicating an inverse relationship. It is not only a powerful indicator of alienation like meaninglessness is but also their sense of well being is showing the same inverse relationship. Hence, we can assume that though they may not be suffering from meaningless but are afflicted by a low sense of well being. Power motivation is positively correlated with IWO and SEI (Table-10).

**Finding-2**

Both tainted politicians and criminals convicted under prevention of corruption act (POCA) are significantly higher on Instrumental Work Orientation (IWO) than politicians and criminals convicted under acts other than prevention of corruption act (NPOCA) respectively (Table1 and 2).

Alienation has been defined as a relatively lasting feeling of distance from the state and the existing system.

One dimension of alienation i.e. Instrumental work orientation is found differentiating corrupt and non corrupt group. Why corrupt politicians and public servants are found high on Instrumental Work Orientation and how they get into corrupt practices could be explained through the theory of social comparison and Maslow’s Theory of work motivation.

Basic needs of people have changed due to overruling of capitalistic thinking and life styles. The living standard of the people has also changed in India in the last 50 years. Materialistic culture and material possession is regarded as the status symbol and has taken place of the basic needs of people. To fulfill all basic needs in this capitalistic and urbanized society only money is required. “Simple living and high thinking” style has gone away, which has brought in a cultural lag in indian society. This change in the basic needs is contributing towards increase in IWO and hence corruption.
The increased IWO could be also explained through the social comparison theory. Through living in society people compare with others in terms of materials that they have and hence satisfy their egos. This tendency has brought in the a never ending competition for materials in people, which is probably the reason for coming in high on IWO and hence getting into corrupt behavior.

High IWO in corrupt group could be due to increase of liquidity in the market and hence inflation. In the last fifty years India has witnessed a steady increase in cost of living and inflation (Reserve Bank of India, 2010). The cost of commodities have shot high at an exponential rate. More liquidity (currency) in the market has brought in corruption and inflation.

Tainted politicians always think about themselves more than social welfare than politicians. They always think as to whatever they are doing now is not only for their present but for their selfish bright future. Also, corrupt politicians and public servants are more prone to loosing their jobs because they are well aware of the expanding media and public awareness through information technology. They are always at the verge of getting away from the main politics as they are clear of the consequences that their political heads will terminate them from the party ship once they found in any misconduct. So they try to secure their position and also try to defend their future by gathering surplus money through indulging into corrupt practices. This may be the reason as to why they are high on IWO than non corrupt group (politicians NPOCA). They are more prone to buy lands and fill their accounts for their future needs. In India corrupt politicians prefer to deposit their money in overseas banks as it is difficult to scrutinize their accounts there.

Tainted politicians are significantly higher on the dimensions of powerlessness, meaninglessness, normlessness and Instrumental Work Orientation (IWO) but significantly lower on the dimension of and Self-evaluative Involvement (SEI).

Powerlessness refers to perceived lack of freedom and personal control on the job, where the worker feels that he or she is dominated by other people or a technological system. Being a tainted politician they cannot work independently and would be always dominated by bribe giver or other heads. This feeling of lesser control over the work or powerlessness will bring negative well being in him or her.
Meaninglessness refers to an inability to understand the events in which one is engaged, for example how one’s work activities relate to other jobs and the larger organization. The tainted politicians are not clear about the relation of their job with the job of others, how they are integrated with the role of others and how it makes a complete one to make an efficient organization.

Tainted politicians are found to be significantly higher on normlessness than politicians (Table1) which means that they think that culturally accepted goals such as upward mobility can only be achieved through illegitimate means. Those who are higher on corruption are lower on moral standards of the society which further determines their subjective well being (Ryan and Deci, 2001). They value the ultimate goal of life of becoming rich and not the ways and means of attaining that wealth. They follow a shortcut way to attain big things in life. This may be another reason that a politician turns into tainted politician.

In a society where corruption is rampant and institutionalized and is a way to achieve all things in life, then, norms of the society can hardly be looked at or carried along. Moral and Immoral acts cannot go together as they create cognitive dissonance (Festinger, 1957). So, it becomes easy and convenient for a corrupt politician to think that “it is a way of life”. And in an era when politicians are bought and sold to secure majority vote, it is no wonder. This can be witnessed through the case of “cash for vote” and paying bribe for legislation acts (Hindustan Times, 1st Dec/2011).

