

Ensayo sobre las etapas básicas del proceso de una empresa y las personas en un equipo de trabajo GA5-240202501-AA1-EV02



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When necessity bends conviction: A personal reflection about Institutional Corruption

The resource of public institutions, created for serve the public serve the public good, frequently are used for political theater, a performance where ideals are sacrificed in the altar of power. This essay explore the double conflict of interest that emerge when public servers transform the government resource in political instrument, and when individuals who distrust fundamentally of the system are forced to be part in this corruption simply for survive economically.

Public institutions exist, in theory, for provide services and guarantee the welfare of the rule of law however, when political actors infiltrate these organizations, they transform the state resource in tools for perpetuate of work positions, the manipulation of institutional process for favor political allies, and the selective assignation of resources based in political loyalty instead of public necessity. Government jobs become rewards for campaign supporters, institutional projects are distributed in districts that voted favorably, and contracts are assigned to companies with political connections. The organ of the state, financed by the taxe of citizen, becomes essentially in a private political machine.

From an anarchist vision this confirms the mos deep suspicion about institutionalized power. Politics appears like a macabre script where actors pretend serve the public while really they serve themselves. The ideological rejection of this system emerges from the recognition that state institutions concentrate the power. However, here suges a profound personal dilema: what happens when survival requires participation in the same system that one reject philosophically?

The labor necesity of basic economic security force a confrontation between principles and pragmatism. To accept a position obtained through political machinery means become accoplice of the corruption that onne condemns. It represents a betrayal to conviction, a compromise that weighs considerably on individual integrity.

This situation creates a double conflict of interests. First, there is the institutional conflict: public employees using state resources for political purposes, violating publicc trust. Secind there is the personal moral conflict: a person beding their principles for get a job, becoming part of the

problem that recognizes. Both conflict share a common root: the inherent tension between ideals and material necessity in a system structured around power instead of justice.

The tragedy don't lies in individual weakness but in the design of the system. When economic survival depends of institutional access, and institutional access depends of political loyalty, the system effectively coerces the participation. It transforms citizens in accomplices, not through belief but through desperation. This mechanism perpetuates the corruption by ensuring that even critics eventually must compromise or face the marginalization.