Critical Analysis Essay

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The problems associated with corruption emanates from the absence of its universalistic conceptualization. The world we are a part of is divided into developing and developed the world. Many bad facets we find in the present-day world, are by one way or another, linked with the developing world, and the Western or developed countries pay little heed toward them. But corruption remains indifferent to all these menaces; it emerged as part and parcel of the Western civilizations (International Debate Education Association (IDEA) n.d.).

There are different segments of the statement, which I believe are authentic. However, I cannot authenticate or believe over some claims made in this statement. I do not consider corruption a western, or a regional concept; rather it is present in each part of the world. However, I do believe that Western societies helped create a uniform definition of corruption. There are many traditional societies throughout the world that have used the gift exchanges to receive services and goods for over centuries (International Debate Education Association (IDEA) n.d.). It was all fine until toady’s ‘western and civilized’ world was made part of this.

Greed is behind all such motives of corruption. It is an ugly force that keeps on harming human deeds and tarnishes the affairs between states and humans. It urges them to want more and be a part of the exchange, which ultimately benefits their wealth. Corruption and financial malpractices can be referred differently in different regions, however, the basic essence of all these remains the same (Kaufmann, Kraay, and Mastruzzi 2007). The greed to want more money remains at the back of all this.

Nevertheless, there exist some relaxing thoughts about corruption. People believe that corruption is the driving force behind each accomplished task. For example, politicians take bribe for getting the work done, animals expect treats in exchange of obeying command and high ranking officials won’t let anything pass their table without giving any reward (Kaufmann, Kraay, and Mastruzzi 2007).

Such people also put in front of different other claims to give it a legal cover. For example, they say that corruption serves purposes for greater justice in society. If a politician is accepting the bribe, the bill which will be passed against that money might create many jobs for the people in need. Similarly, if an official is charging money for getting a task done, the end product might help those in need, who are not able to pay money. Consequently, in both cases, the end product is beneficial for a wide range of people (Myrdal 1968).

Contrary to this, people who are against this idea claim that any type of bribery is immoral. The reason this on the bases that bribery creates a social divide. This social divide is harming for many reasons since it creates a lack of financial resources for weak strata of society. Those who live at the bottom of the social ladder face enormous difficulties which arise from the social stratification (Myrdal 1968).

Among foreign companies, corrupt practices are most noticeable. Such companies take advantage of the loophole in-laws where they are serving. This makes them the sole beneficiary of the malpractices. If someone plans to abandon the corrupt practices, prevalent in these companies, they will automatically shut their operations living beside the unaccomplished tasks, which will be more burdensome for the host countries.

The exchange of gifts by companies and by other high ranking officials is the easiest identifiable mask of corruption. Dishonest officials use such gifts to make sure that the tasks in hand are met. Politicians are the most observant acceptors of such kind of gifts. For example, a multinational company aiming at setting a new plant will make a new residence for a politician from that area. This definition of corruption will change depending upon the options available to its citizens. We will see that the changes in societies will one day change the complete concept of corruption.

# References:

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