



Problems of Corruption . Its causes and Remedies

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INTRODUCTION

This thesis is a result of Empirical based on ethnographic approach. This study aims to analyze corruption and its effect on economic and development in the world especially India. it also aims to identify some forms and causes of corruption as well as to analyze method that might help to prevent and combat problem of corruption : its causes and remedies.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

"Corruption is one of the biggest global issues ahead of extreme poverty, unemployment, the rising cost of food and energy, climate change, and terrorism. It is thought to be one of the principle causes of poverty around the globe. Its significance in the contemporary world cannot be undervalued."

Traditionally, corruption refers to moral Impurity, but the concept of corruption has changed over time and varies across cultures and different Jurisdictions working with varying legislation.

What is corruption?

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-offices 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:

Corruption is an improbity or decay in the decision-making process in which a decision maker consents to deviate or

demands deviation from the criterion which should rule his or

her decision-making, in exchange for a reward or for the

promise or expectation of a reward, while these motives

influencing his or her decision making cannot be part of the

Justification of the decision.

Major corruption comes close whenever major events

involving large sums of money, multiple 'players' or huge quantities of products (think of food and pharmaceuticals) often

in disaster situations, are at stake. Preferably, corruption

flourishes in situations involving high technology (no one

understands the real quality and very of products), or in situations

that are chaotic. Think of civil war: who is responsible and who

is the Rebel? Nature disasters like earthquakes, floods droughts.

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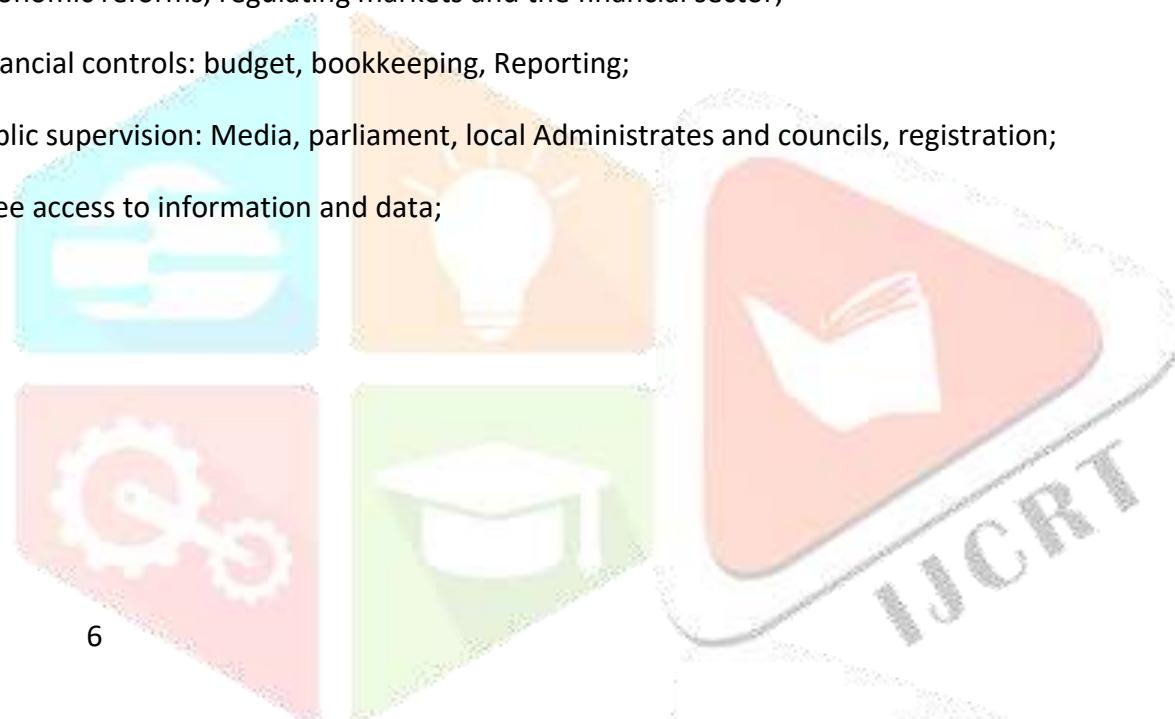
The global community reacts quickly but local government might be disorganized and disoriented

Who maintains law and order?

Or may be the purchase of a technologically far advanced aircraft, while only a few can understand the Technologies implied in development and production of money involved are huge a relatively small amount of corrupt payment is difficult to attract attention or the number of actions is very large, of Instance in betting stations for results of Olympic Games or International soccer tournaments which can easily be manipulated. Geo Polities might play a role like eg. The East- West conflict did in the second half of the 20th century. In which the major country alliances sought support from non-aligned countries.

Fighting corruption takes place in many 'Theaters'?

