

corruption in politics in india

Corruption in Politics in India: Understanding the Deep-rooted Challenge

corruption in politics in india has long been a subject of intense debate and concern among citizens, policymakers, and activists alike. It is a multifaceted issue that affects governance, democracy, economic development, and social justice. The intertwining of money, power, and politics has often distorted the political landscape, leading to a lack of transparency and accountability. In this article, we will explore the various dimensions of corruption in Indian politics, its causes, impacts, and the ongoing efforts to curb this pervasive problem.

The Landscape of Corruption in Indian Politics

India's political system is vast and complex, with multiple parties, regional dynamics, and a federal structure. Corruption in politics in India manifests in various forms, from bribery and embezzlement to nepotism and electoral malpractice. While corruption exists in many countries, the scale and nature of it in India pose unique challenges.

Historical Context and Evolution

Corruption in Indian politics is not a recent phenomenon. It has historical roots dating back to colonial times when administrative systems were often exploitative. Post-independence, despite constitutional safeguards and democratic institutions, corruption found new avenues, especially with the growth of bureaucracy and political patronage systems.

Over the decades, incidents such as the Bofors scandal in the 1980s and the 2G spectrum scam in the late 2000s highlighted the systemic issues. These scandals not only eroded public trust but also exposed how political corruption could derail national progress.

Common Forms of Political Corruption in India

Understanding the types of corruption can shed light on why it's so entrenched:

- **Bribery and Kickbacks:** Politicians and officials often accept bribes to award contracts or overlook regulations.
- **Vote Buying:** Offering money or goods to influence voters during

elections.

- **Misuse of Public Funds:** Diverting government money for personal or party use.
- **Patronage and Nepotism:** Favoring family members or loyalists for government jobs or benefits.
- **Electoral Malpractice:** Manipulating election results through fraud or intimidation.

Why Does Corruption Persist in Indian Politics?

Several factors contribute to the persistence of corruption in politics in India. It's not just about individual greed but also structural and cultural elements.

Weak Institutional Frameworks

Despite having institutions like the Election Commission, the Central Vigilance Commission, and anti-corruption bureaus, enforcement often falls short. Delays in judicial processes and political interference hamper the effectiveness of these bodies.

Money and Muscle Power in Elections

Elections in India have become increasingly expensive, requiring huge funds for campaigning. Politicians often rely on questionable sources to finance these expenses, creating a cycle where corruption becomes a tool to recover and multiply investments.

Socio-economic Factors

Poverty, illiteracy, and lack of awareness among voters can make them vulnerable to manipulation. When people struggle to meet basic needs, promises of immediate benefits through corrupt means can overshadow the demand for transparent governance.

Cultural Acceptance

In some cases, corruption is normalized or seen as an inevitable evil. This cultural tolerance weakens public outrage and reduces pressure on politicians to maintain integrity.

The Impact of Corruption in Politics in India

Corruption doesn't just affect the political class; it has far-reaching consequences for the entire country.

Economic Consequences

Corruption leads to inefficient allocation of resources, inflated project costs, and poor quality of public services. This undermines economic growth and discourages foreign investment.

Social Inequality and Injustice

When political corruption directs resources to the powerful few, marginalized communities suffer. Access to education, healthcare, and welfare schemes becomes skewed, deepening social divides.

Undermining Democracy

Corruption erodes public trust in democratic institutions. When voters believe that leaders act only in self-interest, it can lead to apathy, reduced electoral participation, and weakened democratic processes.

Efforts to Combat Corruption in Politics in India

Despite the challenges, there have been significant initiatives to tackle corruption in Indian politics, driven by government reforms, civil society activism, and judicial interventions.

Legal and Institutional Measures

The Right to Information (RTI) Act, enacted in 2005, has empowered citizens to demand transparency in government operations. Anti-defection laws and election reforms aim to reduce malpractices.

Furthermore, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act passed in 2013 created an independent anti-corruption ombudsman to investigate allegations against public officials.

