

English Essay

The Worst Disease in the world is Corruption:

A Introduction:

- i- Definition of Corruption
- ii- General Statement
- iii- Thesis Statement

Corruption is ^{like} a disease that corrodes the society by impacting its economy, social values and governance.

B Forms of Corruption:

- i- Bribery Grand Corruption
- ii- Petty Corruption
- iii- Systematic Corruption
- iv- Passive Corruption

C Causes of Corruption:

- i- Weak legal framework
- ii- Greed of money
- iii- Low levels of Democracy

D Impacts of Corruption:

- i- Economic Challenges:
 - (a) Low economic growth
 - (b) Inefficient Allocation of resources
 - (c) Income from legal goods is not reported

2- Social Challenges:

- i- Mistrust in institutions
- ii- Rise in poverty

3- Political Challenges:

- i- Deteriorating Governance system
- ii- Low levels of democracy
- iii- Political instability and violence.

E Reforms to Combat Corruptions:

1- Economic Reforms:

- i- Budgetary Reforms;
- ii- Efficient Tax administration.
- iii- Decentralization of resources.

2- Social Reforms:

- i- Promoting transparency and accountability
- ii- Strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks.

3- Political Reforms:

- i- Political party reforms
- ii- Constitutional and legal reforms.

F Conclusion:

Corruption is defined as the abuse of entrusted power for personal gains and it infiltrates both public and private sectors globally. Developing countries including Pakistan are most impacted by it the most. Corruption is like a disease that corrodes the fabric of society by impacting its economy, social values and governance.

Forms of Corruption:

It is a multifaceted issue that takes different forms in different situations. Some of its common forms are:

i- Grand Corruption:

When corruption happens at the highest levels of government, involving senior political leaders, public officials or elites who exploit their positions for personal gains. One such corruption scandal can be noted from Brazil, involving a state-controlled oil company, that implicated some of the well-known political leaders. It was a 'Petrobras scandal'.

ii- Petty Corruption:

It is the everyday abuse of power by low to mid-level public officials. Bribery of traffic police to get away with ^{penalties} fines, is one example of petty corruption.

iii- Systematic Corruption:

It involves networks of officials and individuals working together to exploit system and abuse the entrusted power for personal gains.

iv- Passive Corruption:

When one witness the act and does not take any action to stop it, then this is regarded as passive corruption.

- It is the common form where people often never speak because they are afraid of getting ensnared in an unwanted issue. Like subordinates would show reluctance toward the actions of their boss.

Causes of Corruption:

i- Weak Legal Framework:

Corrupt practices take roots in a society, whose ^{whose} legal frameworks fail to enforce anti-corruption laws or laws to punish those who are doing corruption.

As said by Edward Gibbon, 'Corruption, the most infallible system of Constitutional liberty.' So it can be said that corruption prevails when there is no law enforcement and people act according to their interests.

ii- Greed of Money:

As quoted from Andrew Jackson, 'Money is power ----'; these ^{Corrupt} people exploit their positions to gain this power.

iii- Low levels of Democracy:

Democracy is one of the strongest weapons to combat corruption but when public involvement is low to nothing, this disease flourishes in such condition.

Impacts of Corruption:

i- Economic Challenges:

In a state, where there is inefficient allocation of resources and illegal activities like not reporting the income from the production of legal goods, go unnoticed, this disorder prevails there. As a result, it plagues the economic growth of the country.

ii Social Challenges:

When people think that their leaders and higher officials are corrupt, they lose trust in the institutions and organizations. In this way people do not trust them even with the initiatives that are meant to provide them with benefits.

Corruption makes the rich, richer and poor, poorer.

iii- Political Challenges:

It allows the corrupt to undermine democracy by manipulating elections just to stay in power. This greed for power leads to political instability and violence that consequently fuels violence among the common citizens and armed forces.

A quote from Lord Acton goes something like this, 'Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.'

Reforms to Combat Corruption:

i- Economic Reforms:

Chances of corruption can be reduced by ensuring that public budgets ^{are transparent and} can be scrutinized by common people. Improving tax collection processes or at best making it online, to avoid

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Direct human contact and so chances of being bribed.

Concentration of power in few hands leads to corruption while decentralization with strict rules of accountability may reduce it.

ii- Social Reforms:

Enforcing Forcing the higher officials, bureaucrats and political leaders to make their ^{fiscal} assets transparent and subjecting them to accountability, can serve the very purpose.

Strengthening or empowering the legal and regulatory frameworks can reduce the future scandals of corruption.

iii- Political Reforms:

Political parties must disclose their sources of funding and their financing the political campaigns must be regulated to prevent undue influence.

Establishing robust systems to monitor electoral activities and enforcing legal reforms can decrease the chances of corruption in elections.

Conclusion:

Exploiting the entrusted power for private gains is as worst for a society as a plague for the world. It stunts ^{society's} ~~the~~ economic growth, endangers its moral values and destroy its governance system. Fortunately, this could be prevented through certain reforms in legal framework, law enforcement and subjecting those involved, to accountability.

It is so much embedded in the fabric of society that it takes different forms in different situations.

