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CORRUPTION: REASON OF SPOILING INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

AUTHORED BY - HIYA JITENDRA JAIN,
RANI VINAY DUBEY & PRISHA KULDEEP RAI
2nd Year Student at KES' Shri Jayantilal H. Patel College of Law

Abstract

Education is a key tool for social mobility and personal development, helping individuals build careers and become responsible members of society. But the quality and integrity of education has started to decline because of corruption. Practices such as favoritism, bribery, misuse of funds etc. have weakened the system and reduced opportunities for deserving students. Despite the significance of education, corruption still persists.

The taxonomy of corruption in education highlights different forms.

Preventing corruption requires clear policies, accountability, regular audit and save reporting mechanism. International organizations also play an important role by reforming through global framework and initiatives.

Overall, eliminating corruption is essential to restore trust, ensure equality, and improve the equality of education in India.

Keywords:

Transparency, Accountability, Governance, Inequality, Policy Reform, Social Mobility.

Introduction

Education helps to set a good career in life, hence a good education is very important to meet our goals and expectation. There are various institutions that help in securing our career like medical, law, IIT/IIM, engineering, etc. Nowadays the education quality has become very poor. Before, education was seen as a temple of knowledge but now, government sees it as a source of making money. Education system has now gone corrupt.

Before, education tried to make people a better human, now they want to make money by charging more fees and keeping the staff underpaid. The Indian education is affected by bribery, favoritism, misuse of funds, and unfair admission processes. Manipulation in entrance exams, doctored degrees, etc. are some examples of the corruptions that happen in every sector. Students who come from a rich family, get admissions in private universities or institutions even when their results don't match the cutoff of the said institution which reduces the opportunities for deserving institution.

Why education is important

Education matters because it changes how a person sees and lives their life. It is not limited to books or classrooms, it is the process of understanding, questioning, and growing every day. Through education, people are able to become independent. It gives them the knowledge and skills needed to make choices, earn a living, and face challenges with confidence. Without it, opportunities become limited, but with it, new paths begin to open.

Education also shapes a person's thinking. It teaches us how to ask questions instead of blindly accepting things how to solve problems and how to understand the world more deeply. It makes us more aware of what is right and wrong and helps us become responsible individuals. At a larger level education strengthens society. When people are educated they contribute better to their communities respect others and work toward progress. It creates a sense of awareness and equality allowing people from different backgrounds to move forward together.

In the end education is not just about success in career, but it is also about becoming a better human being and living a life with purpose and understanding.

Reason of corruption

Corruption happens when public office is used for private benefit which impacts on access and quality of education. Corruption in education includes illegal fees for education, academic fraud, teacher absenteeism and many other things.

Corruption happens for many reasons, and most of them are deeply connected to human behavior and the way systems are built. One major reason is greed. When people start prioritizing personal gain over honesty, they may misuse their power or position for money, favors, or influence.

Instead of thinking about what is right, they focus on what benefits them the most.

Another important reason is lack of strict enforcement. Even if laws exist, corruption grows when people believe they won't face serious consequences. If punishment is weak or delayed, it sends a message that such actions can be taken without much risk. Poverty and financial pressure also play a role. When people struggle to meet their basic needs, they may feel forced to take unfair shortcuts. While it doesn't justify corruption, it helps explain why some individuals get involved in it.

Lack of awareness and education can also contribute. If people don't fully understand their rights or the impact of corruption, they may accept it as something normal or unavoidable. Over time, it becomes part of everyday life instead of something to question. In some cases, social influence matters too. If a person is surrounded by others who are corrupt, it becomes easier to follow the same path. It starts feeling like a common practice rather than a wrongdoing.

Finally, weak systems and poor transparency make corruption easier. When processes are unclear and there is no proper accountability, it creates space for misuse of power. In simple terms, corruption is not caused by just one factor it grows when personal greed, weak systems, and lack of accountability come together.

Taxonomy of Corruption

Educational corruption leads to waste of financial resources. Education corruption costs incur when children are denied access to schooling because of corruption in admission; when talents are mismanaged as a result of bribery in examination; and when propagation of culture of corruption, manipulation and favoritism occur as they personally participate in corruption.