Role of Media and Civil Society

Media investigations and exposés have played a crucial role in bringing corrupt practices to light. Social movements like the India Against Corruption campaign mobilized public opinion and pressured authorities to act.

Technological Innovations

E-governance initiatives are reducing direct human interactions in public service delivery, thereby minimizing opportunities for bribery. Digital platforms for government schemes help in better tracking and transparency.

What Can Citizens Do to Address Corruption in Politics in India?

While systemic reforms are essential, individual and collective action by citizens can create a powerful wave against corruption.

- **Stay Informed:** Understanding political processes and the candidates' backgrounds helps make informed voting choices.
- **Use RTI and Other Tools:** Actively seeking information on government projects and expenditures can expose irregularities.
- **Participate in Democratic Processes:** Voting responsibly and engaging in public debates strengthens democratic accountability.
- **Support Transparency Initiatives:** Back organizations and platforms that promote clean governance.
- **Reject Corrupt Practices:** Avoid offering or accepting bribes and encourage others to do the same.

Empowering the Youth and Future Generations

Education plays a pivotal role in shaping attitudes towards corruption. Incorporating ethics and civic responsibility into school curricula can nurture a generation that values honesty and integrity in public life.

Corruption in politics in India is undoubtedly a complex issue, deeply woven into the fabric of society and governance. However, with persistent efforts from institutions, civil society, and citizens, there is hope for a more transparent and accountable political system. Recognizing the problem is the first step toward meaningful change, and every stakeholder has a role to play in this ongoing journey.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the main causes of corruption in politics in India?

The main causes of corruption in Indian politics include lack of transparency, weak enforcement of laws, influence of money in elections, bureaucratic red tape, and lack of accountability among public officials.

How does corruption in politics affect India's development?

Corruption in politics hampers India's development by misallocating resources, increasing inequality, reducing public trust in institutions, slowing down infrastructure projects, and discouraging foreign investment.

What measures has the Indian government taken to combat political corruption?

The Indian government has implemented measures such as the Right to Information Act, the establishment of anti-corruption agencies like the Central Vigilance Commission, electoral reforms, and the introduction of digital governance to increase transparency and accountability.

How do election campaign financing practices contribute to corruption in Indian politics?

Election campaigns in India often require huge funding, leading politicians to seek money from questionable sources, which can result in quid pro quo arrangements, favoritism, and corrupt practices once elected.

What role does the judiciary play in addressing corruption in Indian politics?

The judiciary in India plays a crucial role by hearing corruption cases, passing judgments that uphold the rule of law, and sometimes ordering investigations or reforms to curb corrupt practices.

How does corruption in politics impact public services in India?

Corruption leads to poor quality of public services such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure by diverting funds, causing delays in project completion, and reducing efficiency in service delivery.

What is the role of the media and civil society in fighting political corruption in India?

The media and civil society act as watchdogs by exposing corrupt practices, raising public awareness, advocating for reforms, and holding politicians accountable through investigative journalism and activism.

Are there any recent high-profile corruption cases involving Indian politicians?

Yes, there have been several high-profile corruption cases in recent years, including scams related to the allocation of coal blocks, the 2G spectrum case, and irregularities in the Punjab National Bank fraud case involving prominent political figures.

How can citizens contribute to reducing corruption in Indian politics?

Citizens can reduce corruption by demanding transparency, voting responsibly, reporting corrupt activities, supporting anti-corruption initiatives, and participating actively in democratic processes to hold politicians accountable.

Additional Resources

Corruption in Politics in India: An In-Depth Examination

corruption in politics in india has long been a subject of intense scrutiny and debate among citizens, policymakers, and analysts alike. As the world's largest democracy, India's political landscape is complex and multifaceted, with numerous parties, regional interests, and socio-economic factors influencing governance. However, persistent reports and allegations of

corruption have cast shadows over the integrity of public institutions and the democratic process. This article delves into the various dimensions of political corruption in India, exploring its causes, manifestations, impacts, and ongoing efforts to combat it.

