Corruption And Its Deep Impacts On Good Governance In Pakistan: Perceptual Views Of Adults Among Pakistani People

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Abstract

Corruption threatens security and stability around the world, hinders economic growth, undermines democracy and human rights, undermines trust in public institutions, facilitates international crime and the government and drains private resources. Good governance must thrive in a corruption-free environment. Pakistan is unfortunately down the ladder because of this. Large-scale, moderate and minor corruption pervades all levels of governance and all sections of society, public, private, political, judicial, commercial and even religions. Corruption, by contrast, serves as a way to balance the market in a largely unorganized management model. At the individual level, there is an unrealistic economic rationale for giving and taking, but the economic cost to society is staggering. Corruption adversely affects the lives of citizens through low profits on the use of resources and multiplies the value of their lives. Awareness of the people and the emergence of a strong civil society, the media and the new independent judiciary are all guarantees of the success of any future program of self-accountability. A sample 400 people were drawn. Face to face survey was conducted as a tool of data collection. The analysis was applied to achieve the goals of the study through the combination of descriptive and inference statistics. For testing hypothesis, the qualitative was quantified by giving scores to the response by respondents and Mann Whitney U Test, Kruskal Wallis H and Chi-square test were applied.

Keywords: *Corruption, Corruption Perception, Anti-Corruption, Corruption Survey in Pakistan*

Introduction

Corruption is a nefarious practice that involves individuals, both within the public and private sectors, exploiting their positions of authority or influence for personal gain or to benefit their close associates. This unethical behavior typically entails the improper and illegal enrichment of oneself or those in their inner circle. It occurs when individuals misuse their roles and responsibilities in an official capacity, whether through elected or appointed positions. Corruption can be defined as a deviation from the formal duties associated with a public role, driven by personal motives, such as gaining wealth or elevating one's social status. It represents a departure from the ethical and lawful standards expected in such positions. Corruption often manifests in the form of patronage and is closely linked with bribery, as it involves the use of illegitimate, immoral, or unethical means to achieve unlawful ends.

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Main Types of corruption

Corruption can take various forms, and understanding these different manifestations is crucial in addressing this pervasive issue. Here are descriptions of various forms of corruption:

1. Systematic Corruption:

Systematic corruption is rooted in organizational procedures and weaknesses within a system. Unlike individual corruption by specific officials or agents, systematic corruption is inherent in the structure and processes of an organization or society. In many developing countries, systematic corruption is deeply entrenched, making it a fundamental part of the economic, social, and political systems.

2. Sporadic (Individual) Corruption:

Sporadic corruption, on the contrary, occurs irregularly and doesn't pose a significant threat to control mechanisms or the overall economy. While it may not be crippling, sporadic corruption can erode morale and divert resources from productive use.

3. Political Corruption:

Political corruption is a form of corruption where politicians leverage their positions for personal gain and to further their political interests. This type of corruption is often referred to as "grand" or high-level corruption and typically takes place at the upper echelons of the political system. It can lead to misallocation of resources and undermine the decision-making process.

4. Grand Corruption:

Grand corruption occurs at the highest levels of government, particularly in policymaking and law formulation. It is characterized by corruption among top political leaders and state agents. Grand corruption is prevalent in both authoritarian and inadequately regulated systems.

5. Petty Corruption:

Petty corruption involves small-scale bribery and typically occurs in daily interactions with public officials. This corruption is related to the implementation of existing laws, rules, and regulations. It often involves modest sums of money and affects interactions with entities like hospitals, schools, licensing authorities, and police.

6. Legal and Moral Corruption:

Legal corruption occurs when actions violate clear legal boundaries. However, this perspective doesn't account for actions that, while within legal bounds, may be unethical or against the spirit of the law. Moral discretion is sidelined in this approach, and addressing corruption through legal means alone may not be sufficient.

7. Economic Corruption:

Economic corruption involves situations where individuals or agents prioritize their interests over those of the principal, leading to profit-making at the expense of others. It has implications for income loss, affecting various stakeholders such as the principal, agent, state, consumer, and the economy as a whole.

Forms of Corruption:

Various forms of corruption include bribery, collusion, embezzlement of public funds, theft, fraud, extortion, abuse of discretion, favoritism, clientelism, nepotism, and the sale of government property by public officials, among others.

Bribery:

Bribery is the act of offering, giving, soliciting, or receiving items of value to influence the actions of individuals holding public or legal duties. It results in decision-making that favors private interests and can lead to negative economic impacts by encouraging rent-seeking behavior. Bribery is a widespread form of corruption and can involve financial incentives or intangible benefits like inside information or employment opportunities. It's considered a crime, and both the bribe giver and recipient can face criminal charges.

Understanding these various forms of corruption is essential for devising effective strategies to combat corruption and promote transparency, accountability, and ethical behavior in government and society. "And do not consume one another's wealth unjustly or send it [in bribery] to the rulers in order that [they might aid] you [to] consume a portion of the wealth of the people in sin, while you know [it is unlawful]" (chapter 2, verse 188, Quran)

Effect of Corruption:

Corruption manifests in countless forms, each with its unique motivations and consequences. It permeates various aspects of government involvement in people's lives, making its analysis complex. However, understanding the essential components of corrupt acts is crucial to grasp its effects. Corruption exerts multifaceted impacts on politics, economics, society, and the environment. In the political sphere, it poses a threat to democracy and the rule of law. In democratic systems, public institutions lose credibility when they prioritize personal gain over public interest. This erodes trust in government, discourages political participation, fosters instability, reduces transparency in decision-making, distorts political progress, and perpetuates patronage-based politics. In society, corruption leads to political intolerance, undermines accountability and transparency, fosters a weak democratic culture, and hinders meaningful dialogue and participation. Economically, corruption can be categorized as minor or major, but both have significant repercussions on individuals, communities, and nations. Corruption depletes national wealth by inflating the costs of goods and services, diverting public resources towards unproductive projects, and converting public assets into private property. It leads to inflation, economic imbalances, weakened work ethics, and hampers fair market structures, stifling healthy competition. Large-scale corruption harms the economy, pushing entire populations into poverty. On a more local scale, corruption has contributed to the downfall of past regimes by undermining government legitimacy, reducing productivity, impeding development, exacerbating poverty, marginalizing the poor, fueling social unrest, and ultimately leading to regime change.

Nasir Islam (2004) "Sifarish, Sycophants, Power, and Collectivism: Administrative Culture in Pakistan," provides valuable insights into the intricacies of administrative culture in Pakistan. The article highlights the pervasive influence of patronage (sifarish) on recruitment and decision-making, leading to a culture of sycophancy and undermining merit-based practices. Power dynamics within administrative structures and the impact of collectivism on bureaucratic behavior are also explored through the lens of various sociological theories. The article's contributions are significant, as it draws attention to the detrimental consequences of these practices on administrative efficiency, fairness, and accountability. It underscores the urgent need for reforms that prioritize transparency and meritocracy. Additionally, the discussion on power dynamics underscores the importance of decentralization and empowering lower-level officials to enhance governance effectiveness. However, it's essential to acknowledge the limitations of the article, primarily its reliance on qualitative data and case studies, which may limit generalizability. Future research should adopt more diverse research methods and explore positive aspects of administrative culture in Pakistan.