- Political reforms including the financing of political parties and elections;
- Economic reforms, regulating markets and the financial sector;
- Financial controls: budget, bookkeeping, Reporting;
- Public supervision: Media, parliament, local Administrates and councils, registration;
- Free access to information and data;



- Maintaining law and order;
- Improving and strengthening of the judicial system;
- Improving and strengthening of the Judicial system;
- Institutional Reforms: Tax system, customs, public administration in general;
- Whistleblowers and civil society organization (NGO's).

We know that corruption will not disappear from society. Our efforts are meant to restrict corruption and to protect as much as possible the poor and weak in our societies. In the end all corruption costs are paid by the consumer and the taxpayer.

They need protection

The small corruption (peanuts, facilitation payments- allowed by the OECD) do not cost much but are awesome to the public. It is less damaging in total amounts but it makes it

difficult to understand why we fight the grand corruption if we

fail to fight the small <bakshis. Major corruption thrives on a

broad base of small corruption payments or bribes.

Corruption is a value loaded term and in a general sense

May include a wide range of Activities within its ambit.

However for various reasons, which are not relevant to be

recorded for the purposes of the present study, all such activities

and behaviours of the Individuals may not be included within

the boundaries of the definition of 'Corruption?. Suffices is to

mention here that from moral, ethical or religious standards.

A particular act may be a corrupt act but it may be so from sociological, criminological or legal standards. Moreover a particular behavior may be an act of corruption in a specified time frame, whereas the same behavior might not be an act of corruption in another specified time frame.

The definition is essential to circumscribe the boundaries of a field of inquiry. It helps in making a coherent estimation of a particular phenomenon, and arising at specific conclusion. The definition is all the more significant to avoid vague generalization.

Therefore for the purpose of present study, the term

*corruption may be defined and discussed nature of corruption meaning and definition of corruption. It is therefore, conceivable that law can still play an effective role in bringing about a change is not too distant in future provided that necessary political will along with a strong and viable implementation.

Machinery supported by a judiciary responsive to the purpose or objects of the law, exists side by side.

Corruption is a deviation from normal human behavior in Geopolitical setting whereby causing the derailment of individual and national accountability. Transparency and natural Justice, corruption is a barometer of a nation's development and decline which determines its standing stature and estimation

among the country of nation-states. But of late, corruption has become a way of national life and has already been institutionalized beyond the comprehension of ordinary human imagination.

Although, no statistical data can possibly be compiled to assess the extent of corruption amongst our political leaders yet in view of the experience many of us have had with the working of our bureaucracy, it is hardly necessary to convince ourselves of the pervasiveness of this phenomenon

Eradication of this civil form our society is perhaps inconceivable at the present Juncture of our developmental process and all. We can hope for its prevention or control to the possible extent within the parameters of our socio-political and economic environment.

1.1 THE MPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECT CORRUPTION

Abstract:

Corruption is one of the most serious issues in many countries. The purpose of this paper to identify the importance of subject According to corruption of education teaching materials for the younger generation. The research method used qualitative description with questionnaire as data collection tool. The sample in this research was 150 Junior high school techers

in Surabaya. Data analysis Technique used in this technique, The result of this research realize that teaching material on anti- corruption Education is very important in social studies learning activities. Recommendations for further research is to examine the ant education teaching materials that contain the value of subject of corruption character.

With anticorruption education is expected to give awareness and change to all the younger generation to understand and realize the importance of having the character of anti-corruption and can mengnglemlen in society

Who exposing and preventing corruption is important:

Undetected and unchecked corruption in the public sector can cause serious damage including.

1. Undermining public trust in government
2. Wasting public resources and money
3. Causing injustice through advantaging some at the expense of others.
4. Inefficiencies in operations.
5. Reputational damage which makes it difficult to recruit and retain quality staff or obtain best value in tender processes. It may also be more difficult to attract business investment, adversely affecting prosperity

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Globally, the world economic forum has estimated that the cost of corruption is about U\$2.6 trillion a year. The impacts of corruption disproportionately affect the most vulnerable people in society

