Corruption and Common People in Petroleum Business - A Sociological Study

[With special reference to chikkamagalore District-Karnataka state]

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Abstract

The word petroleum comes from Greek. The term frequently used to refer to mineral oils produced by distillation from mined organic solids such as cannel coal and refined oils produced from them, they are derived from crude oil as it is processed in oil refineries, they are collection of well defined pure chemical compounds, petroleum products are complex mixtures.

Petroleum products are very essential products for transportation, heating, electricity generation, asphalt and road oil. They are used to make chemicals, plastics and synthetic materials which we are using in daily life. About 74% of the 6.89 billion barrels of petroleum that we used in 2013 were gasoline, heating oil/diesel fuel and jet fuel.

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Introduction

Petrol Stations in India

According to 20 January 2015 there are 51,870 petrol pumps are working India. According to 20 January 2015 there are 2500 petrol pumps working in Karnataka state.

Those obtained from crude oil and natural gas processing, including (among many others) asphalts, automotive gasoline's, aviation gasoline's, fuel oils, kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), lubricants, naphtha's, and waxes.

India is the second most populous country in the world, with over 1.277 billion people (2015), more than a sixth of the world's population. Already containing 17.5% of the world's population, India is projected to be the world's by 2022, surpassing China, its population reaching 1.6 billion by 2050.[5][6] Its population growth rate is 1.2%, ranking 94th in the world in 2013. The Indian population had reached the billion mark by 1998.

Corruption

The noun corruption comes from Latin.

Corruption means a putrid matter, bribery, impurity.

The simplest definition is

Corruption is the misuse of *public* power (by elected politician or appointed civil servant) for private gain. In order to ensure that not only public corruption but also private corruption between individuals and businesses could be covered by the same simple definition: Corruption is the misuse of *entrusted* power (by heritage, education, marriage, election, appointment or whatever else) for private gain. This broader definition covers not only the politician and the public servant, but also the CEO and CFO of a company, the notary public, the team leader at a workplace, the administrator or admissions-officer to a private school or hospital, the coach of a soccer team, etcetera. A much more difficult, scientific definition for the concept 'corruption' was developed by professor (emeritus) Dr. Petrus van Duyne

OR

Corruption can be defined as spiritual or moral impurity or deviation from an ideal. Corruption may include many activities including bribery and embezzlement. Economic insecurity, high rates of income tax, meager salary, and emergence the very presence of black money. Imbalances on socio-economic modernization are the major causes of corruption. The rapid growth of the practice of corruption should be controlled or eradication. India has implemented certain measures to eradicate corruption such as the legislative measures.

Common people means: people in general

Public life

Public is derived from the Latin word poplicus, meaning “pertaining to the people” but is also related to the Latin word pubes. Meaning “adult.” The public life was originally understood as an arena for people who had moved beyond childhood into adulthood and were ready to take care of themselves and help take care of others. I learned this in Parker Palmer’s new book, “Healing the Heart of Democracy,”

Objectives

- To Analyses the corruption factor in common people in petroleum business.
- To search the ways to eradicate the corruption.

Hypothesis

- At the present scenario corruption plays an important role with common people in petroleum business.

Importance of the study

This study has an importance to know how the corruption plays with common people in petroleum business. Has not been studied in earlier days. So it gains importance.

Methodology

In this study we have used simple random sampling method on selected 50 respondents. We have used direct interview method for the collection of information by respondents. Who are working in petroleum bunks, business? And also used primary and secondary sources to collect the data with developmental perspective.

Sources of information

- 1) **Primary resources:-** To collect the primary information I used self prepared inter schedule on corruption in public life and measures for its eradication with common people.
- 2) **Secondary resources:-** we have collected information from Articles, journals, library, news papers and websites.

Theoretical perspectives

We used developmental perspective for this study.

Topographical Features of the Study

Chikkamagalore is a district in the South Indian state of Karnataka. Coffee was first cultivated in India in Chikkamagalore. The mountains in Chikkamagalore which are a part of the Western Ghats are the source of rivers like Tunga and Bhadra. Area. • Total, 7,201 km² (2,780 sq mi). Population (2001). • Total, 1,139,104.

- Density, 158.19/km². Chikkamagalore dist., will come under the famous western ghats area. Chikkamagalore dist., famous for Coffee, Tea, Aracanut, coconut, Cardamom, Rubber plantation crops, commercial crops and food crops also.

It is also famous for tourism spots like Dattapita, Mullaiyana giri, Kallatthigiri, Kemmanna gundi, Amruthapura temple and so on. Information regarding chikkamagalore dist., as on today. There are BPC – 18, HPC-24, IOC-30, Reliance-02, SR-01 total 75 bunks.

Data Analysis

The data collected by using all the research methods, and others sources are analyzed by essential statistical techniques by using analysis of data research report. The data was collected on structural development perspective.

