

The Worst Disease in the World

today is Corruption. 3/100

Outline:

Does not address the actual point of the topic, i.e. corruption is the worst disease. What makes it the worst disease

i- Introduction:

Corruption, mother of all diseases, owes to a myriad of causes which are deeply ingrained in today's society. Dealing with all ingrained causes holistically would act as an antidote to corruption.

ii- Bifurcation of the World on the basis of corruption - an overview

- Underdeveloped states have poor rating on the ^{Perception} Corruption Index as compared to developed countries.

iii- How corruption is the worst disease in the World today?

a) Threatens the sovereignty of a state

- Ashraf Ghani's government in Afghanistan was toppled by the Taliban.

b) Creates seismic shifts in the political corridors.

- In Pakistan, recrimination attempts between Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf (PTI) and Pakistan Democratic Movement (PDM) - a counter PTI political alliance.

- c) Plight of economic infrastructure
- Case study of Pakistan: Capital flight and dollar flight owes to money laundering.
- d) Overlooks national interests at the behest of vested interests
- Resource (oil) mismanagement in Venezuela is a case study.
- e) Aids nepotism, hinders progress and hampers prosperity
- The two well-being of a state, progress and prosperity, are directly linked with meritocracy which is succumbed by nepotism.
- f) Harnesses public led protests leading to outages
- Arab Spring (2011) is a case in point.
- g) Fosters deviant behaviour - extremism and terrorism
- Extremism and terrorism are confluence phenomena and have prevailed in Afghanistan owing to corruption.

IV - Corruption is the worst disease in the World today - the causes:

- a) Lack of accountability
- b) Lack of transparency
- c) Weaker taxation laws

d) Ineffective justice led to prevalence of cartel culture

e) Weaker political will to nip corruption in the bud

V- Efforts done so far to curb

Corruption:

- Introduction of indices (Democracy Index, Corruption Index) at global level.

- Pakistan, at state level, introduced National Accountability Bureau (NAB).

VI- Further efforts required to overcome corruption:

a) Ensuring good governance at state level

- Transparency and accountability are the pillars of good governance.

b) Promoting meritocracy over nepotism

- Case study of Netherlands.

c) Desensitization of corruption

- This would ensure accountability at individual level and promote a democratic culture in a society.

VII- Conclusion