1.2 CORRUPTION METHODOLOGY

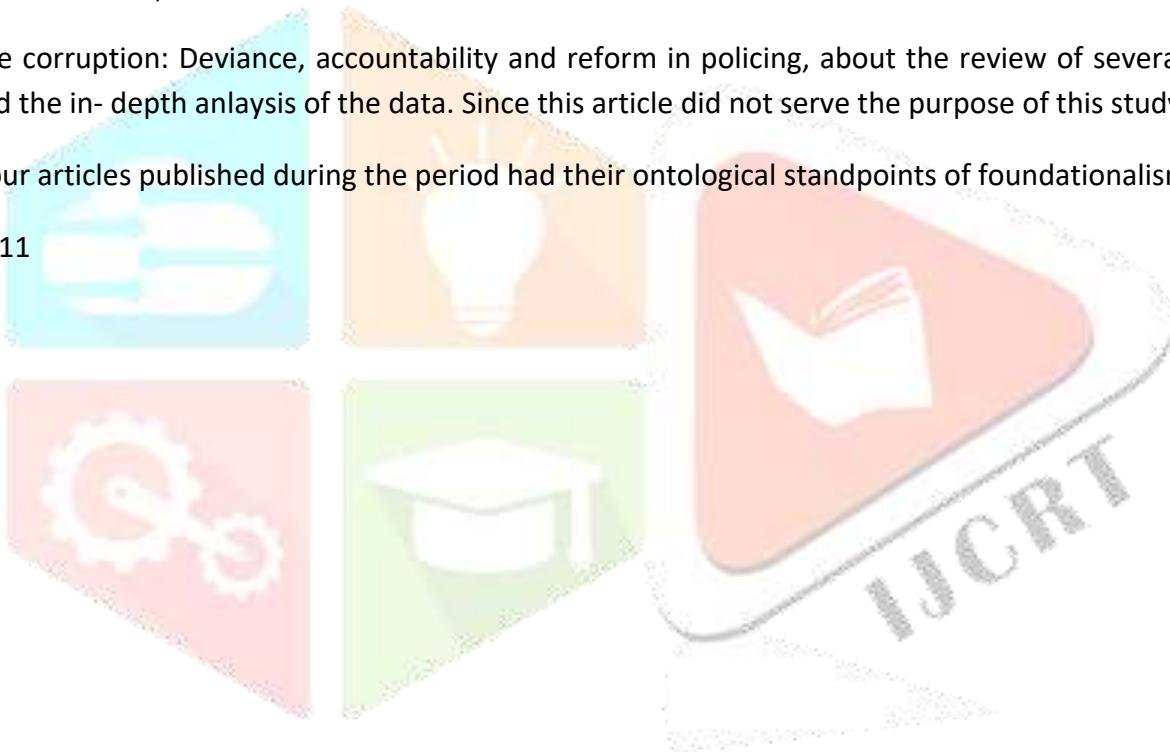
Abstract:

The rend of occurring reality in understanding and practing corruption is largely dependent upon the mode of its presentation and publicity through out writing, it is, therefore, essential to look deep into the way that corruption is narrated and revealed in the course of literature. To find the current exhaustive articles, the word 'Corruption' was typed in the sage database (www.sagepub.com). and five articles were identified that had the word 'corruption' in their titles during period from August to November 2010 (4 months), out of these five articles, on article entitled.

Police corruption: Deviance, accountability and reform in policing, about the review of several book and lacked the in- depth analysis of the data. Since this article did not serve the purpose of this study.

All four articles published during the period had their ontological standpoints of foundationalism

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The research conducted to write these articles were quantitative with descriptive and inferential statistical technique,

The techniques provided sufficient information about the relationship between the variable under investigation to enable prediction and control over future outcomes.

In the present context of globalization, every issue is looked at from the lens of capitalist economy and political process. The grounded reality that the corruption is associated with socio-cultural factors is not given much importance and the differences in terms of time. Space, culture and individual are not considered

Corruption is the term mostly discussed among the people at large. Since it is an increasing issue and exerts, it impacts massively upon the life of the common. It has been a subject of study for intellectuals and academicians, understanding of corruption various upon the people and their context,

Page



MEASURING CORRUPTION A DISCUSSION OF METHODOLOGY

At Ti-Uk, we spend a lot of time thinking about how to measure corruption. To keep our brains in good shape over the summer, we decided to invite four long-term commentators on the methodological shortcoming in one of its best-known indies, the corruption perceptions Index (CPI), to air their views. Three of these appear below- The fourth person suggested we link to one of this previous publications, which is here.

1.3 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

(9) The culture of corruption, Tax Evasion and economic growth.