Cases of education corruption include bribes for marks, buying diplomas, and admission to universities. An available body of literature on educational corruption does not provide sufficient insight on the nature and structure of the phenomenon. This article attempts to fill in the gaps by developing the taxonomy of corruption in higher education. This taxonomy distinguishes educational-specific corruption from that common to any public sector by identifying corruption that directly and indirectly involves students.

Moreover, this article distinguishes different types of educational-specific corruption depending

on the area of occurrence and the agents involved. This classification disaggregates the complex phenomenon of corruption in higher education and develops common understanding of its structure and possible agreement on definitions. Different types of corruption may require different theoretical and methodological approaches if research is to be conducted on educational corruption. Deconstruction of corruption in higher education serves as a tool for further research.

Prevention of Corruption

There has to be a demand for quality education if the quality of the education improves the demand will rise eventually. All the policies should be clear and easily understandable as they will give clarity to the parents, students, and everyone involved in the process to avoid unfair practices.

Reporting of suspected corruption without fear of retaliation, confidential complaint channels are vital for the eradication of the issue. Teachers should be admitted only after checking for proof of their experience and qualification so the quality of the education is not compromised. External audits must be conducted regularly to detect and prevent fraud.

In addition, frequent school inspections can help to prevent teacher management and behavior corruption as it will keep everything in check from time to time if there is an issue that can be resolved. Unfair practices and favoritism should be stopped and admissions should be based on merit. Education must be geared toward the complete development of the human personality as well as the reinforcement of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Corruption in the educational system undermines public trust and lowers people's ability and willingness to participate in democratic processes.

The Role of International Organisations in Fighting Education Corruption

Since the late 1990s, international development organizations and donor agencies have designed policies that define their own positions on corruption and often suggest how to put anti-corruption as an active item on the development agenda.

Educational reforms rarely address corruption directly. A typical approach in practice to prevent corruption in educational development is one of the three different generic avenues or any combination of them:

1. Improving governance and transparency;
2. Increasing competition and accountability;
3. Decentralizing management and reducing central regulations.

These strategies are not only unique to the education sector but they also have been applied in other sectors for similar purposes. Reforming poorly governed, corrupted education systems using these ideas also is well targeted when the aim is to make abuse of authority, systematic cheating and rent-seeking more difficult. But these measures alone will not remove the root of the problem unless the prevalence of corruption in any given situation is recognized and concrete steps to stop it are included as part of education sector reforms.

One of the basic anti-corruption documents is the United Nations (UN) Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) with 140 signatories and 84 ratifications or accessions to date. It is now prominent as a key global anticorruption instrument and a basis for the leadership role that multilateral organizations are taking in fight against corruption. UNESCO's International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) has contributed to the knowledge base of education corruption through its project "Ethics and corruption in education" launched in 2001. It led to a volume titled "Corrupted schools, corrupted universities" published in 2007 (Hallak & Poisson, 2007). IIEP promotes good governance, transparency and anticorruption through training and publications to education leaders and policy-makers.

Conclusion

The Indian education system is facing a problem because of corruption. This is bad for people and for the country. Education is supposed to help people grow and get lives.. Now people are more interested in making money and this is ruining the whole point of education.

Things like taking bribes being unfair and cheating on tests are making it hard for good students to get what they deserve. This is creating a gap between students and it is not fair. Good students are missing out on opportunities and bad students are getting things they do not deserve. This is making the education system worse.

To fix this problem we need to do things. We need to be more open and honest and make sure people are doing what they are supposed to do. We need to make sure the rules are being followed. We also need to teach educators and administrators to be people and do the right

thing. We need to make it easy for people to report things without being afraid.

International organizations and global frameworks are also important, in stopping corruption. We need to work to make sure this happens.

In the end making the education system fair and honest is very important.

It is not a rule it is the right thing to do. We need a corruption- Indian education system so we can have good citizens equal opportunities and a better society. The Indian education system needs to be fixed so it can help people and the country.

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