Khan's 2009 study makes a significant contribution to our understanding of water governance and corruption issues in Pakistan. The article emphasizes the widespread presence of corruption within the country's water sector and its harmful consequences. It stresses the urgent need for reforms, transparency, and accountability in the management of water resources to ensure sustainability and equitable access to water in Pakistan. Future research should expand upon these findings and explore strategies to promote good governance and combat corruption

in the water sector. The World Bank's 2005 analysis identified Pakistan as one of the world's most arid and water-stressed countries, comparable to the Sahara Desert. With a per capita annual water availability expected to fall below 1,000 cubic meters by 2035, the situation is concerning, potentially hindering development and public health. In fact, in 2006, Pakistan's per capita annual water availability had already dropped to 1,100 cubic meters. Agriculture, consuming 93 percent of the country's water resources, employing nearly 44 percent of the workforce, and contributing significantly to GDP, exacerbates this water scarcity challenge. Moreover, Pakistan heavily relies on the Indus River and its tributaries for irrigation, making it vulnerable to supply disruptions. The data presented in Figure I illustrates Pakistan's transition from relative water abundance in 1981 to water stress around 2000, with the prediction of becoming water-scarce by 2035. This narrative underscores the historical decline in farm-gate water availability in Pakistani agriculture.

Kurji, Z. et al., (2016) The Pakistani healthcare system has undergone some reforms and improvements over the past year. A systematic review of national and international literature from databases such as MEDLINE, CINAHL, and PubMed was conducted to assess the state of healthcare in Pakistan. The results indicate that there are certain strengths in the healthcare delivery system, including the formulation of health policies, participation in Millennium Development Goals programs, the implementation of vertical health programs, and the introduction of Public Private Partnerships. Efforts have also been made to enhance human resource development and infrastructure through initiatives like Basic Health Units and Rural Health Centers. However, these programs are relatively limited in scope, and as a result, Pakistan's healthcare system still faces significant challenges. Several weaknesses in the healthcare system have been identified, including poor governance, limited access to healthcare services, unequal distribution of resources, subpar Health Information Management Systems, corruption within the healthcare system, insufficient monitoring of health policies and planning, and a shortage of trained staff. Pakistan's progress in the healthcare sector has been slow over the past five decades, as evidenced by health indicators and the strengths and weaknesses identified. To address these challenges and improve the healthcare system, the government must take proactive and substantial initiatives for reform.

Shannon, V. P., Funderburk, C., & Fisher, J. (2016). The contributions to this volume highlight that political corruption is a pervasive issue found in both developed and developing countries. Traditional forms of political corruption, such as graft, bribery, extortion, and kickbacks, continue to be common practices. Even in countries typically considered less corrupt, like the United States, problems persist due to an "access market" where influence peddling and corrupt government contracting are prevalent. To provide a comparative analysis of the findings, the perceived corruption levels in several countries were examined, including the US, China, Russia, India, Pakistan, Brazil, Israel, and South Africa. Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) was used for this analysis. The CPI rates perceived corruption on a 0 to 10 scale based on various annual surveys. While not perfect due to variations in survey instruments and the number of countries surveyed, the CPI serves as a valuable tool for comparative analysis of corruption levels. The contributions in this volume underscore the ubiquity of political corruption worldwide. The examination of corruption levels across different countries using the CPI helps facilitate a comparative analysis of corruption, shedding light on the extent of the problem and highlighting the need for reform efforts.

Khan's 2016 article sheds light on the extensive presence and detrimental consequences of corruption in Pakistan. It underscores how corruption permeates multiple sectors, including politics, bureaucracy, law enforcement, and public service delivery. The article delves into the far-reaching impacts of corruption on governance, economic development, social inequality, and public trust. Furthermore, the author explores the underlying causes of corruption, pointing to weak institutional frameworks, a lack of transparency and accountability, and inadequately low salaries for public officials as contributing factors. The article not only dissects the prevalence and effects of corruption but also examines various anti-corruption strategies and

initiatives and makes valuable contributions to understanding the challenges posed by corruption in Pakistan and offers potential solutions. The recommendations emphasize the necessity for comprehensive legal and institutional reforms, enhanced transparency and accountability measures, citizen engagement, and international collaboration. These insights can serve as a guide for policymakers, stakeholders, and anti-corruption agencies working towards combating corruption and fostering good governance in Pakistan.

In Shah's (2006) study, a deep exploration into the intricate interplay between corruption and decentralized public governance is undertaken. The chapter sheds light on how corruption can erode the efficiency and efficacy of decentralized systems, designed to bring decision-making and service provision closer to local communities. It dissects the various forms in which corruption surfaces in decentralized contexts, encompassing practices such as bribery, embezzlement, nepotism, and favoritism. These corrupt activities are shown to have detrimental consequences for public trust, resource allocation, and the delivery of essential services. Moreover, the author investigates the underlying factors contributing to corruption within decentralized systems. Weak accountability mechanisms, a lack of transparency, insufficient oversight, and limited local-level capacity are identified as key elements fostering corrupt behavior. The chapter delves into the intricate power dynamics and patronage networks that can exacerbate corruption within decentralized governance structures. By scrutinizing the dynamics, causal factors, and repercussions of corruption within decentralized systems, the chapter offers invaluable insights for policymakers, researchers, and practitioners alike. The recommendations presented within the chapter, which include bolstering accountability mechanisms, enhancing capacity-building efforts, and implementing comprehensive anti-corruption strategies, serve as a practical guide for initiatives aimed at combatting corruption and fostering effective governance at the grassroots level.

Shabbir's (2017) the article emphasizes the detrimental impact of corruption on economic development, underscoring the critical need for effective anti-corruption measures to support sustainable economic advancement. It underscores the significance of implementing institutional reforms while championing transparency and accountability mechanisms as vital tools in the fight against corruption, ultimately fostering economic progress. Furthermore, the article delves into the potential role of democracy in mitigating corruption. It posits that democratic governance, when accompanied by robust institutions and an active civil society, can create an environment conducive to reducing corruption and promoting transparency. However, the article also acknowledges the intricate and context-dependent nature of the relationship between corruption and democracy, recognizing that the outcomes may vary based on specific contextual factors.

Tahir's (2012) conducts a critical assessment of Pakistan's amended 1973 constitution, focusing on its effectiveness in addressing corruption and ensuring economic stability. The piece delves into the real-world hurdles and constraints encountered when applying the constitution's anti-corruption provisions and economic security safeguards. It scrutinizes issues like political interference, feeble enforcement mechanisms, and a lack of collaboration among various governmental bodies. Furthermore, the author dissects the impact of factors such as political determination, institutional capabilities, and public awareness on driving the implementation and success of anti-corruption initiatives. Tahir underscores the necessity for comprehensive reforms that extend beyond constitutional provisions, including bolstering law enforcement agencies, enhancing the judicial system, and fostering a culture of integrity. The article emphasizes the urgency of fortifying the implementation and enforcement of the constitution's anti-corruption measures. It proposes actions like enhancing the autonomy and capabilities of anti-corruption institutions, fostering better cooperation among diverse entities, and allocating sufficient resources to ensure effective execution. By closely analyzing constitutional provisions and their practical application, the article highlights the difficulties and limitations in combating corruption and promoting economic stability.

Objective of corruption

1. Identify the forms and causes of corruption

2. Ascertain the extent and levels of corruption

3. Create awareness among the public on the ongoing anti-corruption efforts

4. To study the perception of people about corruption's knowledge and the reasons of the corruption.

5. To analyze the people opinion that corruption is affected on human development.

6. To informing and raising awareness among on the legal obligation.

7. Establish public perception of corruption in the country.

Research Methodology

Target Population:

The target population for a survey is the entire set of units for which the survey date are to be used to make inferences. The target population of the present study was the District Faisalabad. Since the main focus of this research was to study the Corruption perception survey 2016 in District Faisalabad. This is based on a nationally representative survey of over 400 Pakistani men and women adults. The sample is a cross-section of rural and urban areas of all six Tehsils of the district Faisalabad and includes persons of various age, education and linguistic backgrounds. The mode of interview was in-home face to face.