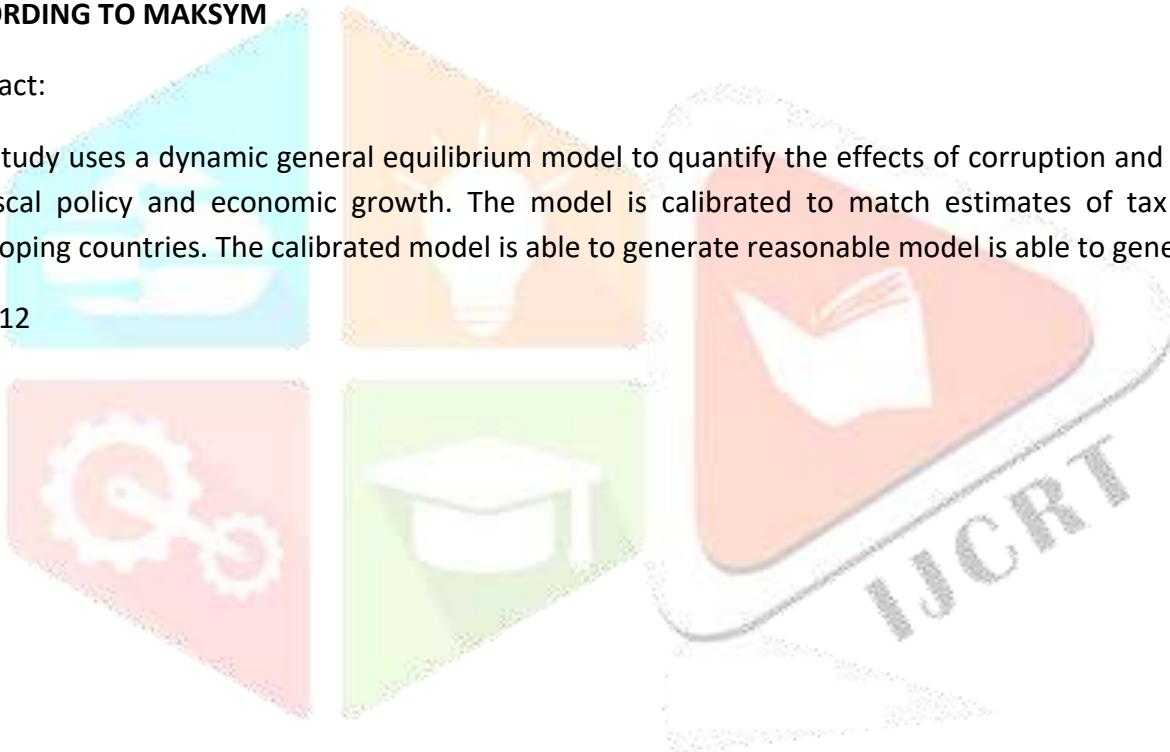
Article June 2015 ECON INQ Maksym Ivanyna Alexanders Movmouras, Peter Rangazas.

ACCORDING TO MAKSYM

Abstract:

This study uses a dynamic general equilibrium model to quantify the effects of corruption and tax evasion on fiscal policy and economic growth. The model is calibrated to match estimates of tax evasion in developing countries. The calibrated model is able to generate reasonable model is able to generate

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reasonable predictions for net tax rates, the corruption associated with public investment projects, and the negative correlation between corruption and tax revenue. The presence of corruption and evasion is shown to have significant, but not large, negative effects on economic growth.

(2) Does corruption impede economic growth in Asia? Article: Sep. 2013 ECON MODEL Abdul Farooq Muhammad Shahbaz Mohamed Arouri Frederic Teulon (3) Does Economics make politician corruption? Empirical Evidence from the United States, Article: May 2015. Kyklos. Rene Ruske

(4) The Political Economy of Fiscal Reforms. Chapter Jan 2018 Maksym Ivanyna Alex moormouras

Peter Rangazas.

(5) Corruption-

A Dark side of Entrepreneurship. Corruption and

innovations.

Article : Jan 2017

Mark Tomaszewski, University of Zielona Gora.

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Abstract:

In this article, corruption is treated as an expression of human entrepreneurship, which does not fully fit in the commonly accepted moral and legal standards. Despite being negatively perceived, it is persistently present in the public. Economic and political life of every country as evidenced by a number of press releases on corruption

Research literature analysis reveals the existence of two conflicting opinions with regard to the way in which corruption affects innovative activity of companies and economic growth.

The more morally correct theory, which can be dubbed the sand- the-wheels theory, assumes the corruption negatively influences innovative activity and economic growth.



CHAPTER2

MEANING OF CORRUPTION

2.1 MEANING OF CORRUPTION

Corruption is a form of dishonest or unethical conduct by a person entrusted with a position of Authority, often to acquire personal benefit. Corruption may include many activities including bribery and embezzlement, though it may also involve practices that are legal in many countries.¹

1. Dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery 2. The process by which a word or expression is changed from its original state to one regarded as erroneous or debased.