Understanding Corruption in Politics in India

At its core, corruption in politics in India refers to the misuse of public power for private gain by elected representatives, government officials, or political parties. This can include bribery, nepotism, embezzlement, favoritism, and manipulation of policies or contracts. Unlike petty corruption that affects daily life, political corruption undermines democratic institutions and erodes public trust on a much larger scale.

India's political corruption is often intertwined with the country's socio-economic disparities and bureaucratic complexities. The vast population, diversity of interests, and decentralized governance structure create both opportunities and challenges for accountability. Political corruption in India is not limited to any single region or party; it transcends ideological divides and is present at local, state, and national levels.

Historical Context and Evolution

The roots of corruption in Indian politics can be traced back to colonial administration systems where power was centralized and accountability mechanisms were weak. Post-independence, the democratic framework brought hope of transparency and fairness. However, rapid population growth, economic challenges, and the rise of identity politics complicated governance.

Over the decades, several high-profile corruption scandals have come to light, involving politicians across the spectrum. Notable cases like the Bofors scandal in the 1980s, the 2G spectrum case, and the Commonwealth Games scam have exposed systemic vulnerabilities. These incidents have often sparked public outrage and demands for reform but have rarely resulted in comprehensive structural change.

Causes and Drivers of Political Corruption in India

Several factors contribute to the persistence of corruption in politics in India, making it a deeply entrenched issue.

1. Weak Institutional Frameworks

Despite India having a robust constitutional framework, enforcement agencies and watchdogs often face challenges such as political interference, lack of independence, and resource constraints. Anti-corruption bodies like the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and the Lokpal have limited powers, which impedes swift action against corrupt politicians.

2. Electoral Financing and Political Funding

One of the significant drivers of corruption in politics in India is the opaque nature of electoral funding. Political parties rely heavily on unaccounted donations and cash funding, which creates a breeding ground for quid pro quo arrangements. The absence of stringent regulations on campaign finance allows money power to influence political decisions.

3. Socio-Economic Inequality

Wide-ranging poverty and illiteracy make large segments of the population vulnerable to corrupt practices, including vote-buying and favoritism. Politicians often exploit these vulnerabilities to secure votes, perpetuating a cycle where public resources are diverted for personal or political gain.

4. Bureaucratic Red Tape and Complexity

India's extensive bureaucracy and complex regulatory systems provide multiple touchpoints where corruption can flourish. The need for permits, clearances, and licenses often leads to bribery and favoritism, with politicians sometimes acting as intermediaries or protectors of vested interests.

Manifestations of Corruption in Indian Politics

Political corruption in India takes various forms, impacting governance, development, and public welfare.

Bribery and Kickbacks

Officials and politicians may demand or accept bribes in exchange for favors, contracts, or policy decisions. This practice distorts market competition and resource allocation.

Manipulation of Public Procurement

Government contracts and tenders are frequently manipulated to benefit certain companies or individuals with political connections. The resultant cost overruns and substandard quality affect public infrastructure and services.

Vote-Buying and Electoral Malpractices

Corruption also manifests during elections through the distribution of money, gifts, or services to voters. Such malpractices undermine the democratic process and skew electoral outcomes.

Use of Public Office for Personal Gain

Politicians may use their positions to amass wealth, engage in nepotism, or protect illegal activities. This misuse erodes public confidence and weakens institutional integrity.

Impact of Corruption on India's Political and Socio-Economic Landscape

The consequences of corruption in politics in India are far-reaching and multifaceted.

Erosion of Public Trust

Repeated scandals and lack of accountability diminish citizens' faith in democratic institutions, leading to political apathy and disengagement. This erosion hampers effective governance and citizen participation.

Economic Costs

Corruption inflates the cost of public projects, discourages foreign investment, and distorts resource allocation. It hampers economic growth by diverting funds from essential sectors like health, education, and infrastructure.

