

Public Opinion on Corruption as a Violation of Human Rights

Jyotsna Roja
B.A, LLB.(Hons.),
Saveetha School of Law
Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical
Sciences (SIMATS)

Dr. Sreeya B
Associate Professor
Department of Management Studies
Saveetha School of Law
Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical
Sciences (SIMATS)
E-mail: sreeyab.ssl@saveetha.com

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Abstract:

Corruption is a criminal offense by a person of authority but acquires illicit benefit for his own gain. The aim of this paper is to find the opinion of the people on how their rights are deprived. Empirical Research was carried on. Empirical Research was carried on with 359 samples which were collected through a convenient sampling method. The people of T. Nagar, Sowkarpet and Poonamallee were the respondents. Age, Gender, Educational Qualification, Monthly income, Marital Status and occupation were the independent variables. The various factors affected by corruption and how often the respondents were instigated to pay bribes were the dependent variables. The statistical analysis included correlation, bar charts and pie charts.

Keywords: *Corruption, illicit, Human Rights, Crime, Stringent government actions, surveillance.*

INTRODUCTION

Corruption is an illicit behaviour, especially by powerful people for their personal gain. The countries with high rates of corruption are the ones with poor human rights records. Corruption always has a negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights and also undermines the rights.

The Acts such as Prevention of Corruption Act, Money laundering Act, Benami Transactions / Prohibition Act 2013, has covered up a number of areas of criminalization. The Principle “minimum government and maximum governance”, included the abolition of the system of attestation, abolition of personal interviews for recruitment and weeding out inefficient and doubtful integrity above 50 years of age. The excessive regulations, complicated tax and licensing systems, opaque bureaucracy and discretionary powers are the factors which affect the abolition of corruption. Syria, Sudan, Somalia faces

human rights problems and were the states ranked lowest on Transparency International Corruption Perception Index of 2017. Rajasthan is now regarded as the most corrupt state in India. 78% of the population had accepted that they pay tribes to get their work done. Bihar is second on the list with 75% of its population admitting to pay bribe, among which 25% has paid bribe once or twice, 47% for property registrations, 29% to the police and rest to various departments of the government.

OBJECTIVES

- To find the various aspects affected by corruption.
- To find the corruption among these aspects
- To analyse how often people are instigated to pay bribe based on their occupations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Corruption shouldn't be addressed as an issue rather necessary steps should be taken to tackle the negative impacts of it on human rights. Since 2017, United Nations and other associations are attempting to take steps against corruption (Jimene Reyes, 2019). The omissions of the State in implementing enforcing and applying effective anti-corruption measures had let to this devastating situation if not there would have been effectiveness in the welfare of the Public (Anne Peters, 2019). The rate of violation of Human rights is still increasing even after 70 years, since the declaration of Human Rights was signed (Kevin R. Carriere, 2019). It has become a comprehensive phase which affects the socio-economic structure of a society. Only effective regulatory policies, codes of conduct and effective anti-corruption measures can help tackle this issue (Engan Dimant, 2017). Corruption not only affects individuals but also the economy, social wealth, states important capacities and stops the development (Scott Mc William, 2017). It has become an alarming problem, the states changes to the reconstruction of existing regulations and effective human governance can help reduce the rate of corruption. Human governance can help reduce the rate of corruption. (Zulberthi Muhhamed, 2016). There exists a contradictory relationship between corruption and democracy, curbing the myth that both democracy and corruption are closely related that the role of corruption starts at a earlier stage in a democracy (Michael T. Rock, 2009)