3. The process of decay: putrefaction.

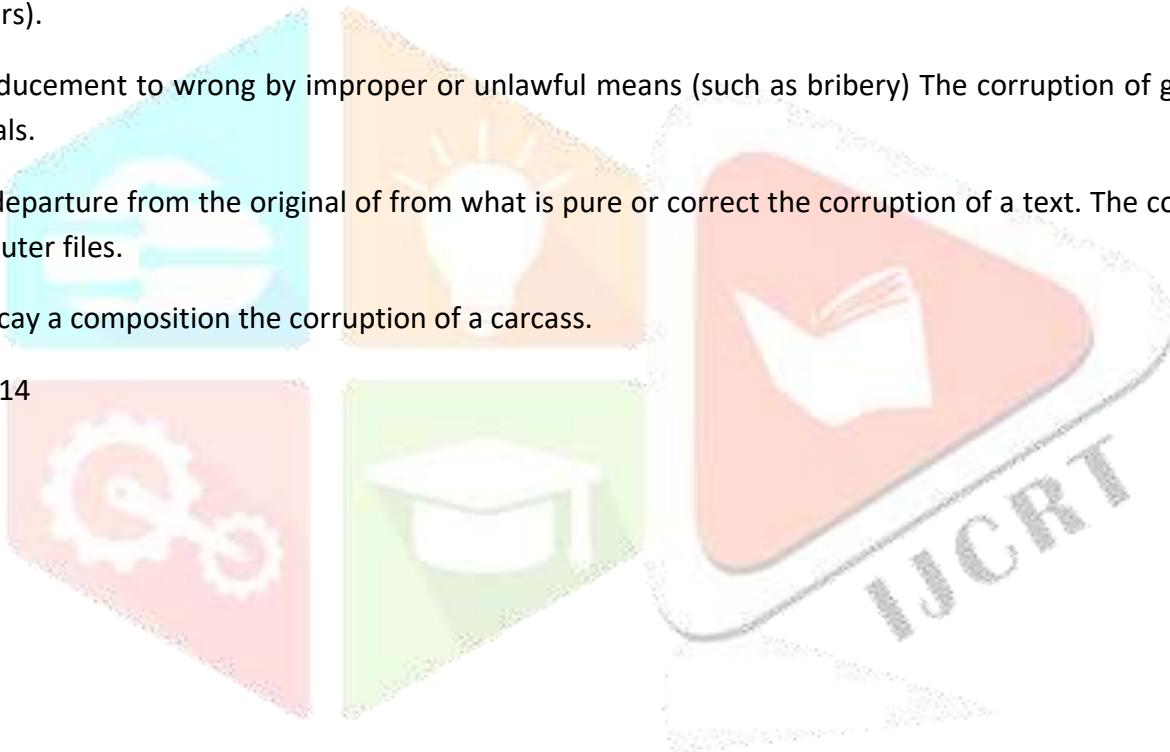
1- Dishonest or illegal behavior especially by powerful people (such as government officials or police officers).

2- Inducement to wrong by improper or unlawful means (such as bribery) The corruption of government officials.

3- A departure from the original or from what is pure or correct the corruption of a text. The corruption of computer files.

4- Decay a composition the corruption of a carcass.

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Corruption has been defined in many different ways, each lacking in some aspect. A few years ago, the question of meaning and definition absorbed a large proportion of the time spent on discussions of corruption at conferences and meetings. However, like an elephant, even though it may be recognizable when observed. In most cases though not all different observers

Would agree on whether a particular behavior connotes corruption. Unfortunately, the behavior is often difficult to observe directly because, typically, acts of corruption do not take place in broad daylight.

The most popular and simplest definition of corruption is that it is the abuse of public power for private benefit. This is the definitions used by the World Bank. From this definition it should not be concluded that corruption cannot exist within private sector activities. Especially in large private enterprises. This phenomenon clearly exists, as for example in procurement or even in hiring. It also exists in private activities regulated by the government. In several cases of corruption, the abuse of public power is not necessarily for one's private benefit but it can be for the benefit of one's party, class, tribe, friends, family, and so on. In fact, in many countries some of the proceeds of the proceeds of corruption go to finance the political parties. Not all acts of corruption result in the payment of bribes.

For example, a public employee who claims to be sick but goes

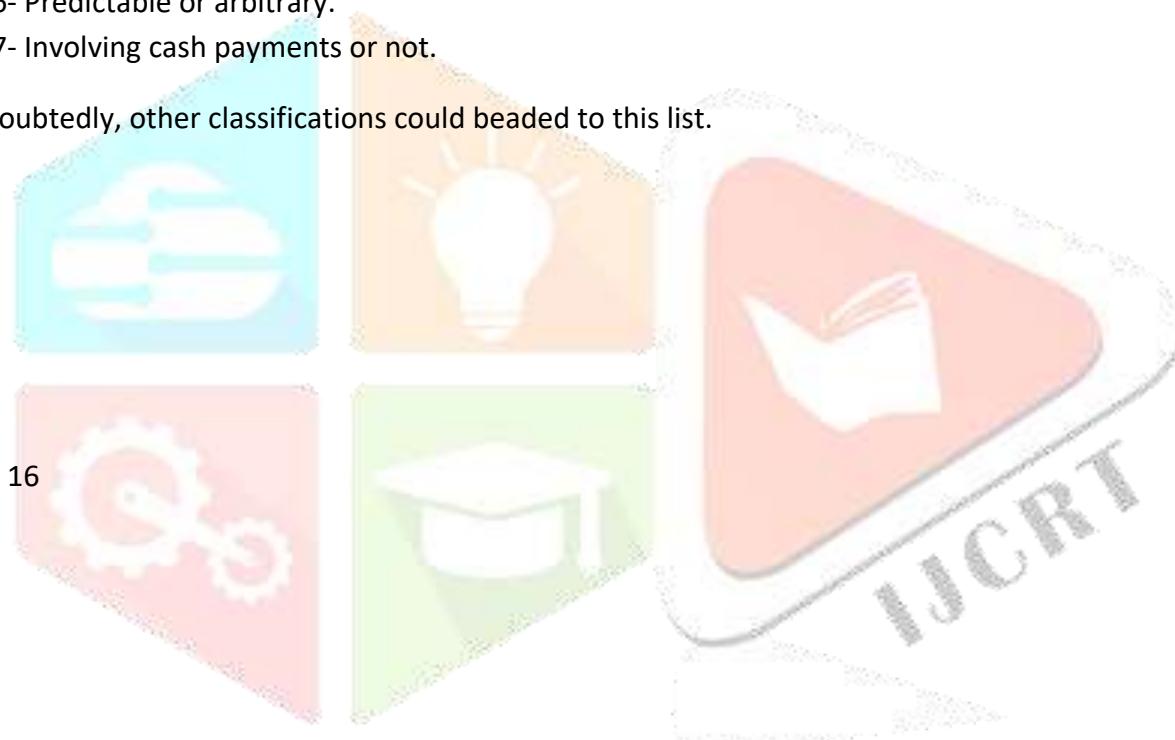
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on vocation is abusing his public position for personal use. Thus, he is engaging in an act of corruption even though no bribe is paid, or the president of a country who has an airport built in his son's hometown is also engaging in an act of corruption that does not involve the payment of a bribe:

It is important to distinguish bribes from gifts. In many instances, bribes can be disguised as gifts. A bribe implies reciprocity while a gift should not. However, even though the distinction is fundamental, it is at difficult to make. Acts of corruption can be classified in different categories. Some of these categories are mentioned below without specifically commenting on them or even defining them. Thus, corruption can be:

- 1- Bureaucratic (or "petty") or political, i.e. corruption by the bureaucracy or by the political leadership.
- 2- Cost-reducing (to the briber) benefit enhancing.
- 3- Briber-initiated or bribe-initiated.
- 4- Coercive or collusive.
- 5- Centralized or decentralized.
- 6- Predictable or arbitrary.
- 7- Involving cash payments or not.

Undoubtedly, other classifications could be added to this list.



2.2 DEFINITIONS OF CORRUPTION:

The simplest definition of corruption is improper or selfish exercise of power and influence attached to a public office or to a special position in public life. In the legalistic jargon of the Indian penal code, a corrupt person is one who "being of exporting to be a public servant, accepts or obtains, or aggress to accept, or attempts to obtain, from any persons, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal renunciation, as a motive or reward for doing or forbearing to do any official act, or for showing or forbearing to show, in the exercise of this official functions, favour or disfavor to any

persons, with the central or my state government or parliament

or the legislature of any state, or with any public servant as

such."

In other words, any act of commission or omission by a

public

servant servant for securing pocumary or other material

advantage directly or indirectly for himself or his family or

friends is corruption.

According to peter H. Oegrade:

Corruption in a sense a product of the way of life of or

acquisitive society where money talks where what works is justified and where people are Judged by what they have rather than what they are. The over emphasis on the general cultural

milieu may suggest the spiritual value as distinct from material

pursuits are an antidote to corruption

This is not to say, however, that a public servant always accepts or obtains illegal gratification for confessing a benefit to someone immediately it time gratification to a public servant is given by a person for securing a future advantage

A broad definition is that "corruption is the betrayal of public trust for individual or group gain. This definition, it is needless to say, does not define the content of Public trust' and

accordingly it has a tendency to indicate that it speaks of or it

presupposes some sources of wealth which a public servant can take or use to his private advantage.

A definition which is commendable for its comprehensiveness,

if not precision is that of Joseph G. who has rightly pointed out

that there may exist a whole range of definitions of official

corruption but basically it means the use of public office with its

prestige, influence and power in order to make private gains.

2.3 NATURE OF CORRUPTION

Like that of several other socio-economic offences

offences,

corruption stands out as an offence which affects the community as a whole. It is not just an offence between the perpetrator of a

rational crime like murder. Theft or rape and an innocent victim.

In fact and reality the bribe giver and the bribe taker are equally

guilty. Although, corruption undoubtedly affects the morality of the people in general, but its overwhelming impact is on the economic health of a nation and accordingly corruption will have to be classified as an "economic offence". It goes without saying that the poor strata of our society, which has limited paying capacity, suffers the most due to Administrative corruption and besides this, the economy of a country beset with the evil of corruption is affected due to the generation of unaccented or black money which is major a factor responsible for unbraided inflation.

The offence of corruption appears to have been regarded more as on economic evil rather than immoral hazard and accordingly corruption deserves to be classified as an economic offence:

It is difficult to apportion the blame for corruption as between officers at the highest level and their subordinates. It is true that economic deprivation in the middle and lower class officials in the past may have led to a large number of corrupt practices but this, in itself, does not absolve the superiors whose lust for higher and higher standard of living is never satiated.