Social Inequality and Exclusion

Corruption exacerbates inequality by allowing the powerful to capture resources at the expense of marginalized communities. It also weakens social justice mechanisms and perpetuates poverty.

Policy Paralysis and Governance Deficits

When corruption infiltrates policymaking, decisions may prioritize vested interests over public welfare. This leads to inefficient governance and delays in implementing reforms.

Measures and Reforms to Combat Political Corruption in India

Recognizing the detrimental effects, India has initiated various strategies to curb corruption in politics.

Legal and Institutional Reforms

The enactment of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act in 2013 aimed to create an independent ombudsman to investigate corruption cases. Additionally, the Right to Information Act (RTI) has empowered citizens to demand transparency.

Electoral Reforms

Efforts to regulate political funding and introduce transparency in campaign expenses have been ongoing. The Election Commission of India has taken measures to monitor electoral malpractice and enforce spending limits.

Judicial Interventions

The judiciary has played a proactive role by expediting corruption cases and interpreting laws to strengthen anti-corruption frameworks. Public Interest Litigations (PILs) have been instrumental in exposing malpractices.

Technology and Digital Governance

E-governance initiatives and digitization of services have reduced face-to-face interactions, minimizing opportunities for bribery. Online portals for public service delivery improve transparency and accountability.

Challenges in Eradicating Corruption from Indian Politics

Despite reforms, several obstacles hinder the complete eradication of corruption in politics in India.

- **Political Will:** Sustained commitment from political leadership is essential but often lacking due to vested interests.
- **Cultural Acceptance:** In some contexts, corruption is normalized or perceived as a necessary evil to navigate bureaucratic hurdles.
- **Enforcement Gaps:** Delays in legal proceedings and inadequate protection for whistleblowers reduce deterrence.
- **Complex Power Structures:** The nexus between politicians, bureaucrats, and business entities complicates accountability.

Yet, growing civic awareness, media vigilance, and youth activism signal a gradual shift towards demanding cleaner politics.

Comparative Perspectives: India and Global Context

While corruption in politics is a global issue, India's experience reflects both shared challenges and unique complexities. According to the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index, India ranks moderately but has shown incremental improvements over recent years. Comparatively, countries with stronger institutional checks, transparent political financing, and active civil societies tend to manage political corruption more effectively.

Lessons from other democracies emphasize the importance of integrated approaches combining legal reforms, citizen engagement, and political accountability. India's vast scale, diversity, and democratic vibrancy offer both opportunities and hurdles in this endeavor.

As India continues to evolve politically and economically, the persistent challenge of corruption in politics remains central to debates on governance, development, and democracy. The interplay of historical legacies, institutional capacities, and citizen activism will shape the trajectory of this critical issue in the years ahead.

Corruption In Politics In India

corruption in politics in india: Crime And Politics in India Dr. V.V.L.N. Sastry, 2020-04-20