Sample and Sampling Technique:

Since it is big District Faisalabad and there are six tehsils under it. So it is not possible for researcher due to shortage of time to reach and get information from all people, therefore one stage cluster sampling was selected to get data. For this purpose, the formula is given below:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where,

N = Population size
n=Sample size
e = Margin of error

$$n = \frac{7241492}{1 + 7241492(0.05)^2}$$

n=400

So Sample size is approximately calculated 400.

The one stage cluster sampling was used for the selection of sample size. 400 was selected by the allocating the total sample size between 7 clusters of size 543786, 2892794, 1183511, 295750, 1199094, 635572, and 490985. For this purpose, the technique of proportional allocation is used.

Formula is given below:

$$n_h = \frac{(n)N_h}{N}$$

Data Collection Technique:

After pre-testing the next step was data collection. There is a variety of methods of data collection. The success of a researcher depends upon the accuracy of data collected by researcher. For the present study a specified questionnaire was designed and then data is obtained through in home face-to-face survey and drop off survey method. So it was the best way to give questionnaire to the respondents and be there for a while until the respondents fill and give it back.

Ethical Considerations

Addressing ethical guidelines followed during data collection, ensuring participant confidentiality and informed consent

Corruption Perception Survey 2016: A Case Study of the Population in District Faisalabad" has been approved as a thesis topic by the College of Statistical and Actuarial Sciences at the University of the Punjab, Lahore.

Reliability

Table 1: Overall reliability

Reliability Statistics	
	Cronbach's alpha
Corruption Perception Survey 2016	0.893

Overall reliability of all the variables (Corruption Perception Survey 2016 for District Faisalabad) was 0.893

Results:

Table 1: Number and percentage of respondents by Gender

	Frequency	Percent
Male	221	55.3
Female	179	44.8
Total	400	100.0

Figure 1: Gender
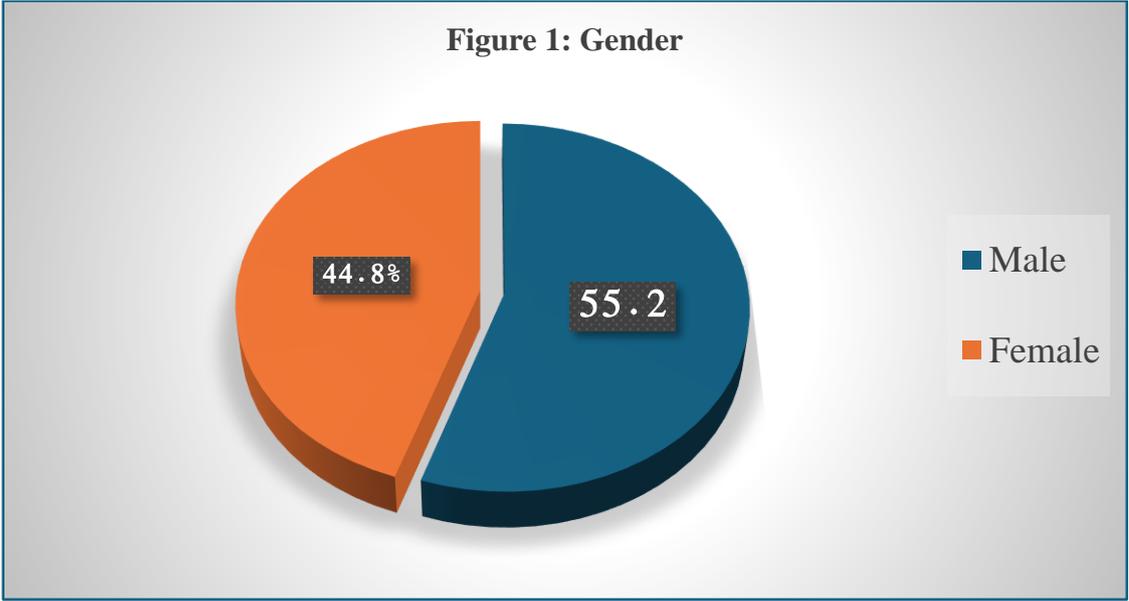
The table provided appears to be displaying data related to the distribution of a certain characteristic, possibly gender, among a sample of 400 individuals. There are 221 individuals in the sample who are classified as "Male." This represents 55.3% of the total sample. There are 179 individuals in the sample who are classified as "Female." This represents 44.8% of the total sample.

**Table 2: Number and percentage of respondents by marital status**

	Frequency	Percent
Single	267	66.8
Married	133	33.3
Total	400	100.0

Figure 2: Martial Status
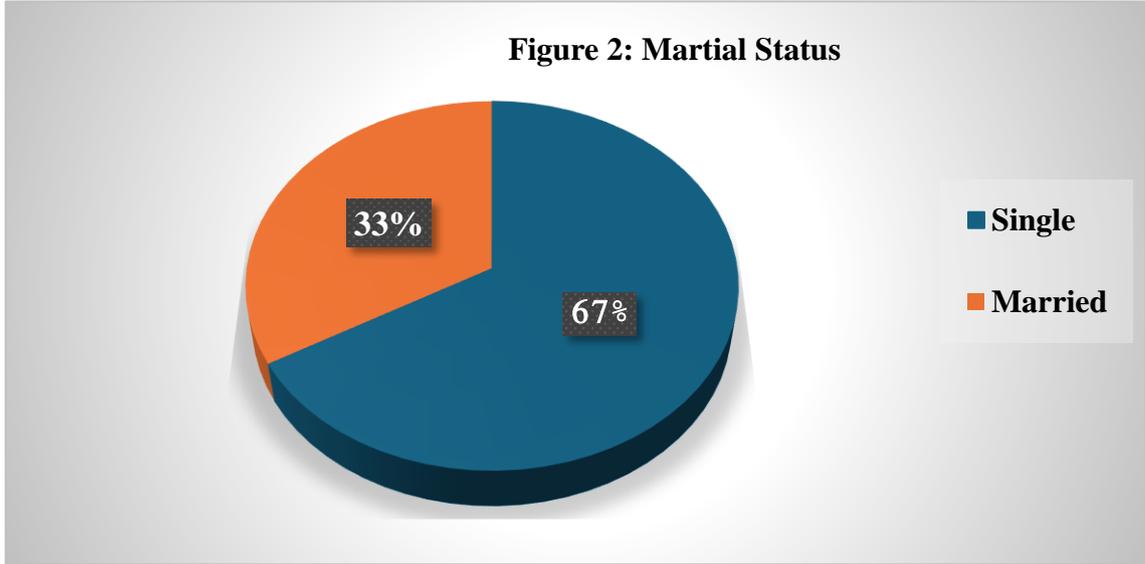
This table appears to represent a distribution of marital status among a group of people, with the majority being single (267 individuals or 66.8%) and the rest being married (133 individuals or 33.3%). The total count of 400 individuals adds up to 100% of the population.