POCA and tainted politicians are seen higher on IWO. As we can see that IWO is a tendency to not to work for intrinsic value but to work mainly for money, this characteristic is found high in both tainted politicians and POCA. They use work and are positively oriented towards work as serving their corrupt motives and acts. In a country like India where the state of economy is a “developing economy” due to colonial rule (Dadabhai Naroji in his book “Poverty and Un-British rule in India -1901”) a person’s need for money has become more and acute. In present capitalist society, where all commodities can be purchased including prevailing bureaucracy and the political leaders, they do everything they can to acquire wealth. They acquire property and wealth for eg. Sukhram and telecommunication, cash for vote, 2G spectrum, Common Wealth Games etc.
Instrumental Work Orientation is a specific case of “self-estrangement”, when activities are undertaken solely for anticipated future rewards and not for any intrinsic value. Working merely for money is cited as an example from the occupational setting. Higher on this dimension means working only for money. The nation’s interest is almost gone in them which is seen through “least attendance in parliament and state legislatures” and asking money to raise questions in the state legislatures and parliament. This is further supported with the negative correlation of IWO with SSWB-RO in tainted politicians.

Self evaluative Involvement refers to the degree to which a person tests his or her self esteem through involvement in a particular role, for example as a worker. In this specific sense it has similarities with the concept of Work Involvement. Being provoked with the money benefit the POCA involve their self esteem in getting work done. They are more concerned about the larger benefits in terms of money once they accomplish a corruption deal.

In politicians, in terms of alienation, significant positive correlation is found between the dimensions of: powerlessness and meaninglessness, powerlessness and SSWB-RO, meaninglessness and SSWB-RO (Table-7).

In tainted politicians, no significant correlation was found. However, IWO is significantly negatively correlated with SSWB-RO (Table-8) indicating that lack of one of them will be creating a significant presence of the other.

In criminals convicted under prevention of corruption act (POCA), Powerlessness is positively correlated with Normlessness and meaninglessness is positively correlated with ISWB-PA. Powerlessness is however negatively correlated with power motivation (Table-9). Hence, we may assume that alienation on behalf of being powerlessness may reduce or enhance the motive for accumulating power.

In criminals convicted under acts other than prevention of corruption act (NPOCA), IWO is positively correlated with Power Motivation, SEI is positively correlated with Power Motivation but powerlessness is negatively correlated with power motivation and meaninglessness is negatively correlated with power motivation. Meaninglessness is positively correlated with Normlessness, but negatively related with IWO and
SSWB-RO. IWO is positively related with SSWB-RO. SEI is positively related with SSWB-RO (Table-10).

Alienation is the cause and effect of state illegitimacy and it creates social conditions in which political corruption thrives. Political legitimacy is seen as a moral barrier towards the protection of the common good. Alienation tells us as to how and why one withdraws herself/himself from the public sphere and starts thinking for personal gains, and it is the actions that express this withdrawal. Corruption is an expression of the lack of ability and will to act collectively, as lack of trust in state institutions and the political system. These values and preferences lead to corrupt actions that increase the system’s unpredictability, which again strengthen the values and preferences of informal institutions. Alienation is powerlessness towards the political decisions. It is an opinion of meaninglessness in regard to political processes. It is lack of confidence in societal institutions and isolation from the political, societal and community. Political alienation increases corruption because loyalty lies not in the formal networks of the political system.

A state not based on law, but on violence, is not a strong state, since it does not have real control (Weber 1990, 1922). A State building elite that closes the borders for “exit” and at the same time put a lid on the opportunity to “voice” faces problems in the process of legitimization (Rokkan 1987, Hirshman 1986). A state’s legitimacy is dependent upon giving something back as insurance for people’s safety, economic well being, social integration and collective identity (Perez-Diaz 1990).

Alienation at large is the opposite of civic culture. Civic culture is free individuals working together in groups for common good. This does not mean that civic culture is dependent on altruism. It is what Tocqueville calls “self-interest properly understood” (Tocqueville 1884, 1935). It is a social form of self-interest. Civic society is a space where social relations accommodate public institutions. Civic society is dependent upon modernity; it develops parallel with the development of market pluralism and the acknowledgement of individual values. Certain degrees of civic society can be traced even earlier. In Western Europe we find traces of civic society already in the seventeenth and the eighteenth century, defined as a state or political co-operation characterized by the rule of law, limited power and actively participating citizens (Perez-Diaz 1990).
Political incorporation, that is the state's legitimization, is a precondition for civic culture or the ability to organize for common interest. This does not mean that civil society is aloof to the state, or has more power than the state. It means that the state in some way has to arrange for free, equal citizens to work for common goods. The state has to create free and equal citizens. Democratic institutions precede popular sentiments of belonging (Tocqueville, 1935). Civic culture is a precondition for a legitimate state, and at the same time, evidence that the state is perceived as legitimate.