Criminalization of politics is one of the major problems facing India. There has been an increase in the number of politicians with criminal backgrounds who have been elected as legislative representatives in the past few decades. This raises the question as to why Indians elect criminal politicians. The causes of crime in India are classified into social, economic, political, geographic, mental and psychological, and biological. Criminalization of politics in India takes many forms, and include electoral fraud, political candidates with criminal backgrounds contesting elections, use of muscle power in mobilizing voters, political scams, bureaucratic scams, and politicians protecting criminal gangs. Some of the causes of criminalization of politics in India include political control of the police, state money, corruption, weak laws and abuse of discretion, lack of intraparty democracy transparency, lack of ethics or values, vote bank politics, and loopholes in the functioning of the Election Commission. Ignorance due to illiteracy is prevalent as approximately 25% of the population are illiterate. Ethnic identity is the most important factor in Indian politics. Ethnic identity includes caste, religion, and language. Competition over local dominance among various social groups is one of the major factors that makes Indian voters elect politicians with a criminal history. Most of the media houses have their political affiliations, and they continue to indulge in perception mapping of public. Indian voters elect criminals due to the perceived benefits they would receive from them since the politicians would have huge discretionary powers over the implementation of policies that facilitate the distribution of benefits to the public. Indian voters also vote for politicians with a criminal record due to being coerced. Candidates with criminal links provide the electorate with a form of social insurance. The ability of candidates with criminal links to provide platforms that facilitate dispute resolutions is also one of the factors that make Indian voters choose politicians with criminal links. Having a weak rule of law in India is the major factor that has led to the thriving of the alternative forms of dispute resolution. The election of candidates with a criminal record has several impacts. It leads to an increase in the level of political control of the police. The criminal politicians can use the police to achieve their personal goals. The governance delivered by the criminal politicians may contradict the prevailing principles of good governance in a democratic system. For instance, they may engage in practices that favor certain groups within the society to the detriment of other groups. Politicians with a criminal background create negative economic impacts. These politicians can use their discretionary powers in the allocation of public resources to the state-controlled corporations to engage in corrupt activities that enrich them or their benefactors. Therefore, they may embezzle public resources or allocate the public resources to private parties for their refinement or development, which would have a negative impact on the welfare of the residents of the region. Criminal politicians can also treat public resources as their personal assets and use them to engage in various criminal activities. It would lead to the breakdown of the rule of law since the politicians would support criminal activities conducted by their cronies. This may lead to the proliferation of criminal organization, which would be a threat to peace and security and also lead to the loss of public faith in the credibility of the judiciary. The situation is alarming and needs to be controlled before it goes out of hand and threatens the future social economic development of the country. These are the major issues that are discussed in this

book.

corruption in politics in india: Religion, Caste, and Politics in India Christophe Jaffrelot, 2010 Following independence, the Nehruvian approach to socialism in India rested on three pillars: secularism and democracy in the political domain, state intervention in the economy, and diplomatic non-alignment mitigated by pro-Soviet leanings after the 1960s. These features defined a distinct Indian model, if not the country's political identity. From this starting point, Christophe Jaffrelot traces the transformation of India throughout the latter half of the twentieth century, particularly the 1980s and 90s. The world's largest democracy has sustained itself by embracing not only the vernacular politicians of linguistic states, but also Dalits and Other Backward Classes, or OBCs. The simultaneous--and related--rise of Hindu nationalism has put minorities--and secularism--on the defensive. In many ways the rule of law has been placed on trial as well. The liberalization of the economy has resulted in growth, yet not necessarily development, and India has acquired a new global status, becoming an emerging power intent on political and economic partnerships with Asia and the West. The traditional Nehruvian system is giving way to a less cohesive though more active India, a country that has become what it is against all odds. Jaffrelot maps this tumultuous journey, exploring the role of religion, caste, and politics in determining the fabric of a modern democratic state.

corruption in politics in india: *Politics in India* Subrata Mitra, 2017-11-08 The second edition of this textbook brings together general political theory and the comparative method to interpret socio-political phenomena and issues that have occupied the Indian state and society since 1947. It considers the progress that India has made in some of the most challenging aspects of post-colonial politics such as governance, democracy, economic growth, welfare, and citizenship. Looking at the changed global role of India, its standing in the G-20 and BRICS, as well as the implications of the 2014 Indian general elections for state and society, this updated edition also includes sections on the changing socio-political status of women in India, corruption and terrorism. The author raises several key questions relevant to Indian politics, including: • Why has India succeeded in making a relatively peaceful transition from colonial rule to a resilient, multi-party democracy in contrast to its South Asian neighbours? • How has the interaction of modern politics and traditional society contributed to the resilience of post-colonial democracy? • How did India's economy moribund—for several decades following Independence—make a breakthrough into rapid growth and can India sustain it? • And finally, why have collective identity and nationhood emerged as the core issues for India in the twenty-first century and with what implications for Indian democracy? The textbook goes beyond India by asking about the implications of the Indian case for the general and comparative theory of the post-colonial state. The factors which might have caused failures in democracy and governance are analysed and incorporated as variables into a model of democratic governance. In addition to pedagogical features such as text boxes, a set of further readings is provided to guide readers who wish to go beyond the remit of this text. The book will be essential reading for undergraduate students and researchers in South Asian and Asian studies, political science, development studies, sociology, comparative politics and political theory.