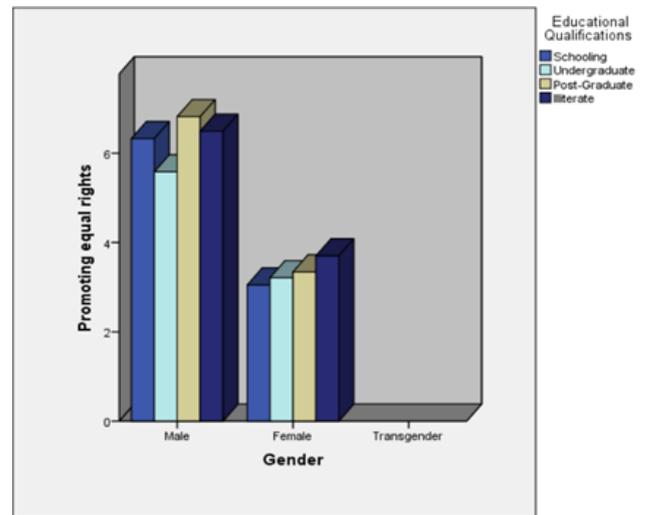
METHODOLOGY

An Empirical Research was conducted. 359 samples were collected through a convenient sampling method. The sample frame includes T. Nagar and Sowkarpet. Age, gender, Educational Qualification, Monthly income, Marital Status and Occupation are the independent variables taken for analysis. The factors which are affected by corruption and the number of times the respondents were instigated to pay bribe are the dependent variables of the analyses. Correlations and

Graphical charts are used as statistical tools for the analyses.

ANALYSIS

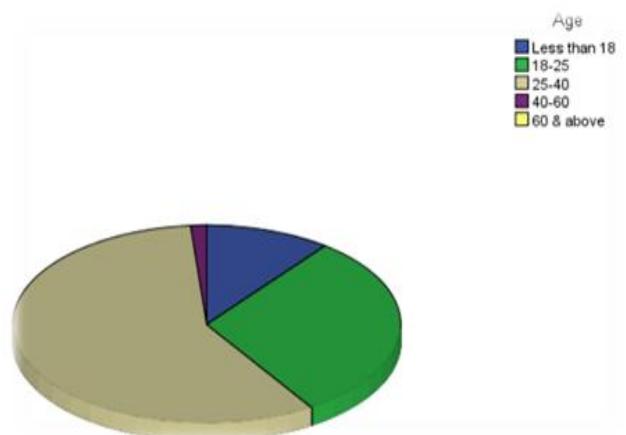
FIG.1



Legend:

Figure 1, rates the level of agreeability that corruption acts as an obstacle in promoting equal rights. Compared to the gender and educational qualification of the respondents.

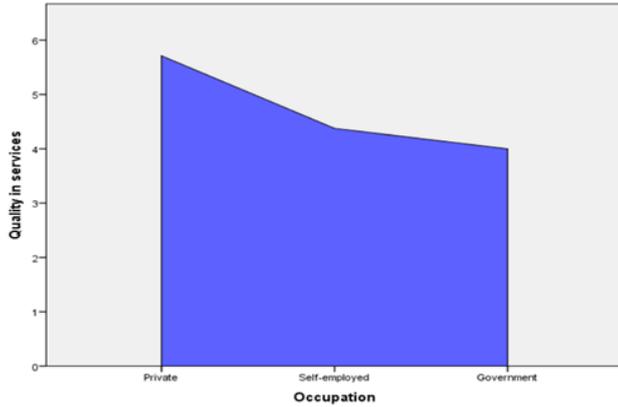
FIG.2



Legend:

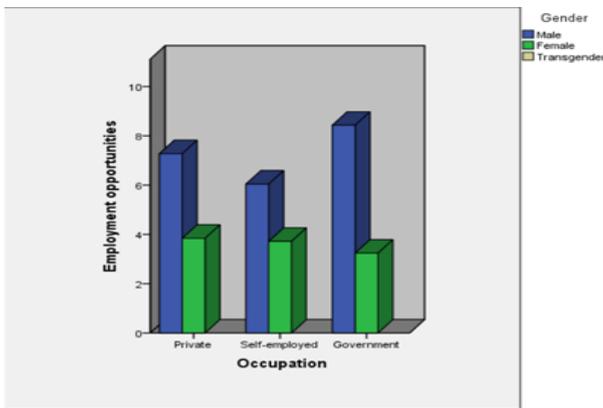
Figure 2, represents the rate of agreeability that corruption acting as an obstacle in promoting social justice compared to the age of the respondent.

FIG. 3



Legend: Figure 3, represents the agreeability of the respondents that corruption affects the quality of services in various sectors, with respective to their occupation.