Table. 1 Personal Profile of the Respondents

SL NO	Personal profile of the Respondents				
1	Age	18-28	29-39	40-50	51+
		20	18	02	10
2	Gender	Male			Female
		30			20
3	Caste	SC	ST	OBC	Others
		08	09	18	05
4	Religion	Hindu	Christian		Muslim
		40	04		06
5	Education	Illiterates	Primary education	Secondary education	Higher education
		02	22	21	05
6	Monthly Income	5000 to 8000	8001 to 11000	11001 to 12000	12001+above
		18	23	5	4
7	Marriage	Married	Bachelor	Widow	
		30	16	4	
8	Family	Joint	Nuclear		
		02	48		

In demographic information age, gender, education qualification, marital status, income size type of family etc, are various information's are followings

- **Age:** Age is the important factor at the time of interviewee because if the respondents are below 18 years age there will be considered as minors.

They are not eligible into any contract according to **Indian contract act-1872**.

- **Gender**

We interviewed 60% of the male respondents. 40% of the female respondents.

- **Cast**

At the time of research in India cast plays a important role even though India is secular state.

- We interviewed 16% SC, 18% ST,36%OBC and others 10%.

- **Religion**

India is the mother land of several religions. Even though its. secular state all the statistics are collected on the basis of religion like Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Jains, Parasis, Buddhists, siks and so on.

- We interviewed Hindus 76%, Christians 10%, and Muslim 14%.

- **Education**

Education plays in important role in India. Majority of the respondents are literates. 04% of respondents are illiterates, 44% respondents are educated up to primary,and 42% of respondents studied up to secondary education and 10% of respondents finished their higher education.

- **Monthly Income**

36% of respondents are earning 5000 to 8000rs, 46% of respondents are earning 8001 to 11000rs. 10% of respondents are earning 11001 to 12000rs, 08% of respondents are earning 12000rs, and above.

- **Marriage**

60% of respondents are married. 32% of respondents are Bachelor. 08% of respondents are widows.

- **Family**

04% of respondents are living in Joint family. 96% of respondents are living in Nuclear family.

Thematic Analysis Of The Study

Table: 02			
Sl. No.	Particulars	Yes	No
01	Corruption is a social evil	100%	00
02	Corruption is supported by all class people	90%	10%
03	Is there corruption in grama panchayath administration	80%	20%
04	Is there corruption in taluk panchayath administration	75%	25%
05	Is there corruption in Zilla panchayath administration	72%	28%

06	Is there corruption in State government administration	70%	30%
07	Are you support corruption?	15%	85%
08	Are you affected by corruption?	90%	10%
09	Are you fighting for the eradication of corruption?	50%	50%
10	Are you using petroleum products for other than the proposed purpose only.	90%	10%
11	Are you using LPG cylinder for cooking purpose only.	90%	10%
12	Are you using kerosene for other than cooking and lighting purpose only?	80%	20%
13	Are you receiving the petrol and diesel from retail outlets only.	95%	05%
14	Are you using the subsidy properly.	90%	10%
15	Are you assisted by police department for illegal petroleum products business?	10%	90%
16	Are you assisted by Local authorities for illegal petroleum products business?	05%	95%
17	Are you aware of the consequences of storage of petroleum products without proper protection?	90%	10%
18	Are you feel the presence of oil mafia in petroleum products business	08%	92%
19	Are you penalized by any government authority for illegal petroleum products business so far.	00	100%

01. Corruption is a social evil

In my interview all the respondents accepted that corruption is a social evil. It is from generations. It may be in cash or kind. It may be due to the circumstances in which respondent is living. In present people have no fear about corruption and its effects?

02. Corruption is supported by all class people

90% of the respondents agrees, 10% disagrees. Corruption is supported when the things are not getting done by law full means.

03. Corruption in grama panchayath administration

80% of the respondents agrees, 20% disagrees. Corruption in grama panchayath. At the village level people are not aware of laws and their fundamental rights and duties and facilities given by the concerned government for people welfare.

04. Corruption in Taluk panchayath administration

75% of the respondents agrees, 25% disagrees. Corruption in Taluk panchayath. At the Taluk level people are educated about the laws and their fundamental rights and duties and facilities given by the concerned government for people welfare.

05. Corruption in Zilla panchayath administration

72% of the respondents agrees, 28% disagrees. Corruption in Zilla

panchayath. At the Zilla panchayath level people are aware of laws and regulations and government facilities.

06. Corruption in State government administration

70% of the respondents agree, 30% disagrees. Corruption in State government. In recent days the personnel of government are not caring for laws, disciplinary actions and departmental enquiries. Because of the interference of politicians, interference of caste, muscle and money power.

07. Support corruption

15% of the respondents agree, 85% disagrees. Because people want to get done their works immediately without any hurdles to achieve their short term goals.

08. Effectuated by corruption

90% of the respondents agree, 10% disagrees. Because people feel their works are not getting done well in time without paying bribe. Bribe is a common factor which motivates the government personnel to work for people welfare.