Then again, corruption like sacrifices. Starts at the top and percolates down to the bottom

One more distinguishing feature of the offence of corruption is that the victim as also the beneficiary of the

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offence are equally interested in maintaining utmost secrecy about the transactions. This aggravates the difficulty on the part of the enforcement staff in obtaining vital evidence which will help the prosecutor to secure conviction in deserving cases

Corruption is considered one of the biggest threats to humanity in both developing developed countries because it distorts economic growth, lowers foreign direct investment and decrease productivity

On a firm level due to inefficient allocations of contracts. Corruption also impedes the general societal and economic environment because it reduces voluntary contributions to public good, increases voluntary facilitates emigration of highly skilled people (Brain drain) and creates inefficiencies in the sport sectors.

(1) History of corruption and corruption Research

In the past several institutions and regulations were introduced to

Strengthen the international fight against

corruption. However, corruption is not a new phenomenon,

having its origins in ancient history. First, documents on the existences and recognition of corruption date back to Greek

philosophers such as Socrates, Plato, Polybius, and Aristotle.

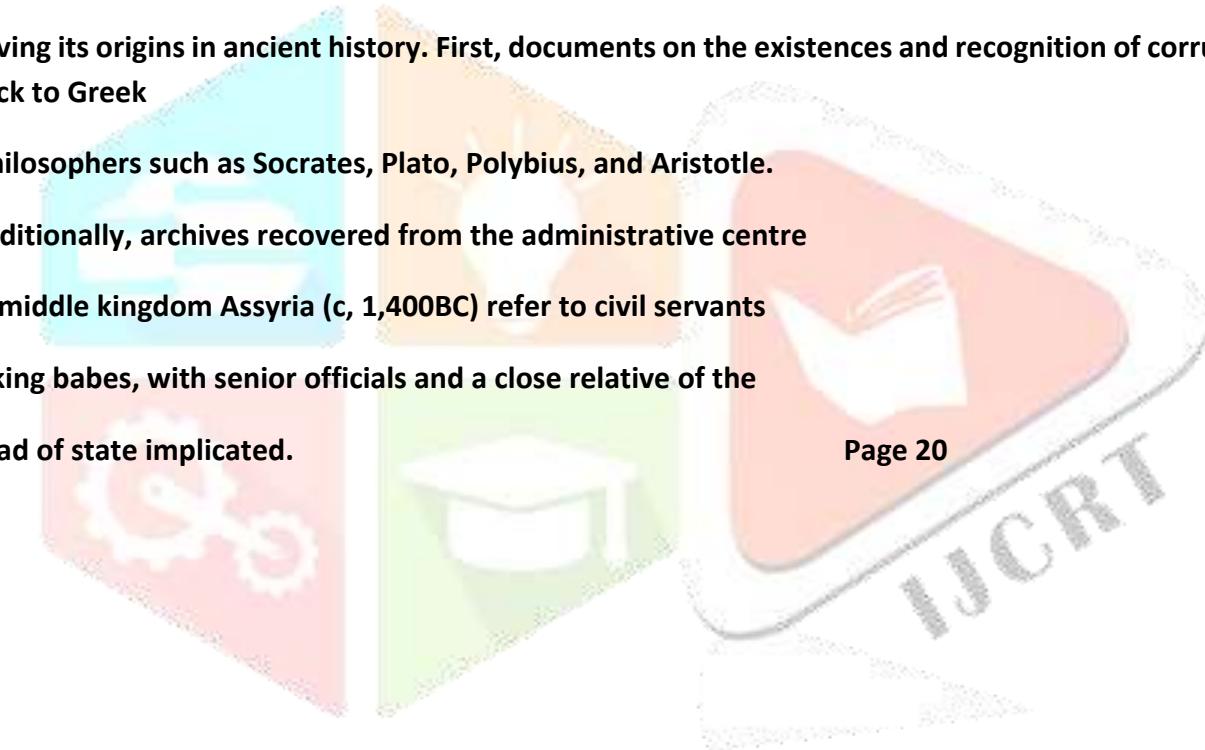
Additionally, archives recovered from the administrative centre

of middle kingdom Assyria (c, 1,400BC) refer to civil servants

taking babes, with senior officials and a close relative of the

head of state implicated.

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(2) Facets and determinants of corruption.

The next section centers on the interdisciplinary nature of corruption research. In our attempt to find different theories from various areas, we introduce a structural framework that allows us to discuss corruption stepwise, from what we refer to as the inner to- outer world approach

For this reason, we start with the analysis of corrupt behavior in the internal world, which comprises a critical discussion of the rational choice theory and behavioral theories.

