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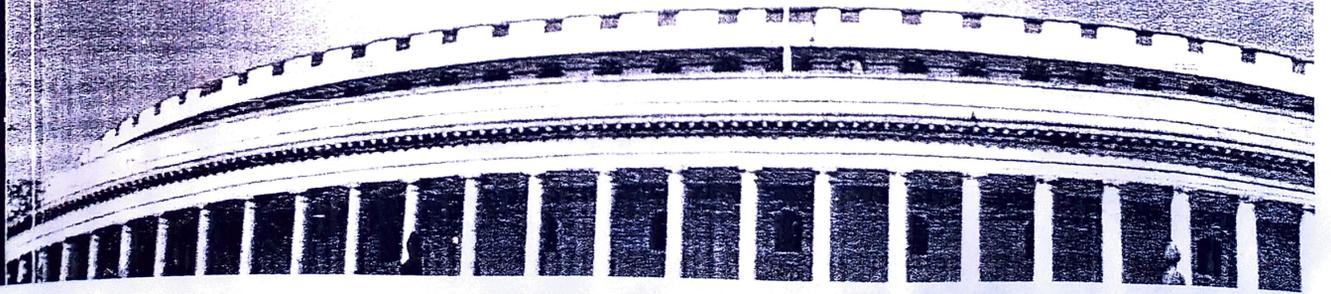


# Changing Trends & Issues in Indian Politics

(Volume : I)

Chief Editor:

**Dr. Anant Madan Awati**



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## Corruption in Indian Democracy & Politics

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### Introduction:

Indian democracy goes away from many problems and challenges in the present scenario. Corruption in India is a problem that has serious implication for both protections the rule of law and ensuring access to justice. Corruption is pervasive in the system of governance in India, undermining effectiveness of all governance.

'Corruption' this is big problem and challenge before Indian democracy, anybody knows this problem but not try to solve. Because this problem day after day increasing every where in India. Not only problem seen into main branches of government but also political system, bureaucracy and socio-economical phenomena. Enforcements of government and administration are failing against corruption cause lack of implementations of law and order. Indian economical system collapse due to corruption, so Indian society not developing very well. Corruption has taken the role of a pervasive aspect of Indian politics and bureaucracy. The economy of India was under socialist-inspired policies for an entire generation from the 1950s until the 1980s. The economy was shackled by extensive regulation, protectionism and public ownership, leading to pervasive corruption and slow growth. In this research paper I have explain the meaning

of corruption, what is causes and remedies measures to combating corruption in India.

### Corruption in Indian Democracy & Politics:

Under Indian constitution, the government consists of three branches: the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary with clear mandate for independent functioning of each branch. Therefore, for good governance each of these units must function with integrity and efficiency – this is the bottom line. The legislators or law makers are elected representatives of the people – their prime job is to frame clear, simple and effective laws. The executive branch consisting of ministers, bureaucrats, and the whole government machinery is expected to implement the laws framed the legislative assemblies.<sup>1</sup> The ultimate responsibility for running the administration rests with the elected representatives of the people which are the ministers. "These ministers are accountable to the legislatures which are also elected by the people the third segment, the judiciary, acts as an impartial watchdog to see if the people are governed as per the law. It lacks the power to frame any law"<sup>2</sup> it can only interpret the laws passed by the law-makers under the constitutional framework and give its verdicts accordingly.

But when corruption invades, governance begins to degrade – implying loss of integrity and efficiency both. Situation in India is obviously far from ideal.

### Corruption in the Legislative:

The behavior of Indian legislators both at the Center and in the States leaves a lot to be desired. Every time they act motivated by personal gain (unfortunately, it is more common than it should be), they betray their constituencies that elected them. Corruption in the assemblies as seen from this perspective implies floor crossing, cash-for-vote, taking money or other benefits to ask questions, framing rules under the influence of big