09. Are you fight for the eradication of corruption

50% of the respondents agree, 50% disagrees. 50% of the respondents are ready to fight against corruption on their own decision and they seek others co-operation for this purpose. They are optimistic.

50% of the respondents feel to fight against corruption is not an easy joke. It brings pressure on people who want to fight against corruption. And they are not ready to bare risk. They are pessimistic.

10. Petroleum products for other than the proposed purpose

90% of the respondents use the petroleum products for the proposed purpose, and they use recommended fuel only for their vehicles. 10% of the respondents are not using petroleum products for the proposed purpose. Eg. For LPG vehicles they use cooking gas. This creates the problem for the vehicle engine. Cooking gas generates more heat than the LPG gas. Cooking gas is meant for cooking purpose only. At the time of filling the cooking gas to their vehicle they bribe the authorities who want to check the malpractice like police department and food and civil supply's department. They use subsidized cooking cylinders for commercial purposes like hotel and welding business.

11. Using LPG cylinder for cooking purpose

90% of the respondents agree, 10% of the respondents disagree. 90% of the respondents use LPG cylinders for the cooking purpose only. Because they are bound by the system, they don't want to miss use the cooking fuel. 10% of the

respondents use LPG cooking cylinders for their gas vehicles, and they refill the gas stoves also for lighting purpose.

12. Use of kerosene for other than cooking and lighting purpose only

80% of the respondents agree, 20% disagrees. 80% of the BPL card holders and Anthyodaya card holders will use kerosene for cooking and lighting purpose only. 20% of the respondents sell their kerosene for black market which is used to fuel the Lorries and trucks along with the diesel.

13. Petrol and diesel from retail out lets

95% of the respondents agree, 05% disagrees. 95% of the respondents are receiving petrol and diesel in the retail out lets only for their vehicles and for their utility. 05% of the respondents receive petrol and diesel by road side shops which are illegally selling petrol and diesel by bribing the local concerned authorities. This will create fire accidents often and often damaging the life and property.

14. Using the subsidy properly

90% of the respondents agree, 10% disagrees. The union government is providing sufficient subsidy to cooking gas, kerosene and fertilizers. 90% respondents are utilizing properly and 10% of the respondents are not utilizing the subsidies properly. So the union government of India is transferring the subsidies to the beneficiary bank accounts only. Which will reach the needy person.

15. Illegal Assistance by government department for petroleum products business

10% of the respondents agree, 90% disagrees. At the time of interview the respondents explain how the police department supports illegal petroleum products business by receiving bribe. So times after receiving bribe they also book the cases under essential commodities act – 1955. 90% of the respondents disagree the police supports.

16. Assisted by Local authorities for illegal petroleum products business

05% of the respondents agree, 95% disagrees. Without the support of local authorities no illegal business can be carried out. So with the support of local authorities only they will conduct illegal petroleum product (Petrol, Diesel, Lubricants, Kerosene, Naphtha, Spirit and etc.) business. 95% of the respondents disagree the local authorities support.

17. Aware of dire consequences of storage of petroleum products without proper protection

90% of the respondents agree, 10% disagrees. 90% of the respondents know the dire consequences of unscientific storage of petroleum products. 10% of

the respondents are unaware of dare consequences of unscientific storage of petroleum products. At the time of illegal cooking gas refilling some fire accidents took place and several people lost their life and property. Ordinary LPG cooking gas is compressed in 14kg. Cylinder its original size is 270 times of the cylinder size. At the time of illegal storage of petroleum products caused major fire accidents damaging the life and property.

18.Presence of oil mafia in petroleum products business

08% of the respondents agree, 92% disagrees. 08% of the respondents feel the Presence of oil mafia exploration point to customer point all over the world. For example one news reportedby international English news channel aljajira nearly 8500 trucks of petroleum products are smuggling every day, more than 8,500 tanker trucks are implicated in the trafficking of petrol by the Islamic Emirate, a long column transporting more than 200,000 tons of petrol into Turkey. The Russian generals presented a map showing the three main routes by which the IE smuggles petrol from Syria and Iraq into Turkey.92% disagrees.

19. Penalized by any government authority for illegal petroleum products business so for

01% of the respondents agrees, 99% disagrees. For illegal petroleum products business only one percent is penalized. 99% of the illegal petroleum products business is not penalized. Because of the political power, muzzle power, money power and by the role of corruption in all walks of life.

Findings

- Majority of respondents are suffering from corruption in illegal petroleum business.
- Respondents want to control the corruption and to eradicate corruption in illegal petroleum business.

Conformation of Hypotheses

By above all studies and statics we can say that rampant corruption is playing a major role in illegal petroleum business with common people.

Suggestions

I suggest the effective measures should be taken by the local authorities and the concerned government and departments to control corruption in illegal petroleum business which is affecting the common people.

Conclusions

For the corruption in public life and measures for its eradication in common

people is very important. We should educate common people towards the corruption and its effects on the society and we have to tell them the masseurs for its eradication by changing common people mind set and attitude not blaming the darkness. We must put a candle with our own effort.

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