

AFTER YEARS of efforts to eliminate corruption, through either policy interventions or social movements, it continues to pervade our everyday life. A few high-profile scams and frauds capture headlines from time to time, but the petty corruption that we encounter everywhere is so normalised that it is hardly newsworthy in India. A recent study by Transparency International puts the bribery rate in India at 39 per cent and citizens using personal connections at 46 per cent. It was the highest among the 17 Asian countries surveyed.

Regardless of the small magnitude of

corruption incapacitates institutions from performing those functions. This is where technology can come in handy. It has substantially reduced transaction costs in market interactions by improving access to information for both businesses and users, thereby strengthening self-regulation mechanisms. It can also work in the case of public services. If citizens have greater information about processes and their entitlements, they will be empowered to hold governments accountable.

Only a few years ago, technology would have been of little help because of its limited outreach, but now the use of smartphones and internets extend to rural areas as well. Hence, one way institutions can utilise it is by making information about

leaving no space for any such dealings. The Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) schemes of the Government of India are a prime example of how automation of processes can cut red tape and corruption. Through direct transfer of cash benefits to beneficiaries' Jan Dhan Yojana bank accounts, development schemes eliminated the role of middlemen and by extension, opportunities for corrupt activities. 351 DBT-based schemes saved Rs 1.70 lakh crore from falling into the hands of intermediaries. The DBT schemes functioned on the back of the 'JAM Trinity' of Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile, among which Aadhaar – a unique digital ID provided to each citizen – made it possible to streamline identification of beneficiaries

Technology's Role in Curbing Corruption



a crime like petty corruption, it should not be ignored. These day-to-day corrupt practices disrupt the delivery of basic public services that the poorest of the country are most reliant on. They impede implementation of development programmes, ultimately affect economic growth, and weakens governance and democracy. However, with the emergence of new technologies, there are renewed hopes for addressing corruption.

Lack of information among the general public is often the mainspring of petty innovation. Institutions are in place to facilitate interaction in the process of accessing public services by reducing the transaction cost including the cost of accessing information. However, systemic

public services accessible at the touch of a button. Creating greater transparency about services and development schemes will empower citizens to question their local authorities and hold them accountable. Further, institutions can also invest in tech innovations to boost integrity systems. Data is becoming an indispensable tool, which can be leveraged to build transparency in systems and processes.

Another way technology reduces corruption is by automating bureaucratic processes. Cumbersome processes create incentives for soliciting bribes, but automation can eliminate physical interaction between individuals and public officers,

and eliminate ghost beneficiaries, thus reducing the risk of corruption and fraud.

Digitalisation has already made a huge difference in the implementation of many development programmes and provision of public services, so the next step in combating petty corruption should be to improve utilisation of digital tools. Access to mobile and internet as well as digital literacy can be further expanded. Citizens cannot benefit from technology, without the skills to use it, which is often the case in rural India. In fact, such Information asymmetry can birth new opportunities for corruption, making technology counterproductive to the cause. **BW**

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