

Question: “Corruption is the major causes for social injustice and social inequality in the society”. Explain.

Ans: Corruption is widely recognized as a significant driver of social injustice and inequality. Here's how it contributes to these issues:

- 1. Misallocation of Resources:** Corruption frequently results in the misallocation of resources. When public officials are corrupt, cash intended for important services like as healthcare, education, and infrastructure may be diverted to their own or their supporters' pockets. This indicates that resources are dispersed based on bribery or personal ties rather than need or merit. As a result, poor populations face inadequate services and opportunities, exacerbating socioeconomic inequality.
- 2. Destroying the Rule of Law:** Corruption can destroy the rule of law by allowing powerful individuals to avoid legal penalties for their acts. When laws are selectively enforced or ignored owing to corruption, a system emerges in which the rich and powerful can breach the rules without consequence, whereas ordinary persons must follow the law and face consequences. This imbalance undermines fairness and fosters a sense of injustice.
- 3. Eroding public confidence:** When corruption is widespread, public faith in institutions deteriorates. People may believe that the government and other institutions are corrupt and only benefit a few. This lack of trust might hinder civic engagement and cooperation because people may perceive that their efforts are worthless or that their voices are unheard. This disengagement can exacerbate socioeconomic disparities by reducing marginalized groups' influence on policy and decision-making processes.
- 4. Economic Disparities:** Corruption can worsen economic inequality by preventing egalitarian economic possibilities. For example, firms may be required to pay bribes to gain contracts or permits, which affects smaller or less connected businesses. This can hinder competition and innovation, consolidating economic power and riches in the hands of a select few. Furthermore, people in lower socioeconomic status are typically more vulnerable to the negative effects of corruption, such as higher prices for products and services or limited access to public services.
- 5. Sustaining Power Disparities:** Corruption frequently exacerbates existing power disparities by allowing those in authority to consolidate and defend their positions. This

can block substantial political and social reform, ensuring that the status quo persists. For oppressed groups attempting to address inequity or injustice, this can pose substantial impediments to social change and improving their situation.

6. **Social Fragmentation:** Corruption can exacerbate social divisions by instilling animosity and conflict. When people believe that specific groups or individuals are benefiting unfairly from corruption, it can lead to societal tensions and conflicts. This fragmentation affects social cohesion and has the potential to exacerbate current disparities by establishing new splits between social or economic groups.

Mainly, corruption undermines the values of fairness and equity by distorting resource distribution, weakening trust in institutions, and maintaining power disparities. Combating corruption is critical for advancing social justice and reducing inequality because it ensures that resources and opportunities are dispersed more evenly and institutions serve the public interest effectively.