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**ORIGINAL ARTICLE****CORRUPTION AND ITS IMPACT ON HUMAN RIGHTS****Dr. Bhosle Pundlik Eshwar**

Assistant Professor

Narayanrao Chavan Law College, Nanded

**INTRODUCTION :****'Corruption is a curse for nation, we must work on its prevention.'**

In India, it becomes very important to know that how corruption takes over the fundamental values of the human related dignity as well as how it affects the diverse economical, social, cultural, political ethics as well as equality of the citizens who are getting affected by such corrupt practices. Thus it becomes equally important that what all measures could be taken by which the corruption gets deteriorated as well as the human rights of the citizens also gets secured.

The corrupt practices could be found anywhere wherever, there is the giving and taking of something from someone by which the person who is acting under its duty, abuses his responsibility just for the sake of the fulfillment of fraud means and act according to one who gives any economic benefit or other benefit for lifting up of his wrongful intention. It may include several practices which has been defined or mentioned in legislations in India which includes- bribery, extortion, money laundering, fraud and embezzlement of public funds, etc.

India is no longer considered a soft state as political scientists once used to call it. It has now become a kleptocracy, a consideration state, where everything to be had can for a consideration. A clerk at an octroi post walks away every evening with Rs. 500-1000 in his pocket. A railway ticket-examiner who allots vacant berths in a compartment earns Rs. 250-500 every day. A peon in a government office asks for Rs. 100-200 to locate a file. A minister manages to purchase government land for personal use at one-fourth of its real worth. A very senior officer arranges to get free marble, wood and other things for constructing his house. A newly elected independent MLA is offered Rs. 50-75 lakh and a minister ship for supporting the ruling party. People now do not make fun of a political phenomenon of 'Ayarams' (who come in) and 'Gayarams' (who go out) but accept it as a common phenomenon. Corruption has progressively increased and is now rampant in our society. But how many corrupt political leaders, bureaucrats and businessmen are found in 'C' and 'D' classes in our central prisons? Criminologists engaged in empirical studies of prisons have yet to come across high level politicians of ruling and non-ruling parties and high-status government functionaries convicted and imprison for accepting huge bribes and kickbacks and working as carpenters, durry-makers, niwar-manufacturers or cooks in jails like ordinary prisoners.