

INDIAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS

“A Nation at the Crossroads: Crime, Corruption, and a Generation in Peril”

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ABSTRACT:

Indian internal affairs reflect and highlight the vast dynamic challenges of governance incompatibility, resulting in many topics, few of the main trending topics are concerns about corruption in law, corruption in political parties, youth unemployment, language barriers, and an increase in unlawful practices. While these topics are highlighted and seen in social media, many news channels, and reporters seem to turn a blind eye and distract people from the topic with some minute conflicts, which raises questions about whether the law and the transparency of news that is being portrayed can be trusted or not. The crime rate has increased significantly, and shockingly, minors are also being part of these actions — drugs, alcohol, drunk and drive, school bullying, teasing, harassment, and even rape and murders are being seen in the children who are supposed to be the future stars of our country. Why is this happening? Do they not fear the law? The problem roots even deeper. As it reaches the future of our system, many of the universities and colleges are refusing to give the certificates to the students, as the government was unable to pay the reimbursement. NEET—an exam which prepares our future doctors of India—is being toyed with and manipulated at will. If this is the condition of internal India, where are we even heading? Can we look into the future with hope, or should we be left in despair?

Key Words:

Internal Security Challenges, Rising Crime Rates, Public Trust Deficit, Corruption, Transparency in Democracy, NEET Controversy, and Language Barriers.

INTRODUCING THE STORIES SILENCED IN SHADOWS

The recent times and surveys on Indian development showed many significant developments and achievements, like Mission Sindoor, women's championship in cricket, space exploration, international affairs, digital payment (UPI) blooms, AI making a revolution, and many more. But what about the corruption in the country which spread its shadows in politics, law, education, and even healthcare? What about the crimes that are increasing rapidly? What about the unemployment rate? What about the unsolved cases? Many unspoken truths surround these issues, and this article seeks to become the voice of those who have been silenced.

1. CORRUPTION:

Corruption—once a myth, but now? Corruption can happen anywhere, in business, government, courts, media, as well as across all sectors, from health and education to infrastructure and sports. It happens in the shadows often with the help of professional enablers such as bankers, lawyers, and real estate agents who allow corruption schemes to flourish. India ranked 38 in Transparency International's 2024 Corruption Perceptions Index, which scored 180 countries on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).

PORSCHE CASE

A very popular drunk and drive case where a minor (17 years old) who was under the influence of alcohol and drugs was speeding in an unregistered Porsche Taycan and crashed into a motorcycle, killing the victim, who was 24 years old. And the shocking part is he was not charged with any sentence but was given bail 15 hours after arrest, with a condition to write a 300-word essay. What is the point of law when it can't serve the people it was created for? Does the law favour only those who can benefit from it? Does this mean that if you are wealthy enough to buy law, you could get away with anything by writing an essay of 300 words? Are the lives of two people worth being just a 300-word essay?



Source: google images

VADODARA CAR CRASH POPULAR FOR "ANOTHER ROUND"

This is about the car crash in Vadodara, which cost the life of a woman and caused several injuries to other people. The reason? A minor who consumes alcohol and drugs, speeds at 140 kmph, and crashes into people. And sure enough, even he was given bail right after a few months, which distressed victims' families.



Source: Google images

POLITICIANS WHO GOT BAIL OVER SEXUAL ASSAULTS

Rahul Mamkootathil: Former Palakkad MLA in Kerala

Tushar Apte: BJP politician in Badlapur

Kuldeep Singh Sengar: Former BJP MLA in UP

Rakesh Rathore: Congress MP in UP

These are just a few recent cases, es but there are many, where the politicians misuse their power and sexually assaults. What is the point of law and judiciary when we can't protect our mothers and sisters and let the criminal walk away with a smile on their face? It is particularly concerning that several politicians with a documented history of criminal cases are still permitted to contest elections and are even accepted into political parties in the first place. How is this justifying? Who are we supposed to question when the law and politicians work together to dominate the voices that try to speak



Source: google images

POLITICIANS INVOLVED IN SCAMMING

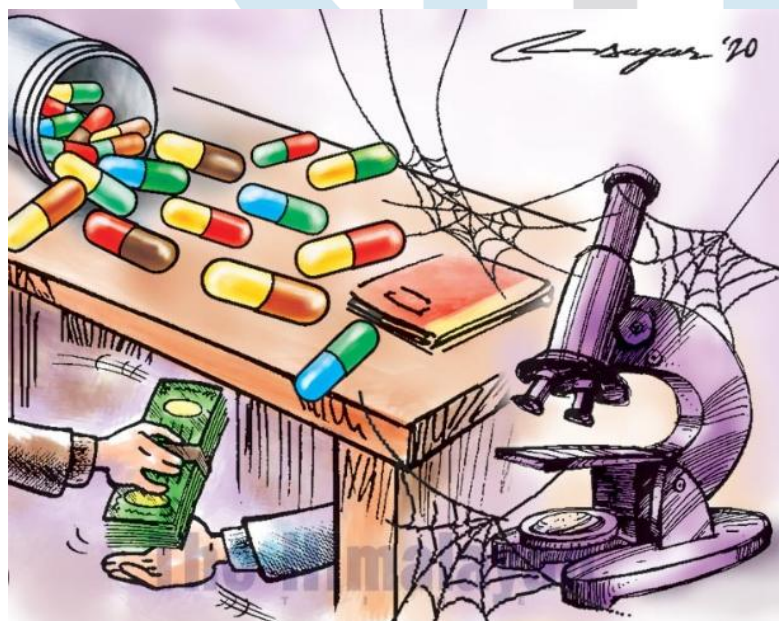
many scams have been feeding the corrupted politicians, and a few of those scams as they are the liquor scam, fodder scam, rigged elections, money laundering, ration scam, tender manipulation and many more. Some of the politicians are Hemant Soren, Mahesh Joshi, Jyotipriya Mallick, Rahul Gandhi, Sonia Gandhi, Robert Vadra, and many others. The estimated money followed in these scams was found to be 10,500~crores and there are some claims that express it might even reach 12,000-15000 crores of corrupted income.