Alienation is lack of civic culture, but it is also more than that because it is a direct expression of state illegitimacy. Alienation is an enduring sense of estrangement from existing political institutions, values and leaders (Citrin, 1975). One does not feel at home in the idea of a political system. Hence, alienation of all form needs to be taken away.

**Finding-3**

**Tainted politicians and criminals convicted under prevention of corruption act (POCA) are significantly higher on individual Subjective Well being than politicians and criminals convicted under acts other than prevention of corruption act (NPOCA) (Table 1 and 2).**

Corrupt group is higher on both ISWB-PA and ISWB-EP this means that they account both themselves and society responsible for their happiness. Their locus of control is both inside and outside.

This could be explained through the “nature of corruption”. As we know that corruption is a social problem and we learn it during our socialization. The responsibility for getting into or not getting into corruption is both on individual and the society. They are considering themselves and society responsible for their corrupt acts as they have shared in the content analysis part also.

The difference is clearly seen in the behavior patterns of politicians, as politicians are higher on the social affairs and their concern is for the social welfare (LG Improvement and Development, 2010). But on the other hand, tainted politicians are concerned about their individual subjective well being and are not concerned about society at large.
The explanation as to why corrupt group is high on both the dimensions of IWO could be that the corrupt group represents largely government and hence involvement in public affairs. Public servants and politicians remain in constant touch with public and are affected by the norms of public (Frey & Stutzer, 2002). When they are bribed to get involved into corrupt act, it becomes the will of the people and hence their well being get a pragmatic norm of benefitting themselves in terms of getting money and doing the public works.

As far as the efficiency of government is concerned the work of the government as legislators can be done better when a person is higher on social subjective well being than individual subjective well being. Because two primary functions of democratic government are representation and performance; citizens expect their democratic governments to best represent their preferences and function in an efficient and fair manner. Specifically, focusing on electoral representation is appropriate, because democratic government is based on the idea that the political process is responsive to citizens’ needs. Representation is the prime mechanism by which people can influence government. Whether and how the quality of this mechanism is related to subjective well-being is of interest not only to those studying happiness but also to democratic theorists. Similarly, government procedures and outputs directly affect every citizen. Thus, the extent to which the quality and fairness of government actions has an impact on subjective well-being is of great concern.

As politicians and public servants remained involved into their jobs for a long time this increases ISWB-PA and ISWB-EP because of the ideological bent occurring in favor of corruption, which they recognize due to society and themselves. This may be another reason for the high in ISWB among the corrupt group.

The other explanation as to why both the dimensions of ISWB are high in the group involved in corruption could be due to the psychological satisfaction that the corrupt people get when they think that they are providing social service (in their charity work) to those who are in need and at the same time getting money from the rich class (Ryan & Deci, 2001, p. 153).

In politicians, in terms of well being SSWB-RO is significantly positively related with powerlessness and meaninglessness (Table-7). This may perhaps be explained by the
fact that due to the stress in their roles they also suffer alienation. And in tainted politicians SSWB-DB is significantly positively correlated with SSWB-RO (Table-8). This indicates that they are confused and have not been able to come to some standard meaning of life and well being.

In criminals convicted under prevention of corruption act (POCA), ISWB-PA is positively correlated with meaninglessness and ISWB-EP is negatively correlated with SSWB-RO (Table-8). Thus, the personal accountability is riding along with meaninglessness and their pursuit of life’s existence, but role relevant well being goes in inverse direction.

In criminals convicted under acts other than prevention of corruption act (NPOCA), SSWB-RO is positively related with Power Motivation, SSWB-DB is positively related with Power Motivation, ISWB-PA is negatively related with Power Motivation, ISWB-EP is negatively related with Power Motivation, ISWB-PA is negatively related with IWO and SSWB-RO is negatively related with ISWB-EP (Table-10)

Content Analysis:

Qualitative study of corruption is of prime importance in studying the phenomenon of corruption in person. It has unrevealed some interesting findings which could not be brought out by quantitative method, and has ultimately supplemented the understanding of corruption in a more complete sense. For this an open ended questionnaire was made and opinion was collected from the groups. Though there is not significant difference found among the four groups (politicians, tainted politicians, POCA and NPOCA) regarding the perception of corruption, the major themes that have emerged from all the groups are discussed below.