**Table 3: Number and percentage of respondents by age**

	Frequency	Percent
17-25	179	44.7
26-35	167	41.8
36-45	28	7.0
46-55	26	6.5
Total	400	100.0

Figure 3: Age
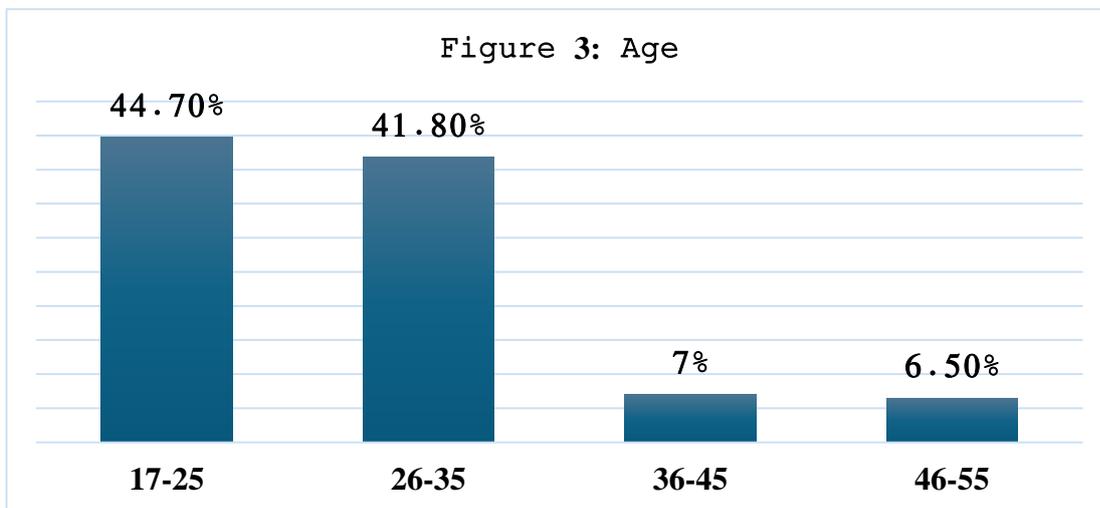
It looks like you've provided a table with some data. This table appears to represent a distribution of some variable across different age groups. There are 179 individuals in the age group 17-25, which constitutes 44.7% of the total. There are 167 individuals in the age group 26-35, which constitutes 41.8% of the total. There are 28 individuals in the age group 36-45, which constitutes 7.0% of the total. There are 26 individuals in the age group 46-55, which constitutes 6.5% of the total.

**Table 4: Number and percentage of respondents by education**

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	12	3.0
Matric or below	11	2.8
Intermediate	15	3.7
Bachelor	211	52.7
Master	132	33.0
Other	19	4.8
Total	400	100.0

Figure 4: Education
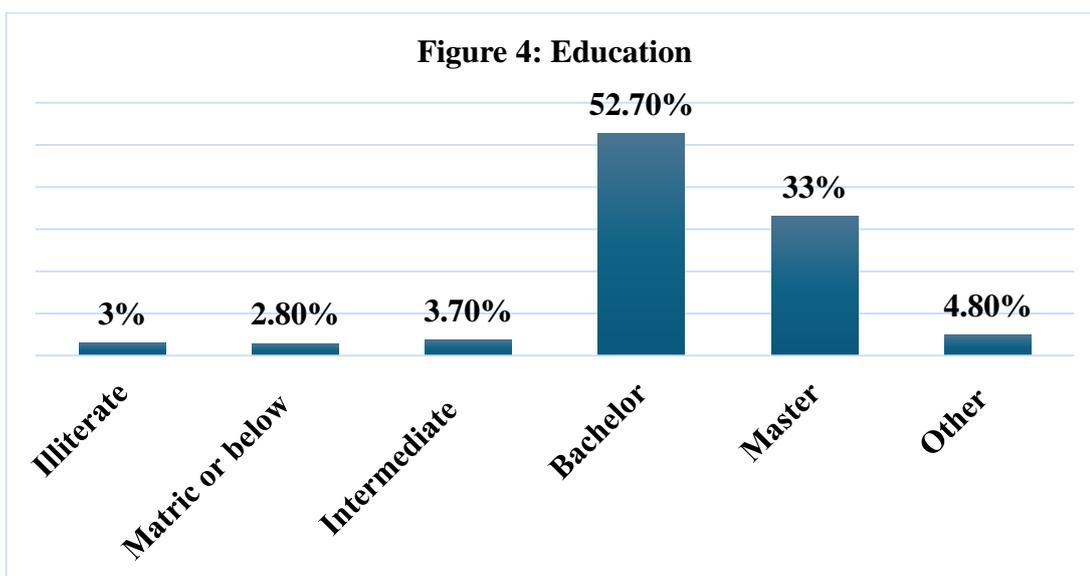
Total of 400 respondent's illiterate were 3%, matric or below were 2.8%, intermediate were 3.8% bachelor were 52.2%. Respondents master was 33% and other 4.8%. This indicates that majority of the respondents belonged to the education bachelor.

**Table 5: Number and percentage of occupation of respondents**

	Frequency	Percent
Govt. Employee	61	15.3
Pvt. Employee	43	10.8
Student	113	28.3
Farmer	19	4.8
House Wife	33	8.3
Unemployed	53	13.3
Pensioner/Retired	6	1.5
Businessman	58	14.5
Other	14	3.5
Total	400	100.0

Figure 5 : occupation
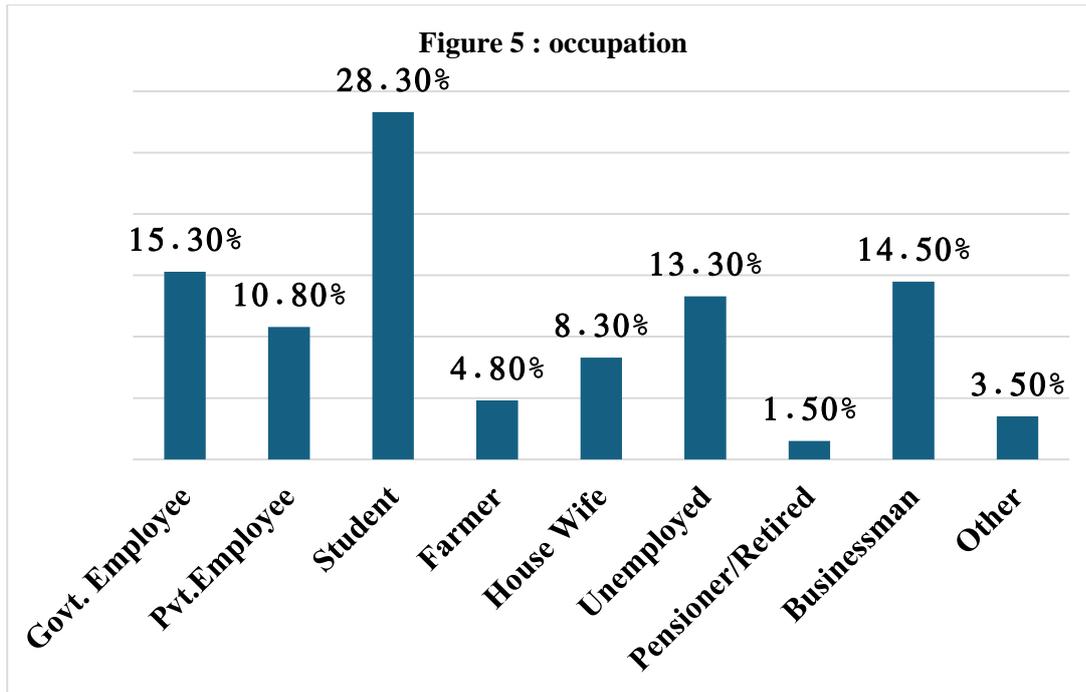
Among the respondents, 13.3% respondents were unemployed. Majority of respondents were students which is 28.3 %. Government employees constituted number of respondents 15.3% followed by Pvt. Employee 10.8%, and House wife 8.3%. Respondents of farmer were 4.8%. Respondents of Pensioner/Retired and Businessman were 1.5% and 14.8%. Other respondents were 3.5%.

