ABSTRACT

“Corruption as a function of power motive, well being and alienation”

The study seeks to investigate the relationship between corruption, alienation, power motivation and well being. For this the sample consists of four groups: Politicians (Group 1) (N=30) and tainted politicians (Group 2) (N=30); criminals convicted under prevention of corruption (POCA) (Group 3) (N=50) and criminals under cases other than prevention of corruption act (NPOCA) (Group 4) (N=50).

Well being is measured along the dimensions of: Individual Oriented Subjective Well Being - Personal Accountability (ISWB-PA); Individual Oriented Subjective Well Being - Explicit Pursuit (ISWB-EP); Social Oriented Subjective Well Being - Role Obligations (SSWB-RO) and Social Oriented Subjective Well Being - Dialectical Balance (SSWB-DB) Alienation is measured along the dimensions of: Powerlessness; Meaninglessness; Normlessness; Instrumental Work Orientation (IWO) and Self-evaluative Involvement (SEI).

To collect data from those who are involved in corruption two groups were selected: Tainted politicians (those who are suspected to be corrupt) and criminals convicted under prevention of corruption act (POCA). The other group consists of not tainted politicians and criminals convicted in cased other than prevention of corruption act (NPOCA).

Data is collected from the prisons across the states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi and all politicians and tainted politicians are from national parties. Standard scales are used to find the level of power motivation, well being and alienation and open ended questionnaire is used to know the awareness of prevailing corruption in our country. The items included in the open ended questionnaire are accessing the very nature of corruption and the factors responsible for it. Data is analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and a significance of difference between the means is tested using t-test and content analysis.
Result shows that: 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). 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. 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). 4. No perceptible difference with regards to perception of corruption is found between the corrupt and non corrupt group. 5. The Correlational results of each dimension of power motivation, well being and alienation are also discussed. And the themes that have emerged through analysis are discussed and the ways and means to curb the prevailing corruption are also discussed.

**Key words:** Corruption, governance, public participation, well being, democratic values, constitutional values, economic development, political participation, alienation, power motivation.