Theme 1- Social Problem

This theme is expressed through following narrative.

- “Corruption is a big social problem…”

Rampant Corruption is not confined to any one segment of the society but to all segments of the society and the government. It has been institutionalized and has
taken a wide spread and has become a normal course of life all over the country. The society and government is full of corruption.

The media, the public, the variety of forums for discussions and debates for the higher intelligenstia are all neck deep buried in highlighting the rampant corruption in every sphere. In this debate the rural folk are also not far behind. It points out to the single fact that corruption is institutionalized and has become an integral part of our society.

Due to change in value systems, the corrupt practices have now become our lifestyle to such an extent that, we do not seem to feel that there is anything wrong in what all we are doing and that things should not be as they are. We, on the contrary are inclined to justify all wrong, saying that, without doing wrong we cannot exist or be functional.

When we start thinking that corruption prevalent, then we feel that the situation has reached a point of no correction. This apathy shows how far the degradation of our values have reached, and how low the system has dipped. When we start justifying all the wrongs we do, it is the beginning of the end, as, we are not only doing wrong, we are at the same time thinking that it is correct. In this connection, it is understood that, this degeneration started from the top echelons of society, and then percolated downwards, without any hurdle.

Who is at the top or the apex of our society? It is the set of people who have all the power that is invested in them the people. Now, it is for the goodwill of this top layer of society to give the country’s society the trend it deems fit. This layer at the top has been the politician who rules the country, and to say that the seeds of India’s corruption were sown by this class of our society, which has been at the helm of affairs of the country. And today they have brought us to this point of no return as far as corruption is concerned.

In Indian society corruption is like a drug, without which the addict finds it difficult to survive. With this slow and steady and continuous spread of the fangs of corruption, today the situation is such that, there is no place or activity which is bereft of the fruits of corruption.
Theme 2 – Institutionalization

This theme is expressed through following narratives:

- “Government Machinery is full of corruption…”
- “Corruption is prevailing in all government departments and is institutionalized…….”

The prevalent system of administration which is a British legacy is another cause of corruption in our country. In Indian administration the political leaders, i.e. ministers, heads all ministries and hence are heading the governmental system. So, in their leadership they can contribute to a lot in the direction of reducing or enhancing corruption. But opposite can happen if the politician herself or himself is a corrupt one. This can give a trickledown effect and corruption can be spread in the whole ministry to a high extent. So as far as the prevention is concerned, political leader is the key point in this direction. The party in government should ensure that minister is a clean figure and not corrupted.

The another factor which has contributed towards the institutionalization of corruption is the nexus between politicians and criminals. The security of whistle blowers is not ensured in the developing countries in comparison to the developed ones and this is the major cause behind as to why people don’t come forward against this menace. To help people to come forward as whistle blowers, the law related to that needs to be rightly enforced and to be advertized to the Indian public.

Indian Administration is highly centralized due to evolutionary factors put in place by Britishers. But now over 60 years have passed of independence, it needs to accommodate changes promptly to meet the present needs of the country. The public offices which were created with more hierarchy should be changed to as much flatten as could be. Also, the active public participation in terms of making of government and grievance redressal mechanism should be enhanced to the maximum. Accountability to the public should be direct and as far as judicial accountability is concerned the settling down of cases should be within “defined time limits”.

The reason behind institutionalization of corruption can be attributed to the ideology of the ruling party. In India there is multi party system. The ideology of the ruling party contributes a lot in spreading or reducing corruption. Some parties express the
communist ideology and hence oppose capitalism. On the other hand some parties support capitalist approach towards socio-economic development of the nation. When capitalist approach comes with a unique blend of communism then corruption goes all high.

Institutionalization of corruption can be attributed to prevailing patriarchy. Due to this the legacy of some particular family has not been replaced. Through several means the families who have enjoyed power in the political affairs try to retain power even through the corrupt practices. The political posts should be now given to those who have really deserve.

The system of zamindari has been abolished on papers but the corrupt politicians and criminals have taken over the zamindari system. To make it more pragmatic politicians introduced the licensing system. The license raj has been proved as one of the main movers of the corruption. The mindset of license continues in the government and in the public too despite the liberalization.