**Table 6: Number and percentage of Monthly family income (in rupees)**

	Frequency	Percent
≤20,000	94	23.5
20,000-60,000	164	41.0
60,000-1,00,000	89	22.3
≥1, 00,000	53	13.3
Total	400	100.0

Figure 6:Monthly family income
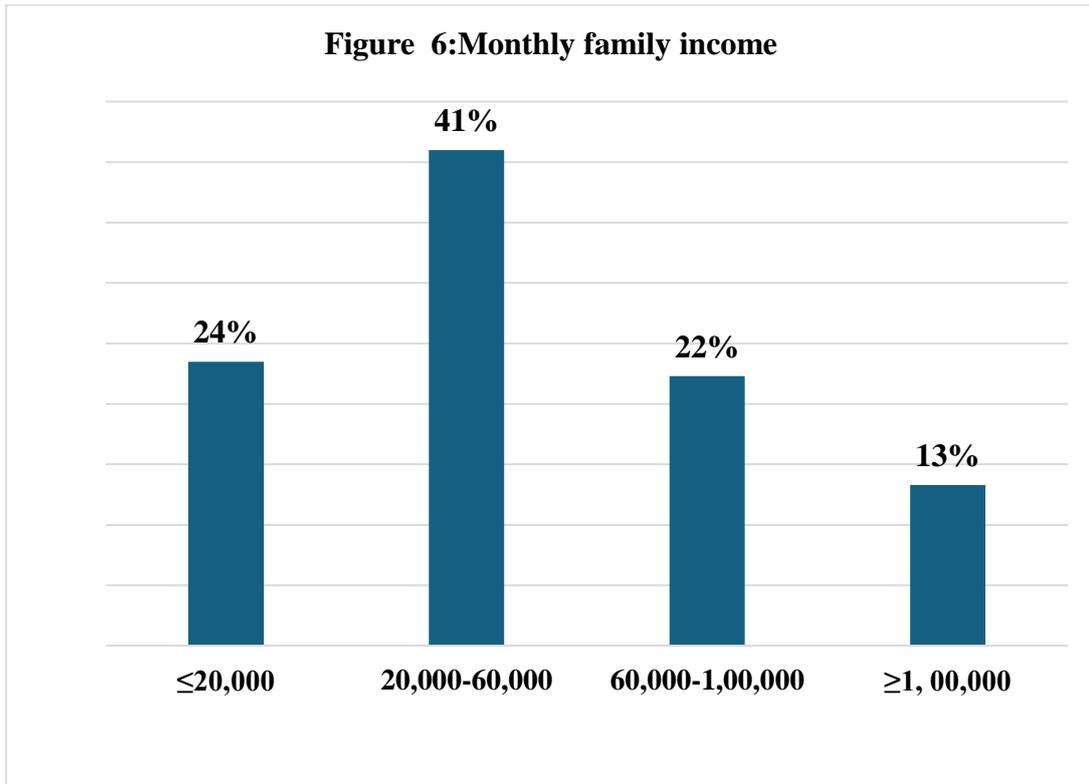
The monthly family income of the respondents are grouped into four categories: ≤20,000 rupees, 20,000-60,000 rupees and 60,000-1, 00,000 rupees and ≥1, 00,000 rupees. Total of 400 respondents 23.5% had monthly income ≤20,000. Respondents of 20,000-60,000 were 41.0%. Respondents of 60,000-1, 00,000 and ≥1, 00,000 22.3% and 13.3%. This indicates that majority of the respondents belonged to the family income 60,000-1, 00,000.

**Table 7: Number and percentage of Residential Area**

	Frequency	Percent
Rural Area	209	**52.2**
Urban Area	191	**47.8**
Total	400	**100.0**

Figure :7 Residents Area
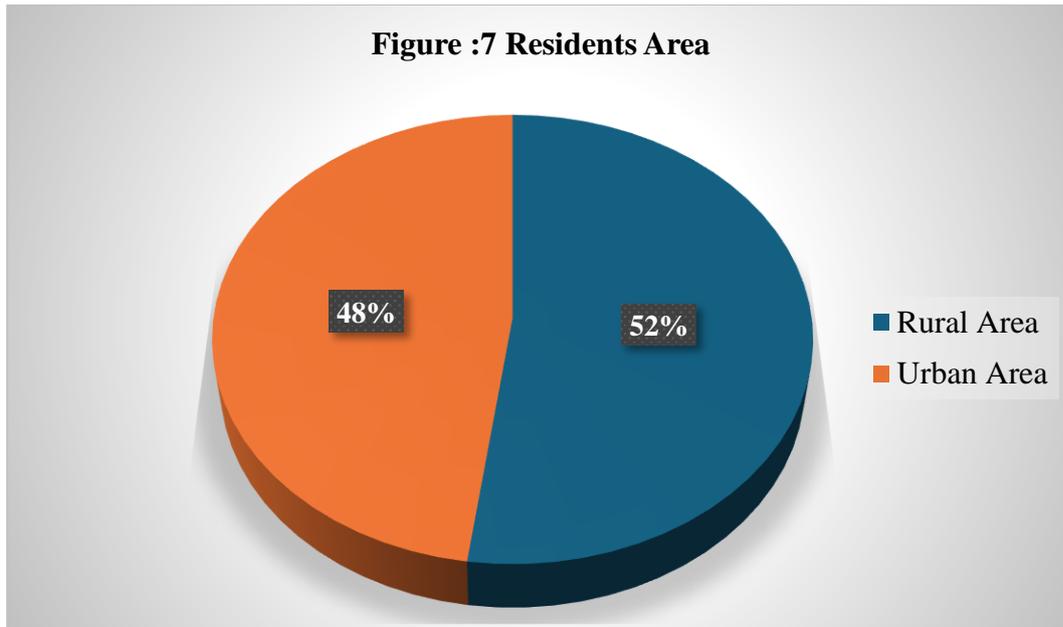
In terms of residential distribution, 52.2% of the respondents were from rural area, 47.8% were from the Urban as shown above the table and figure.

**Table 8: Number and percentage of Tehsils/Municipal committees**

	Frequency	Percent
Samundri	111	27.7
Faisalabad Sadar	51	12.7
Faisalabad City	44	11.0
Tandlianwala	39	9.8
Jaranwala	28	7.0
Jhumra	59	14.8
Municipal committees	68	17.0
Total	400	100.0