corruption in politics in india: Critical Reflections on Economy and Politics in India Raju J. Das, 2020-03-02 In this book, Das presents a class-based perspective on the economic and political situation in contemporary India in a globalizing world. It deals with the specificities of India's capitalism and neoliberalism, as well as poverty/inequality, geographically uneven development, technological change, and export-oriented, nature-dependent production. The book also deals with Left-led struggles in the form of the Naxalite/Maoist movement and trade-union strikes, and presents a non-sectarian Left critique of the Left. It also discusses the politics of the Right expressed as fascistic tendencies, and the question of what is to be done. The book applies abstract theoretical ideas to the concrete situation in India, which, in turn, inspires rethinking of theory. Das unabashedly shows the relevance of class theory that takes seriously the matter of oppression/ domination of religious minorities and lower castes.

corruption in politics in india: CULTURE OF CORRUPTION IN INDIA SATISHCHANDER

YADAV, 2014-05-03 The word of corruption means the destruction, ruining or the spoiling of a society or a nation. A corrupt society stops valuing integrity, virtue or moral principles. It changes for the worse. Such a society begins to decay and sets itself on the road to self-destruction. Corruption is an old age phenomena. Selfishness and greed are two main cause of corruption. Political corruption is the abuse of their power by the state official for their unlawful private gain. Over 1500 year ago the mighty Roman Empire disintegrated when its rulers became corrupt and selfish. Nations having tyrannical powerful ruling elite that refuses to punish the corrupt within it, face menace of corruption. A corrupt society is characterized by immorality and lack of fear and respect for law. Corruption cannot be divorced from the economics. Inequality of wealth, low wages and salaries are some of the economics cause of corruption. Employees often strike corrupt deals to supplement their meagre income. -SATISHCHANDER YADAV

corruption in politics in india: Indian Democracy Derailed Politics and Politicians

Srikanta Ghosh, 1997

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2017-10-16 The Kalahandi district in the state of Odisha in Eastern India is regarded as an iconic region of underdevelopment, and is often perceived to be the 'Somalia' of the country. It is also the site of a large number of governmental interventions. This book focuses on processes of governance in Odisha, and provides an ethnographic account of the changing forms of governmental actions in Kalahandi by analysing the implementation of WORLP (Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project), a new generation watershed development project. The book also shows the morphings of the forms of the state on the ground, and the ways in which it is perceived by the agents and objects of statist actions. Arguing that changes in the institutions and practices of the state in India over the last three decades are better understood through the conceptualisation of state-fabrication, rather than of state-formation, the author describes the governmental tactics related to emergent modes of governmental action. The book identifies an increasing convergence in the everyday practices of governmental and non-governmental organisations, and the growth of 'the social' as a terrain and object of governmental actions, as two important effects of the process of deployment of these tactics. It argues that the vernacular sphere of toutary is a key domain of sociality that frames the perceptions and actions of people related to the state in Odisha. As a domain, toutary is populated by social agents, called touters; toutary can be understood as the interstitial zone between state and society shaped by the increasing penetration by the state into society through social technologies. By providing an alternative analysis of state and politics in India, this book adds to the literature surrounding the everyday state by illuminating recent changes in state-society relations. It will be of interest to academics in the field of Political Science, Public Policy, Development Studies, Social Anthropology/Sociology, Social Work, and South Asian studies.

corruption in politics in india: Making Sense of Corruption in India Mira Fels, 2008

Corruption, a major problem in the present, global world, is a very complex phenomenon. It has economic, political and ethical aspects and is simultaneously a global and a local issue. This anthropological study shows how actors in Indian society are entangled in hierarchical relations of social, economic and political inequality that breed corruption, yet also how resistance against corruption takes place in local context. By exposing the complexity of corruption and also by questioning apparently simple remedies, this rich study certainly contributes to making sense of corruption in India.