Institutionalization of corruption in our society is also strengthen due to prevalent educational state of our country. The higher education has not spread uniformly in our county. Higher education is limited to urban population and rural population is lacking it. Due to this the unawareness is more in rural areas and which has helped the public officials to enhance the level of corruption and hence cementising the institution of corruption.

Theme 3 – Nexus

This theme is expressed through following narrative.

- “Nexus between politicians and public officials lead to corruption to a much extent.”

Nexus between politicians and public officials breeds corruption. As Machiavelli is concerned, people in power tend to adopt practices which will help them in retaining their power. Weber has also mentioned in his writings about traditional power and this power is seen in Indian society to a higher extent as those in power tend to remain in power by adopting illegal practices. This can be seen openly during election time, when polling booths are captured by the ruling party by making a close nexus with public officials.
Theme 4 – Ignorance and helplessness

This theme is expressed through following narratives:

- “Ignorance and helplessness makes us aloof to corrupt practices....”
- “Through ignorance and remaining silent we contribute to corruption......”

To the question: Have you ever experienced and corrupt practice in your life and as to why they could not take any action against it? To this nearly all participants recognized this evil practice in and around their adolescence period where they found themselves more helpless too.

Theme 5 – Insecurity and ineffectiveness

This theme is expressed through following narratives:

- “Life threat and ineffectiveness of action taking bodies makes public scared to fight with corruption.....”
- “Strengthening morale and assurance of protection for whistle blowers will do much against corruption.....”
- “In nearly all government offices we have experienced corruption and due to ineffectiveness of action taking bodies we didn’t raise our voice.....”

Prevention of corruption has been one of the prime concerns for all governments since very beginning. Government did its best to curb it, but its efforts could not bear any kind of fruit. To this the most consensual view which has come is helplessness of public and death threat to whistle blowers and RTI activists. There had not been any kind of provision regarding protection of whistle blowers and public feels threatened because of the nexus between corrupt individuals and criminals. Keeping in view now Government of India has taken a nice step towards the protection of whistle blowers. The law has been enacted and it needs to be enforced effectively.
Theme 6 – Responsibility

This theme is expressed through following narrative.

• “Public is responsible for corruption....”

India is the largest democracy in the world and we ‘the people’ create government as per our necessity. The function of the government is to serve people, but, in country like ours, the administration, which is the British legacy, it is less decentralized than it should have been as now over 60 years have passed after attainment of independence.

The rate of development of our country has been too slow due to high centralization and hierarchy. But people want to grow faster than their lazy government. To this due to loops in the system, people take advantage of them and settle down their affairs with the government by paying negotiated bribe to concerned public officer. People are in so much hurry that they ignore the competency of system and after effects of paying bribe but they add fuel towards the growth of corruption.

Corruption is prevailing all over the world but it is controlled effectively in developed nations than in developing nations which had been colonies of some imperial/s. These colonies were brutally squandered by their imperials. The administration which was developed, consequently served their ruling countries rather than their original in habitants. The same thing happened with India too because India was a colonial state of Britishers. All the resources were drained away by the Britishers for their own benefits to serve them in Industrial Revolution. The economic exploration of India is well enshrined into literature and the administrative system which was developed still exists. Countries have gained freedom by the governing countries but the administrative system is same with fewer changes. The Indian mind got conditioned to this kind of misrule and took it as a normal practice and has yet to emerge out of it.

India is listing itself high in corruption due to the fact that the administrative system is not tuned with the existing circumstances. No doubt that Information Technology has revolutionized the whole world and mobilized it towards development, but still change resistant system is giving its impact and is creating a hurdle in bringing down India less on corruption list.
Criminalization of politics is another important factor behind as to why India stands high on corruption. Since Indian Administrative System is designed in such a way that above all administrative heads there is a political head to secure the interests of public and to control the discretion of bureaucracy, high corruption cases are formed when there comes a nexus between administrative heads and political heads.

**Theme 7 – Contribution by the public**

This theme is expressed through following narrative.

- “*Remaining silent and no intention in changing the system is the contribution of general public in spreading corruption…..*”

Remaining inactive and keeping themselves mum is emerged as the major contribution of public towards corruption. Remaining inactive may be due to the fact that Indian public is not aware of the Public Administration System. The awareness of public for politics and administrative system is not that much which should have been. Over sixty years have been passed after independence.