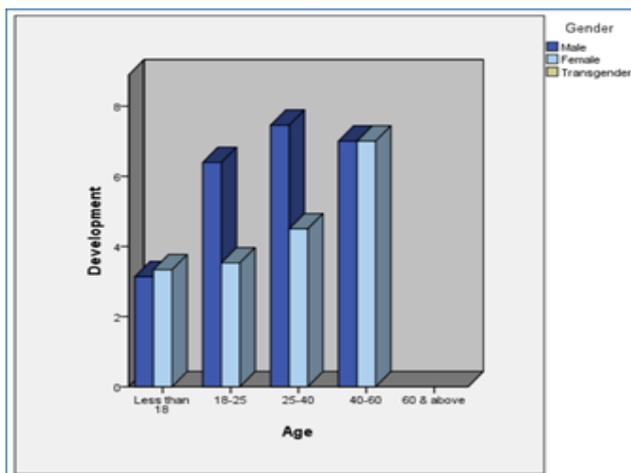
FIG. 4



LEGEND:

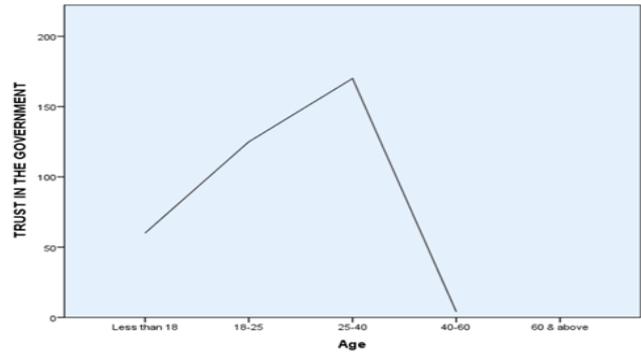
Figure 4, shows the level of agreeability that corruption affects the employment opportunities with respect to the gender and occupation of the respondent.

FIG.5



Legend: Figure 5 represents the level of agreeability that corruption acts an obstacle in development with respect to the age and gender of respondent.

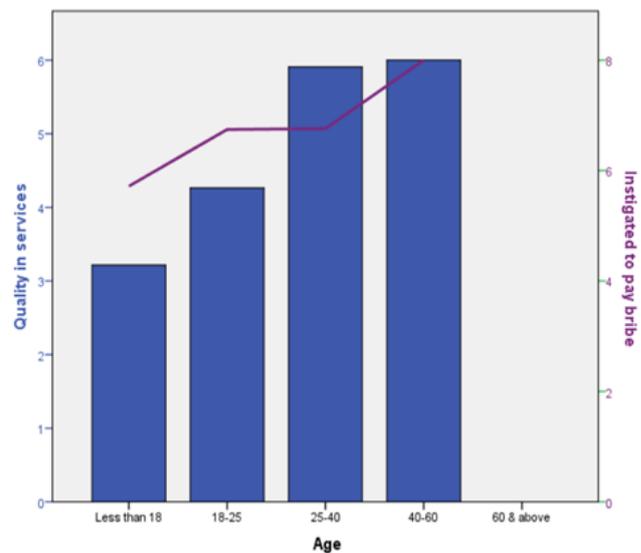
FIG. 6



Legend:

Figure 6, represents the level of trust in the government among different age groups.

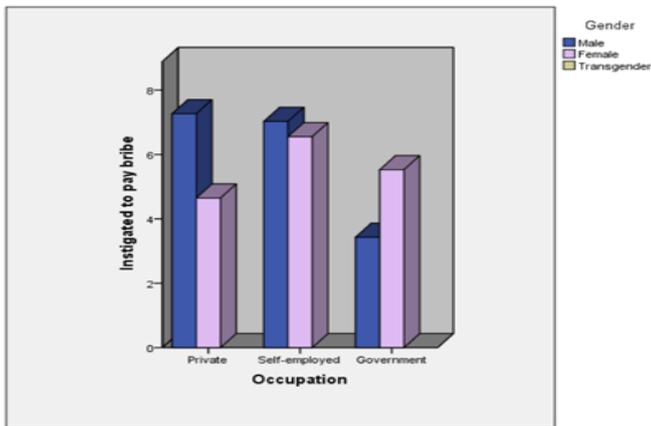
FIG.7



Legend:

Figure 7, represents the comparison between the quality in services and the no. of times the respondents were instigated to pay bribes with respective to age.