corruption in politics in india: Political Corruption Michael Johnston, 2017-09-29

Corruption is once again high on the international policy agenda as a result of globalization, the spread of democracy, and major scandals and reform initiatives. But the concept itself has been a focus for social scientists for many years, and new findings and data take on richer meanings when viewed in the context of long-term developments and enduring conceptual debates. This compendium, a much-enriched version of a work that has been a standard reference in the field since 1970, offers concepts, cases, and fresh evidence for comparative analysis. Building on a nucleus of classic studies laying out the nature and development of the concept of corruption, the

book also incorporates recent work on economic, cultural, and linguistic dimensions of the problem, as well as critical analyses of several approaches to reform. While many authors are political scientists, work by historians, economists, and sociologists are strongly represented. Two-thirds of the nearly fifty articles are based either on studies especially written or translated for this volume, or on selected journal literature published in the 1990s. The tendency to treat corruption as merely a synonym for bribery is illuminated by analyses of the diverse terminology and linguistic techniques that help distinguish corruption problems in the major languages. Recent attempts to measure corruption, and to analyze its causes and effects quantitatively are also critically examined. New contributions emphasize especially: corruption phenomena in Asia and Africa; contrasts among region and regime types; comparing U.S. state corruption incidence; European Party finance and corruption; assessments of international corruption rating project; analyses of international corruption control treaties; unintended consequences of anti-corruption efforts. Cumulatively, the book combines description richness, analytical thrust, conceptual awareness, and contextual articulation.

corruption in politics in india: Corruption in the Contemporary World Jonathan Mendilow, Ilan Peleg, 2014-09-17 This book deals with large-scale, systemic corruption, a phenomenon that it identifies as part of the political landscape in most, if not all, societies of the contemporary world. While the analysis is grounded in the political thought of earlier thinkers, especially Edmund Burke, and integrates the insights of several modern analysts of corruption, the volume offers a new, updated theoretical perspective on the topic. This perspective reflects deep concerns with corruption in a world facing accelerated social transition, increased economic polarization, and growing distrust toward political elites in many countries. This book approaches corrupt practices both theoretically and empirically, offering the perspectives of scholars who come to the topic from different traditions and cultures. It contains the collective efforts of members of the Research Committee on Political Finance and Public Corruption of the International Political Science Association. In formulating a comprehensive approach on corruption, the volume offers insights in regard to new developments in the United States, in Middle Eastern countries (especially in the wake of the Arab Spring), in several European countries (Austria, Italy, Spain), as well as in the People's Republic of China. The analysis goes beyond the traditional legal definitions of corruption or purely economic views of it and focuses more broadly on institutional, cultural, and normative dimensions of this globally important phenomenon.

corruption in politics in india: Routledge Handbook of Corruption in Asia Ting Gong, Ian Scott, 2016-11-25 Corruption in Asia ranges from the venal rent-seeking of local officials to the million-dollar bribes received by corrupt politicians; from excessive position-related consumption to future job offers in the private sector for compliant public servants; from money-laundering to 'white elephant' projects that do little more than line the pockets of developers and their political partners. The Routledge Handbook of Corruption in Asia addresses the theories, issues and trends in corruption and anticorruption reform that have emerged from this diverse experience. The book is divided into four major parts: corruption and the state; corruption and economic development; corruption and society; and controlling corruption: strategies, successes and failures. Chapters compare and contrast corruption in different social and institutional contexts, examine both successful and unsuccessful attempts to control it, and consider what lessons can be drawn from these Asian experiences. This academically rigorous and insightful book will be of interest to a wide range of students and scholars, particularly those of Asian studies, politics and sociology.