Figure 8 :Tehsils/Municipal committees
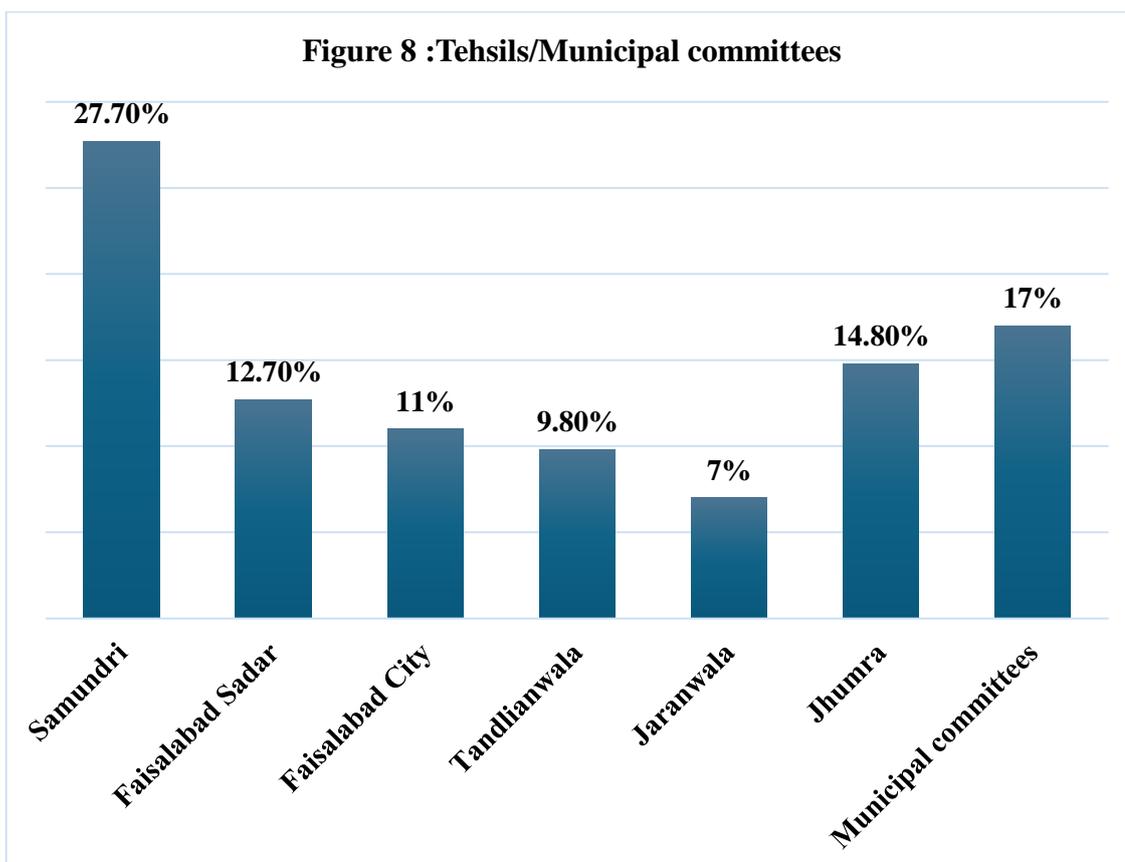
In terms of District Faisalabad distribution, 27.7% of the respondents were from Samundri, 12.7% from Faisalabad Sadar, 11% from Faisalabad City, 7% from Tandlianwala, 14.8% from Jhumra and 17% were from the Municipal committees as shown above table and figure.

Table 9: Number and percentage of which one of the sources use for Information?

	Frequency	Percent
TV	141	**35.3**
Newspaper	184	**46.0**
internet	32	**8.0**
TV and Newspaper	28	**7.0**
Radio	7	**1.7**
All	8	**2.0**
Total	400	**100.0**

Figure 9: which one of the sources use for Information
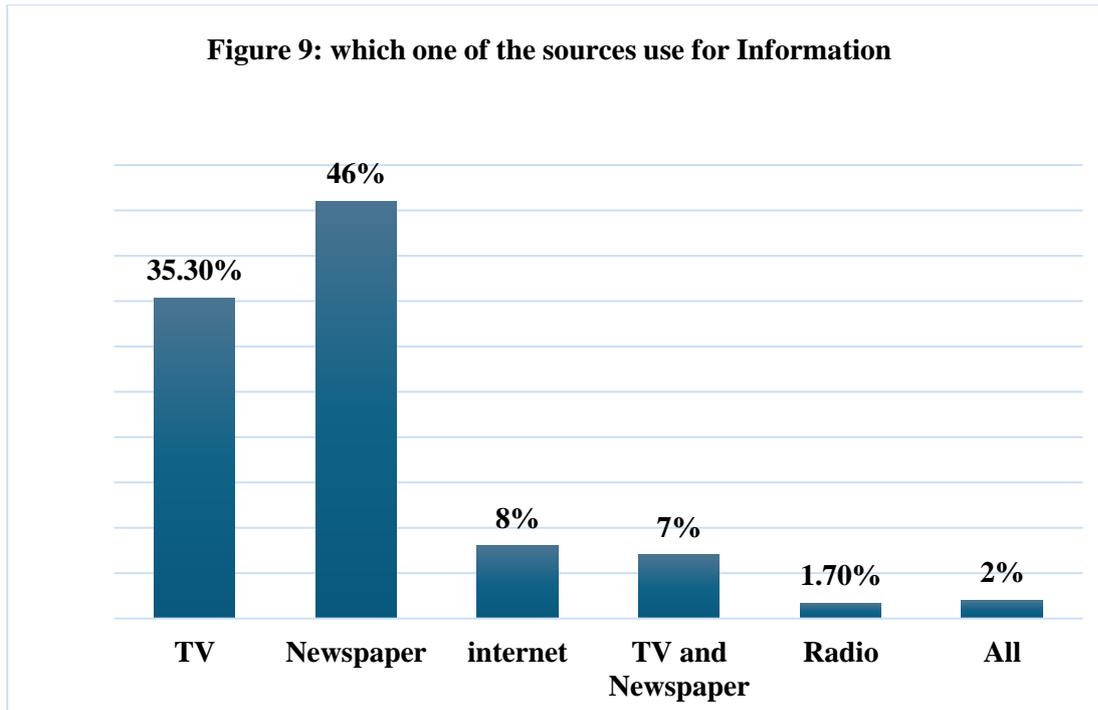
The majority of respondents (46%) mentioned that they prefer reading newspapers as their most favorite source of information. This indicates that a significant portion of the respondents in District Faisalabad relies on newspapers for their news and information. The second most frequently mentioned source of information is television (TV), with 35.3% of respondents indicating that they prefer TV as their source of information. TV remains a popular choice among the respondents. About 8% of the respondents mentioned that they prefer both TV and newspapers as their sources of information. This suggests that a portion of the population in District Faisalabad relies on a combination of these two traditional media sources. A small percentage (1.7%) of respondents indicated that they use the radio as their source of information. While it's a relatively smaller percentage, it still represents a portion of the population that relies on radio for news. Approximately 2% of respondents mentioned that they use all available sources for information. This group is open to using multiple media platforms to gather information.

Table 10: Number and parentage Government and State institutions perceived as most and least corrupt

Remark	Response	Frequency	Percentage
The Office of the President of Republic	Very corrupt	298	74.5
	Somewhat corrupt	55	13.7
	Rarely Corrupt	12	3.0
	Not Corrupt at all	13	3.3
	Don't know	22	5.5

The Office of the Prime Minister	Very corrupt	376	94.0
	Somewhat corrupt	17	4.2
	Rarely Corrupt	1	.3
	Not Corrupt at all	4	1.0
	Don't know	2	.5
Ministers/Senators/MNA	Very corrupt	352	88.0
	Somewhat corrupt	24	6.0
	Rarely Corrupt	11	2.7
	Not Corrupt at all	1	.3
	Don't know	12	3.0
Federal Parliamentary Secretaries	Very corrupt	312	78.0
	Somewhat corrupt	61	15.2
	Rarely Corrupt	9	2.3
	Not Corrupt at all	4	1.0
	Don't know	14	3.5
Bureaucratic	Very corrupt	306	76.5
	Somewhat corrupt	46	11.5
	Rarely Corrupt	28	7.0
	Not Corrupt at all	4	1.0
	Don't know	16	4.0
Government Office	Very corrupt	316	79.0
	Somewhat corrupt	63	15.7
	Rarely Corrupt	14	3.5
	Not Corrupt at all	5	1.3
	Don't know	2	.5
Law enforcement agencies	Very corrupt	320	80.0