Source: google images

CORRUPTION IN HEALTHCARE

Now corruption is no longer limited to politics —it is seen in hospitals, pharmacies, clinics and many more. Corrupt professionals are charging enormous amounts to save a life. The profession which was supposed to save life is destroying them in the name of the process. Corruption is so widely spread that the medicines are fake, doctors are fake and what not, the profession that supposed to be compared to God is now betraying their morals and turned their responsibilities into a business. The clients who satisfy and pay them are prioritized, and those who question them or are unable to pay them are abandoned with nowhere to go.



Source: google images

2. RISING CRIME RATES:

India is facing a noticeable rise in crime rates highlighting a serious challenge to public safety and social harmony. Crimes ranging from cyber fraud and economic offences to violence against women and children have shown an upward trend in the recent years. While there are many practices to bring awareness and help minimize the crime rates, weaknesses in law enforcement continue to intensify the problem.

Cyber Crimes

Cybercrime is one of the fastest growing categories. As more people engage in digital transactions, online communication, and mobile banking, offenders are exploiting technological vulnerabilities. There is a drastic increase in cyber security and safety concerns. Cybercrime has reached from scams, frauds, hacking, mining to morphing, identity theft, digital sexual abuse, cyber bullying and many others.

- India reported 86,420 cybercrime instances in 2023, a 31.2% increase from the year before.
- Fraud accounted for about 70% of all incidents, with criminals employing internet platforms for phishing, identity theft, and financial frauds.
- Karnataka, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Bihar are some of the major states with high rates of cybercrime.



Source: google images

Crimes against women

Although the increase is slower than that of cybercrime, India still records a significant number of crimes against women:

- 4.48 lakh cases of crimes against women were reported in 2023, a little increase (0.7%) over 2022.
- The most frequent offenses include abduction and kidnapping, assault with the intent to offend modesty, and mistreatment by husbands or family members.
- Most sexual assault instances include a perpetrator that the victim knows, highlighting the widespread prevalence of danger even within families and communities.



Source: google images

Crimes against children

Children in India are still at risk for a wide variety of crimes:

- 1.77 lakh cases of crimes against children were reported in 2023, a 9.2% increase.
- Kidnapping and abduction accounted for a significant portion of these (approximately 45%), with offenses under the Protection of Children from Sexual offenses (POCSO) Act coming in second (about 38%).
- Sadly, many victims are young, and the accused perpetrator is a relative, neighbor, or friend in over two-thirds of sexual offense instances.



Source: google images

3.NEET CONTROVERESY 2025:

The NEET examination that took place in the year 2025 happened to create controversies regarding paper leak, malpractices, inadequate facilities, score fixing racket and unannounced change of examination centers. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) registered an FIR on June 9, 2025 and announced involvement of score fixing where there was a demand of 90 lakh per candidate. They brought out the notice of paper leak with the evidence of suspect's phone which included WhatsApp chat, OMR sheets, admit cards and financial transactions .

The primary suspects Sandeep Shah and Salim Patel were arrested in June 9 and 10 respectively.

There were many students who committed suicide and passed away due to the academic pressure and fear of failure caused by the executional lapse. There were students who scored 99.99 percentile and yet couldn't secure a seat in the government college causing distress and depression.

In the end, this controversy highlights the urgent need for systematic improvements, fairness and stakeholders' trust in one of India's most competitive examinations.

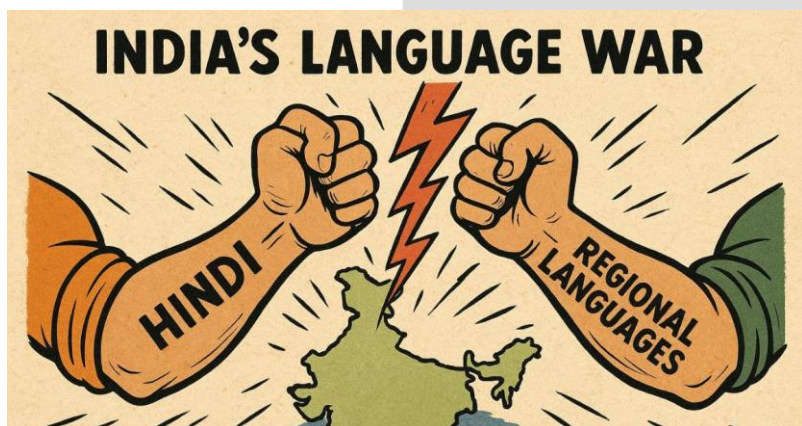


Source: google images

4. LANGUAGE BARRIERS

India's diversity which was celebrated as cultural strength has now turned into a political friction and conflicts among the civilians over the languages of their own. The domination of English and Hindi made other languages marginalized particularly in Southern and Northern states. This was further intensified when language is tied to identity, power, and access to opportunities. In the present social media era such disputes spread rapidly amplifying polarization and misinformation.

Unless India embraces linguistic inclusivity with fairness and sensitivity, language differences will evolve into a persistent conflict from cultural asset.



Source: google images

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