corruption in politics in india: Digital Politics and Culture in Contemporary India Biswarup Sen, 2016-01-08 The relationship between information and the nation-state is typically portrayed as a face-off involving repressive state power and democratic flows: Twitter and the Arab Spring, Google in China, WikiLeaks and the U.S. State Department. Less attention has been paid to those scenarios where states have regarded information and its diffusion as productive of modernity and globalization. It is the central argument of this book that the contemporary nation-state, especially in the global South, is far from hostile to the current informational milieu and in fact

makes crucial use of it in order to develop adequate modes of governance, communication and sociality in a networked world. This book focuses on India – an emerging country that has recently witnessed a software miracle – to highlight the critical role informatics has historically played in the national imagination and to demonstrate how the state, private capital and civic society have drawn upon and engaged the precepts and protocols of the information age to fashion an info-nation.

corruption in politics in india: *The Political Economy of India's Economic Development: 5000BC to 2024AD, Volume II* Sangaralingam Ramesh, 2024-08-24 This book, the second of two volumes, explores India's economic development from the Gupta Empire (400AD) through to modern day India. The specific characteristics of economic development in India are examined to help determine development paths India can pursue to create sustainable development in the 21st century. The transition from the primary sector to the secondary sector, through the process of industrialisation and in turn the move towards the services sector, is discussed in relation to climate change, technological innovation, and the pressure on resources posed by population growth. This book aims to contextualise India's economic development within the political economy of trade, with a particular focus on institutions such as the IMF and the British East India Company. It will be relevant to students and researchers interested in economic history, development economics, and the political economy.

corruption in politics in india: Breaking the Chains: Empowering Political Actors Worldwide : A Revolutionary Approach to Reinvent Politics and Empower Change R.ANANDA RAJU, 2023-06-11 Prepare to be captivated by *Breaking the Chains: Empowering Political Actors Worldwide*. In this groundbreaking book, the author presents a revolutionary approach to reinvent politics and ignite transformative change across the globe. With empowering insights and innovative strategies, this literary masterpiece aims to inspire political actors from all walks of life to break free from conventional constraints, shatter oppressive systems, and pave the way for a brighter future. Embark on a thought-provoking journey that challenges the status quo and empowers you to become a catalyst for meaningful political transformation. It's time to unlock your potential and join the movement to reshape the world

corruption in politics in india: INDIA'S POLITICAL BLUNDERS BLEEDING ITS BORDERS PRAHALAD RAO, 2021-05-03 This book strives to find out how the rulers of our country missed the opportunities in hand to resolve the boundaries of India with Pakistan and China. The author has used the words "missed opportunities" because opportunities to settle the borders were offered to the rulers of that time. But what happened instead was the wanton self-denial of those opportunities. Those errors of judgment and political mistakes cost the country heavily, both in terms of loss of lives and increasing monetary burden. What is waiting to come is difficult to predict. The author considers that the historical and legal documents of the past 200 years provide irrefutable grounds for India to reclaim the large tracts of land at the borders. The book urges the reader to think and wonder: how long will India wait for this settlement? How can we silence the borders any longer, when the noise has been growing louder for decades?

corruption in politics in india: Routledge Handbook of Indian Politics Atul Kohli, Prerna Singh, 2013 India's growing economic and socio-political importance on the global stage has triggered an increased interest in the country. This Handbook is a reference guide, which surveys the current state of Indian politics and provides a basic understanding of the ways in which the world's largest democracy functions. The Handbook is structured around four main topics: political change, political economy, the diversity of regional development, and the changing role of India in the world. Chapters examine how and why democracy in India put down firm roots, but also why the quality of governance offered by India's democracy continues to be low. The acceleration of economic growth since the mid-1980s is discussed, and the Handbook goes on to look at the political and economic changes in selected states, and how progress across Indian states continues to be uneven. It concludes by touching on the issue of India's international relations, both in South Asia and the wider world. The Handbook offers an invigorating initiation into the seemingly daunting and complex terrain of Indian politics. It is an invaluable resource for academics, researchers, policy

analysts, graduate and undergraduate students studying Indian politics.

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