	Somewhat corrupt	52	13.0
	Rarely Corrupt	12	3.0
	Not Corrupt at all	13	3.2
	Don't know	3	.8
Ministers/MPA	Very corrupt	325	81.2
	Somewhat corrupt	53	13.2
	Rarely Corrupt	9	2.2
	Not Corrupt at all	13	3.3
	Don't know	1	.3
Provincial Parliamentary Secretaries	Very corrupt	336	84.0
	Somewhat corrupt	46	11.5
	Rarely Corrupt	12	3.0
	Not Corrupt at all	5	1.3
	Don't know	1	.3
Judges and Prosecutors	Very corrupt	301	75.2
	Somewhat corrupt	65	16.2
	Rarely Corrupt	24	6.0
	Not Corrupt at all	9	2.3
	Don't know	1	.3
Lawyer	Very corrupt	354	88.5
	Somewhat corrupt	22	5.5
	Rarely Corrupt	6	1.5
	Not Corrupt at all	16	4.0
	Don't know	2	.5

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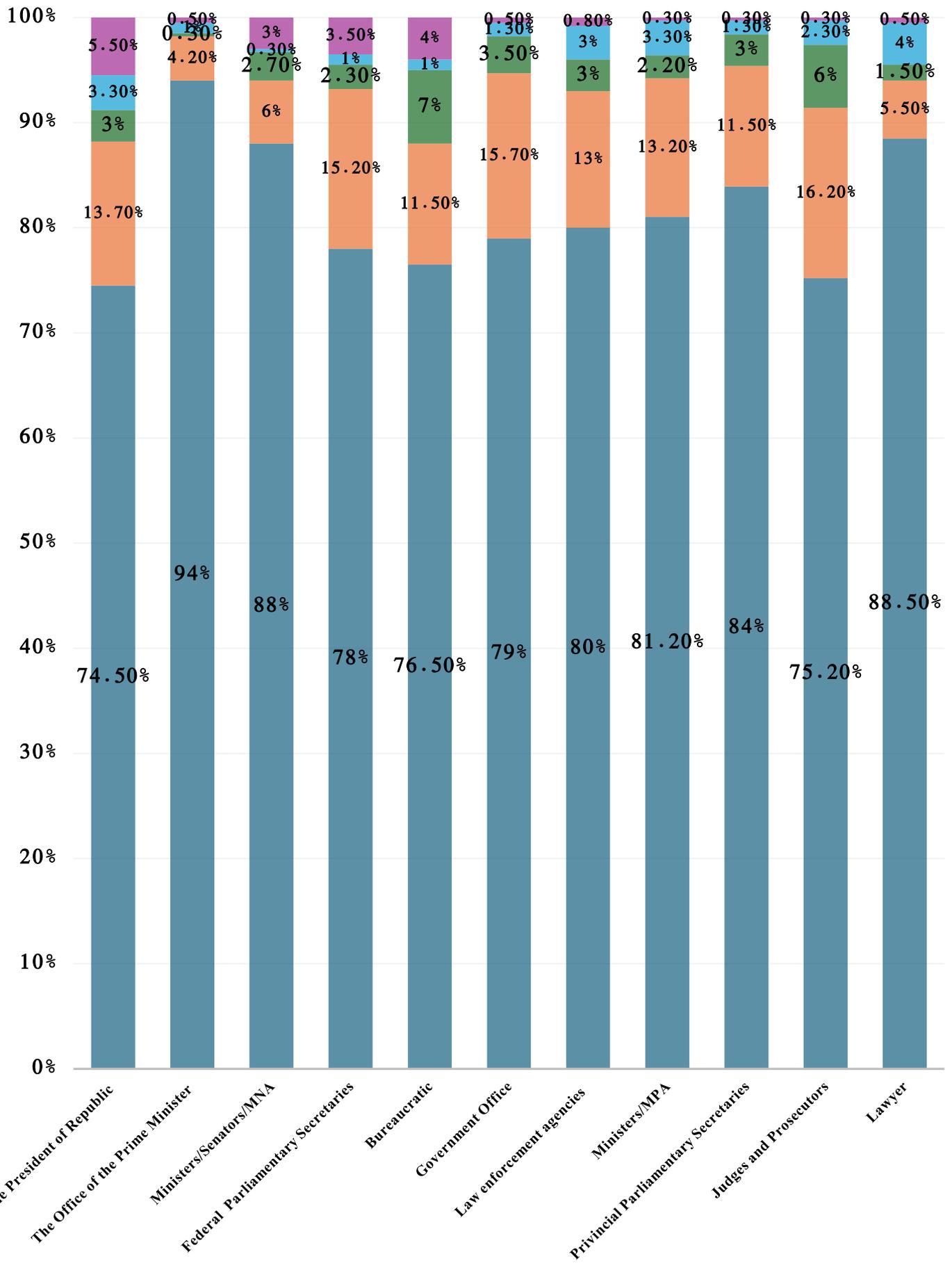
Out of the total of 400 respondents 74.5% are of view that the office of the presidents of Republic is "very corrupt". 13.7% are of view "somewhat corrupt". 3.0% response "rarely corrupt". 3.3% believe "not at all corrupt" and 5.5% response don't known. It seems that a significant portion of the respondents (74.5%) believe that the Office of the President is "very corrupt," while smaller percentages have varying perceptions of corruption ranging from "somewhat corrupt" to "not corrupt at all.

The table you've provided contains data on the perceived level of corruption in the Office of the Prime Minister. Here's a breakdown of the data: Very corrupt: 376 respondents (94.0%), somewhat corrupt: 17 respondents (4.2%), rarely corrupt: 1 respondent (0.3%), Not corrupt at all: 4 respondents (1.0%). This data indicates that a significant majority of the respondents (94.0%) believe that the Office of the Prime Minister is "very corrupt." Only a small percentage of respondents have varying perceptions of corruption, with a very small percentage (1.0%) believing it is "not corrupt at all." it's essential to note that this data reflects the opinions or perceptions of the respondents and may not necessarily reflect the actual level of corruption in the office. Public perception can be influenced by various factors, and it doesn't provide conclusive evidence of wrongdoing.

Out of the total of 400 respondents 88.0% are of view that Ministers/Senators/MNA is "very corrupt". 6.0% are of view "somewhat corrupt". 2.7% response "rarely corrupt". 0.3% believe "not at all corrupt" and 3.0% response don't known.

Out of the total of 400 respondents 78% are of view that the Federal Parliamentary Secretaries are "very corrupt". 15.3% are of view "somewhat corrupt". 2.3% response "rarely corrupt". 1.0% believe "not at all corrupt" and 3.5% response don't known.

Out of the total of 400 respondents 76.5% are of view that the Bureaucratic system is "very corrupt". 11.5% are of view "somewhat corrupt". 7.0% response "rarely corrupt". 1.0% believe "not at all corrupt" and 4.0% response don't known.

Out of the total of 400 respondents 79% are of view that the Government offices are "very corrupt". 15.8% are of view "somewhat corrupt". 3.5% response "rarely corrupt". 1.3% believe "not at all corrupt" and 0.5% response don't known.

Out of the total of 400 respondents 80% are of view that the Law enforcement agencies is "very corrupt". 13.0% are of view "somewhat corrupt". 3.0% response "rarely corrupt". 3.3% believe "not at all corrupt" and 0.8% response don't known.