Due to economic reasons people prefer to teach their children those disciplines in which there are high job opportunities like medical, engineering and management. But nobody tries to learn about our public administrative system and political science, which affects the growth rate of the whole system. Though there is introduction of public administration in the curriculum of primary and middle school level, but the understanding is not that much mature at that stage. So, it is strongly recommended that there should be one compulsory paper of public administration up till graduation level in all disciplines to make public aware about the system and people may know as to what they may take action and to whom they approach if they find some instance related with corruption.

An individual is the basic unit of any social system. Once individuals are clean then only we can think of clean government. To make us clean let us first learn the civic sense as to how to behave in public places, what are our rights and responsibilities toward our nation and towards our fellow human beings. The fundamental rights and fundamental duties should be deeply imbibed in our psyche and to begin with an individual should start from itself rather than blaming others or system.
Theme 8 – Poverty, deprivation and corruption

This theme is expressed through following narratives:

- “Poor section of the society is most adversely affected by the corruption…….”
- “Illiteracy and Poverty are major causes behind causes of corruption in society…..”

Poverty, Illiteracy and Unemployment emerged as major causes of corruption on the behalf of the public which can be attributed to the underdeveloped state of our country. Hence, the poor section of the society is badly affected by this menace due to economic-politico reasons, since poor section of the society is politically weak also. Rich section of the society can avail the facilities of government by the means of corruption, but poor section is deprived of it.

Towards getting away with illiteracy and generating employment, Government of India has taken sufficient initiatives in the current five year plan to optimize growth of employment and reduce illiteracy. The coming and implementation and execution of NREGA (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) is to be considered a significant in this direction. But again its true implementation is still a question.

India lacks the faculty for teaching as the selections at the grass root level is very poor. The dignity of teaching positions also needs to be boosted with new initiatives and reforms.

Theme 9 – Ignorance of the measures against corrupt practices

This theme is expressed through following narratives:

- “Educating ‘basic administration of our country’ can do much for eradicating corruption…..”
- “Education can help us in fighting corruption…..”
- “Spreading awareness about Public Administration and Changing one’s attitude towards corruption can help us in making people aware about corruption….”
- “Spreading awareness about Public Administration and Changing one’s attitude towards corruption can help us in about making people aware about corruption….”
"Unawareness of Anticorruption bodies and Judicial System is responsible for corruption….”

"People awareness through media can help us to fight against this menace………”

"Right to information act can help us to fight against corruption……”

According to the latest report of the Transparency International, Politics and lower Judiciary are among the most corrupt wings of the government. It does not mean that executive wing is free of it.

The common man is not aware about the basics of political and administrative structure of our country. Hence, though the institutions have been erected in the direction of fighting corruption, but, the organizational structure of these anti-corruption bodies and how to approach them is not known to the common citizen. This may be due to the overemphasis of science subjects in our country. Through socialization people teach their children the importance of science subjects as quick job opportunities are available in these disciples rather than humanities.

In our country due to economic reasons people tend to make their children “an engineer” or a “doctor” rather than an academician or a politician which can make revolutionary changes in the society. We have Indian Administrative Services, Indian Medical Services, and Indian Engineering Service etc. But we don’t have Indian Teachers Services, Indian Politician Services which can have a wider impact in this country for more good. Hence, the basics of the political structure, the basics of judicial system, and the basics of administrative system of our country be made known to the common citizen, so that, their participation in eradication of corruption be ensured. They may approach to the right authority once they find any case of corruption around.

Education also can do a lot in generating awareness among common masses and hence can help us in fighting against this menace. Educating people about their human rights, fundamental rights and fundamental duties can contribute a lot in this regard. Due to socio-economic conditions, majority of people are under poverty and struggling of their daily needs. Rather than education their parents focus on some earning avenues at the earlier stages of their life. They limit the importance of education only to the level of getting job as soon as possible.
Unaware about official functioning in offices has also lead our country to corruption. Though Right to information (RTI) came into existence in 2005 to empower citizens and to curb official secrecy but this act is not known to all in our country. This law has proved as a boon to all in the direction that officials are needed to make information public on the request of the applicant. Due to this, now government officials have made accountable to the public along with their hierarchical superiors.