FIG. 8



Legend:

Figure 8, shows how often the respondents were instigated to pay bribe respective to their occupation.

TABLE 9

		Promoting equal rights	Promoting justice	Quality in services	Employment opportunities	Trust in the Government	Development
Promoting equal rights	Pearson Correlation	1	.928**	.891**	.898**	.895**	.877**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	359	359	359	359	359	359
Promoting justice	Pearson Correlation	.928**	1	.916**	.910**	.892**	.886**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	359	359	359	359	359	359
Quality in services	Pearson Correlation	.891**	.916**	1	.898**	.883**	.878**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	359	359	359	359	359	359
Employment opportunities	Pearson Correlation	.898**	.910**	.898**	1	.936**	.929**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	359	359	359	359	359	359
Trust in the Government	Pearson Correlation	.895**	.892**	.883**	.936**	1	.968**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	359	359	359	359	359	359
Development	Pearson Correlation	.877**	.886**	.878**	.929**	.968**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	359	359	359	359	359	359

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Legend:

Table 9, represents the correlation between the factors that are affected by corruptions.

Results:

From Fig.1, it is inferred that most of the male respondents agree that promoting equal rights is being affected by corruption whereas females disagree.

Figure 2, the respondents of age group 25-40 strongly agrees that corruption acts as an obstacle in promoting social justice.

Figure 3, the respondents working in the private sector strongly believe that quality in services is drastically affected because of corruption.

Figure 4, the male respondents with government employment strongly agrees that corruption affects

the employment opportunities whereas others relatively agree to it.

Figure 5, the male respondents of age groups 18-60 agrees that corruption acts as an obstacle in development.

Figure 6, shows that the respondents of age group 25-40 doesn't have trust in government and corruption acts as an obstacle to promote it.

Figure 7, the respondents agrees that instigation to bribe positively affects the quality of services provided. The age group of 25-60 agrees to it.

Figure 8, the male respondents of the private sector and who were self employed were instigated to pay bribes more often then the government employees.

Figure 9, Corruption and the various aspects of Rights of Human has a positive correlation and shows that it has a relation between them.

Discussions:

The male respondents who are more exposed feel that corruption acts as an obstacle in promoting equal justice (Fig. 1). The age group of 25-40 wherein they experience a lot of ups and downs in life feel corruption as the major cause for promoting social justice (Fig 2.) The respondents of the public sector agree that corruption affects the quality of services very badly (Fig 3). The male respondents have been affected more due to corruption and they feel it affects employment opportunities and development (Fig. 4 & 5.) The age group of 25 -40 doesn't have trust in the government as they had been affected in a lot of circumstances (Fig. 6). Both male and female who are self-employed and are of age group 25-60 agree that they are instigated to pay bribes more often and the quality in services are deteriorating (Fig. 7 & 8). The correlation between the various aspects of human rights has a positive relationship (Fig 9)

Limitations:

The sample frame in the drawback of this research. The samples were collected from T.Nagar, Sowkarpet, Poonamalle. Better opinions would have been gotten from various other places. The

people of these areas were highly less educated and that is also one of the drawbacks.

Suggestions:

Stringent actions should be taken and necessary punishments should be provided. Camera and surveillance gadgets should be implemented and a separate department should be appointed to control. The public should be provided with a separate portal individually so that they can submit the necessary requirements directly to avoid the middlemen. The licence for the educational institutions which collect the capital fee should be cancelled.

Conclusion:

Based on the study we can conclude that the male respondents had more experience than females corruption affected the day to day activities. The age group of 25-40 has experienced a lot of mishaps which in turn resulted in the fall of trust in the government. Though there are a lot of comments on corruption, the respondents had only agreed to a certain extent on how it had affected.

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