Out of the total of 400 respondents 81.3% are of view that the ministers/MPA is "very corrupt". 13.3% are of view "somewhat corrupt". 2.3% response "rarely corrupt". 0% believe "not at all corrupt" and 3.3% response don't known.

Out of the total of 400 respondents 84.0% are of view that the Provincial and Parliamentary Secretaries are "very corrupt". 11.5% are of view "somewhat corrupt". 3.0% response "rarely corrupt". 1.3% believe "not at all corrupt" and 0.3% response don't known.

Out of the total of 400 respondents 75.2% are of view that the judges and prosecutors are "very corrupt". 16.2% are of view "somewhat corrupt". 6.0% response "rarely corrupt". 2.3% believe "not at all corrupt" and 0.3.3% response don't known.

Similarly, Out of the total of 400 respondents 88.5% are of view that the Lawyers are "very corrupt". 5.5% are of view "somewhat corrupt". 1.5% response "rarely corrupt". 4.0% believe "not at all corrupt" and 0.5% response don't known. This indicates that mostly respondents have opinion that the level of corruption in the office of prime minister is very high.

Kruskal Wallis H Test

Table 11: Age versus variables related Corruption Perception Survey

Null hypothesis	Ch-Square(H)	p-value	Conclusion
H₀: There is insignificant difference among level of age about How do you describe the general situation in Pakistan political independence.	47.617	0.000*	We reject H₀ i.e. there is significant difference among level of age about How do you describe the general situation in Pakistan political independence.
H₀: There is insignificant difference among level of age about In your opinion, how serious is the issue of corruption in Pakistan.	11.348	0.010*	We reject H₀ i.e. There is significant difference among level of age about In your opinion, how serious is the issue of corruption in Pakistan.
H₀: There is insignificant difference among level of age about Do you think that NAB, FIA and other agencies playing an exact role in eradication of .corruption.	3.664	0.300	We accept H₀ i.e. There is insignificant difference among level of age about Do you think that NAB, FIA and other agencies playing an exact role in eradication of corruption.
H₀: There is insignificant difference among level of age about People who listed in panama should face accountability and be in investigated properly.	7.493	0.058	We accept H₀ i.e. There is insignificant difference among level of age about People who listed in panama should face accountability and be in investigated properly.
H₀: There is insignificant difference among level of age about People listed in panama are really involve in Corruption.	16.422	0.001*	We reject H₀ i.e. There is significant difference among level of age about People listed in panama are really involve in Corruption People listed in panama are really involve in Corruption.
H₀: There is insignificant difference among level of age about Do you agree that the only way to overcome bureaucratic hurdles is to pay bribes.	11.932	0.008*	We reject H₀ i.e. There is significant difference among level of age about Do you agree that the only way to overcome bureaucratic hurdles is to pay bribes.
H₀: There is insignificant difference among level of age about The Office of the Prime Minister	52.288	0.000*	We reject H₀ i.e. There is significant difference among level of age about The Office of the Prime Minister.
H₀: There is insignificant difference among level of age about Provincial Parliamentary Secretaries.	8.855	0.031*	We reject H₀ i.e. There is significant difference among level of age about Provincial Parliamentary Secretaries.

*significant, as $p < 0.05$

Table 12: Household Family Income versus variables related Corruption Perception Survey.

H₀	Value	p-value	Conclusion
H_0: There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income The Office of the Prime Minister.	0.958	0.811	We accept H_0 i.e. There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income The Office of the Prime Minister.
H_0: There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income Ministers/Senators/MNA	0.880	0.830	We accept H_0 i.e. There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income Ministers /Senators/MNA
H_0: There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income Federal Parliamentary Secretaries.	11.64	0.009*	We reject H_0 i.e. There is significant difference among different level of monthly household income Federal Parliamentary Secretaries.
H_0: There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income Law enforcement agencies.	1.238	0.744	We accept H_0 i.e. There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income Law enforcement agencies.
H_0: There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income Provincial Parliamentary Secretaries.	3.483	0.323	We accept H_0 i.e. There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income Provincial Parliamentary Secretaries.
H_0: There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income Police department.	9.353	0.025*	We reject H_0 i.e. There is significant difference among different level of monthly household income Police department.
H_0: There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income Education Department.	3.660	0.301	We accept H_0 i.e. There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income Education Department.
H_0: There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income Land Administration Department.	2.576	0.462	We accept H_0 i.e. There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income Land Administration Department.

H$_0$: There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income Mass media (TV companies, radio, newspapers etc.)	2.082	0.556	We accept H$_0$ i.e. There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income Mass media (TV companies, radio, newspapers etc.)
H$_0$: There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income Community leaders.	4.775	0.189	We accept H$_0$ i.e. There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income Community leaders.
H$_0$: There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income Electoral system/processes (Electoral commissions, voter lists, ballot counting, party and individual candidates, pre-election campaigns, etc...)	6.706	0.082	We accept H$_0$ i.e. There is insignificant difference among different level of monthly household income Electoral system/processes (Electoral commissions, voter lists, ballot counting, party and individual candidates, pre-election campaigns, etc.)

*significant, $p < 0.05$

Conclusion

Indeed, corruption is widely recognized as a significant impediment to economic growth and progress in developing countries. This pervasive issue extends its harmful influence by causing profound suffering and deprivation among the general population, exacerbating the challenges faced by vulnerable individuals who rely on public services.

The issue of corruption and its profound impact on good governance in Pakistan has been a subject of concern and debate for many years. To understand the perceptual views of adults among the Pakistani population, we have examined various facets of corruption and its consequences on governance in the country. Corruption remains a critical challenge in Pakistan, with deep-rooted impacts on good governance. The perceptual views of adults among the Pakistani population reflect a strong desire for change and reform to combat corruption effectively. Addressing corruption is not only a matter of improving governance but also a fundamental step towards achieving social justice, economic development, and a brighter future for all Pakistanis.

Recommendation

Based on the data presented and the widespread perception of corruption in various government sectors, here are some suggestions for addressing these concerns:

1. Transparency and Accountability:

Enhance transparency in government operations and decision-making processes. Implement mechanisms for greater accountability of public officials, including regular audits and investigations.

2. Anti-Corruption Measures:

Strengthen anti-corruption laws and regulations. Establish and empower independent anti-corruption agencies to investigate and prosecute corrupt practices.

3. Whistleblower Protection:

Implement robust whistleblower protection programs to encourage individuals to report corruption without fear of retaliation.

4. Ethics Training:

Provide ethics training and education for public officials at all levels of government to promote ethical behavior and integrity.

5. Public Awareness Campaigns:

Launch public awareness campaigns to educate citizens about the negative impacts of corruption and their role in combating it.

6. Access to Information:

Ensure that citizens have easy access to government information, budgets, and spending details to promote transparency.

7. Judicial Reforms:

Consider judicial reforms to address perceptions of corruption within the judiciary. Ensure the independence of the judiciary and improve the efficiency of legal processes.

8. Political Accountability:

Hold public officials accountable through regular elections and a strong, independent judiciary.

9. International Cooperation:

Collaborate with international organizations and neighboring countries to combat cross-border corruption and money laundering.

10. Civil Society Engagement:

Encourage civil society organizations to play an active role in monitoring and reporting corruption. Foster partnerships between the government, civil society, and the private sector to address corruption collectively.

Author Declaration

The author of this study has fulfilled all the necessary requirements for submitting their research work towards the completion of the BS Statistics degree. This Article, in its current state, represents the original work of the author. The author declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research or publication of this article

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