

Chapter 10

Corruption and Human Development Index: A Global Picture of the Brazilian Panorama Between 2010 and 2018

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ABSTRACT

Corruption is a human phenomenon that covers the whole world. It is a fact that public corruption gains more prominence than private corruption, because the state has the duty of accountability in a transparent way to taxpayers. As a result of this, the authors focus on the analysis of public corruption, which involves agents and public resources of the state. Therefore, this study has the main objective to verify if there is a relationship between IPC corruption (corruption perception index) and HDI (human development index), which posits the hypothesis that the greater the corruption, the lower the HDI indexes. In addition to the CPI and HDI variables, they also analyze the GDP of the countries in a secondary way. The global data analyzed indicate a high correlation between greater corruption and a lower index of human development, which may suggest problems of accountability.

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INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a human phenomenon that covers the whole world and it is possible to observe it in every age, and an exciting topic that finds in Brazil a wide field of debate although there is evident difficulty to characterize it and to define it, it is possible realize that there is no sphere and hierarchy of power immune to this phenomenon.

It is a fact that public corruption gains more prominence than private corruption, first because the state has the duty to render accounts in a transparent way to the taxpayers, so as to exercise transparency in a form of accountability, according to public corruption is highlighted, which causes a greater social impact by diverting public resources, which in theory should be reverted to every society in the form of public policies. Due to this we focus in particular on the present work in the analysis of public corruption, that involving agents and public resources of the State.

According to Harada (2006, p.31), the state's financial activity is aimed at obtaining, managing and applying the financial resources necessities for the attainment of the social well-being, if state activities deviate from that purpose through acts of corruption, such acts may interfere in the well-being and development of the whole society. In this sense, it is necessary to analyze the implications of the relationship between corruption and social development. However, the term development in this proposal is not only related to the economic aspect, but to human development.

Therefore, the present study aims to verify if there is a relationship between corruption and HDI (Human Development Index). We start from the hypothesis that the greater the corruption, the lower the HDI of the country. It is also intended to analyze the case of Brazil in the global scenario, adding the element Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to the HDI and other corruption data obtained from International Transparency (IT).

In this way, we will analyze the secondary data obtained through the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) of Transparência Internacional (TI), HDI data obtained through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and GDP data obtained through the Brazilian Institute Geography and statistics (IBGE).

In order to make the desired correlations, a bibliographic, empirical and explanatory research will be carried out. Subsequently, the quantitative secondary data (CPI, HDI and GDP for the years 2010 to 2018) will be collected and finally the correlation between the variables will be verified through the IBM Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program.

The issue is relevant due to the need to study the implications of corruption in state collection and the lack of work on these issues. In order to fill this gap, the concept of corruption highlighting public corruption and its effects on society.

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