Several NGOs have come forward to generate awareness among the public regarding this act. This act ensures the information delivery system to the citizens. And to do so all government departments are equipped with Information Officers. Information seekers are to file an application under RTI Act to seek any kind of relevant information from the government department and the officer concerned is bound to produce information, failing which, the officer concerned is bound to pay penalty. Information is given at the cost of Rs 10/- per application but for poor section of the society the information is provided free, provided, ration card photocopy as a proof of belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) need to be endorsed along with the application form.

This law has sparked something close revolution in our country, and the power of bureaucracy has brought down for good. Also, the corrupt practices due to red tapism have been controlled to a higher extent. This law can be proved more effective provided the information of this act be deciphered to the masses through mass media. This law can help in reducing corruption effectively provided it is rightly enforced.

Now the last but not the least, the researcher would like to conclude with the remarks that “we the people” are the most responsible for prevailing corruption in our country. So, Let us first teach ourselves first how corruption ruins the whole society? How to behave in public and more specifically in public offices and places?

Let us not propel the economic interests and greed of public officials just for some minor benefits of ours. Let us visualize in totality as to how would be our society and what kind of society and government we would be handing over to our froth coming generations? What is the use of the education if we could not make our society better and could not fight with the existing social and economic problems, after all, the real purpose of the education is overall development of human beings and hence of the

148
whole society. The correct behavior training should be started from our families for “not to be corrupt”. Let us raise our voices against corruption, understand the basic political and administrative system of our country which will help to generate civic sense among us. Before government start anything against corruption let us start by ourselves in spreading awareness among the masses regarding this deeply rooted menace. In one line the researcher can say that generate awareness for “cleaner India”.

**Implications of present research**

1. Public representatives and public servants can be accessed on the dimensions of power motivation, wellbeing, and alienation and a fair prediction may be possible in the direction of their future behavior related to corruption as is evident by high scores on power motive by non corrupt politicians and criminals. This research can be seen as a beginning point to reduce prevailing corruption by using the psychological measures.

2. Themes that have emerged out in the present research can be shared with general public through publications or through open discussion forums and public can be made aware about the relation of corruption with society and governing bodies. According to the results of this research public participation in the system will lead to the stronger momentum to anti-corruption move and will also result in reduction of corrupt practices to the level possible.

3. The present research has explored a new thinking in the direction of studying corruption from psychological perspective. The problem of corruption “can be dealt with the help of psychology” is not a well researched thought and it needs appreciation. The present research is the beginning and new ideas can be generated in the direction of studying corruption in psychology and hence touching the roots and put a stop to it.

**Conclusion: In conclusion the research can be concluded within the following conclusions:**

- (Corrupt Group) Tainted politicians and criminals convicted under prevention of corruption act (POCA) are significantly lower on power motivation than (Non
corrupt group) politicians and criminals convicted under acts other than prevention of corruption act (NPOCA).

- (Corrupt Group) Tainted politicians and criminals convicted under prevention of corruption act (POCA) are significantly higher on Instrumental Work Orientation (IWO) than politicians and criminals convicted under acts other than prevention of corruption act (NPOCA) respectively.

- (Corrupt Group) Tainted politicians and criminals convicted under prevention of corruption act (POCA) are significantly higher on Individual Subjective Well Being than politicians and criminals convicted under acts other than prevention of corruption act (NPOCA).

- There is no significant difference in the perception of corruption among four groups: politicians and non politicians and POCA and NPOCA.

**Limitations of the research:**

- Research is confined to only four states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.
- Gender issue is not considered in the research due to lesser numbers women politicians.
- Large age range of the subjects.
- Lengthy questionnaire reduced the interest of the participants.

**Possible improvements:**

- As at present research is confined to only four states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. It can be extended to the whole country and the whole world.
- Gender issues can be taken into consideration.
- Length of questionnaire should be reduced to the minimum to maintain the interest of the participants.

**Problems faced in the research:**

- **Lengthy questionnaire**-Questionnaire consisted of altogether 101+21=122 items, which was too lengthy that every subject felt boredom.
- **Bureaucracy** - Bureaucracy was a big problem in reaching out to the subjects.

- **Not adequate information of psychological tests in subjects** - Subjects were not adequately informed about the psychological testing and research. A lot of effort was made to make subjects aware about the psychological tests before asking for their cooperation in research.

- **Finance** – Too much money was involved in travelling and in carrying out other aspects of the research.

- **Time Limitations** – Limited time granted to the subjects by Jail authorities and extra ordinary busy schedule of politicians gave limited time to interact with them. Also, writing thesis within a time frame of four years gave tremendous pressure.