The nature of Corruption :An Interdisciplinary

Perspective:

External world

- Bureaucratic Environment
- Legal Envioronment
- Pol. Environment
- Economic Environment
- History Meso world,
- Diff.Association theory
- Strain Theory
- Geography
- Value
- Education
- Social Norms,
- Internal world
- Rational Choice Theory
- Behavioral Perspective

Induces a retroactive effect

Individual

Decision making process
eventually led to

Corrup Behavior

3.1 INTERNAL WORLD- RATIONAL CHOICE AND BEHAVIORAL PERSPECTIVE

The internal world represents a micro perspective that highlights the individual's intrinsic willingness to engage in acts of corruption. This aspect comprises purely rational behavior and behavior beyond this clear cut rationale

3.2 Meso World- Sociological and criminological factors:

The meso world focuses on social interaction. It is plausible to assume that beyond the intrinsic willingness, different components like typical values, rules, and norms within a given society have a strong impact on a person's decision on whether or not to act corruptly. There are many sociological factors and criminological aspects as well as theories that can influence the level of corrupt behavior.

3.2.1 Sociological Factors:

The general culture within a given country can have a significant impact on individual decisions to engage in corrupt behavior. Research also indicates that the composition of gender in leading positions mediates the extent of corruption. Typically, women tend to obey society rules and are less likely to take serious risks and therefore less often commit to

corruption.

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3.2.2 Criminological Factors:

From a criminological perspective, corruption is at center of general crime and it facilitates the pervasiveness of the crime. The criminological view on deviant behavior is interdisciplinary in itself.



CHAPTER3

CAUSES OF CORRUPTION

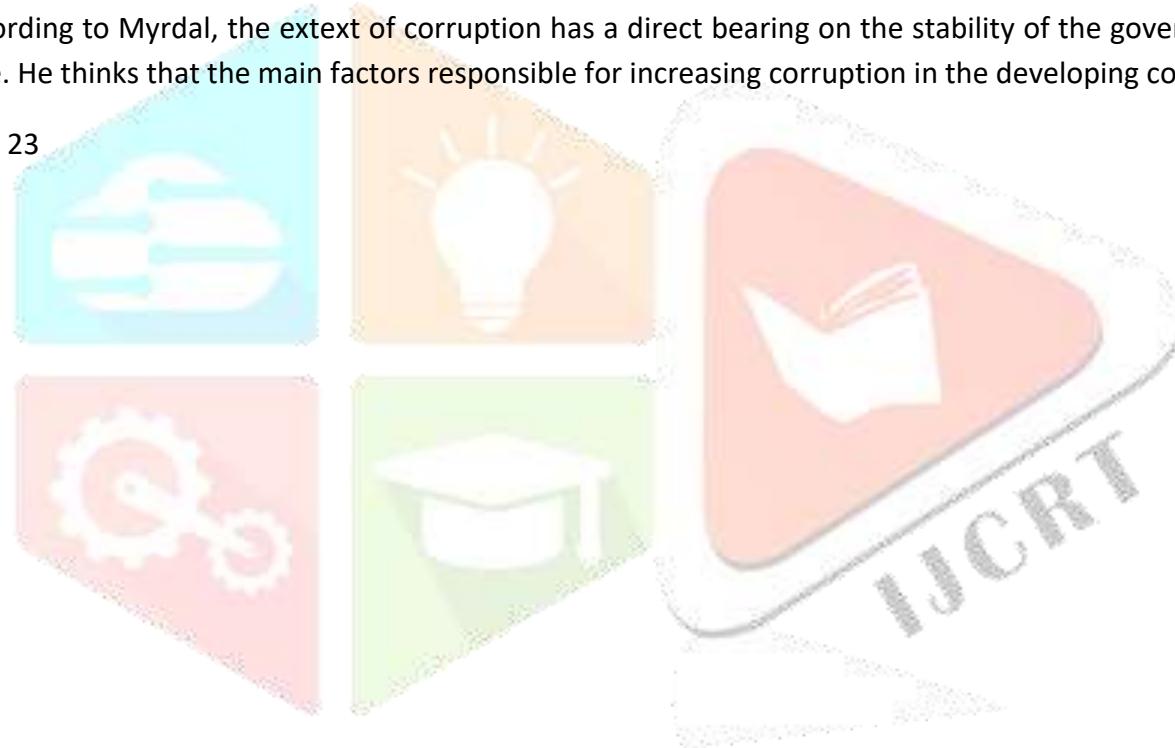
Corruption is an offence like that of many other offences punishable under the criminal law of our country. Basically, therefore, it is the sociologists and the criminologists who can delve deep into causes of corruption for that matter, the causes of crime, in general, equally applied to the offence of corruption. However, it can perhaps be suggested that certain special socio-economic and political factors do accentuate the tendency to commit these offences which could be bracketed together under the title of corruption. The aforesaid factors can be summarized in the following works.

The aftermath of the second world war accompanied by scarcities, controls and the flush of easy money was perhaps one of the factors responsible for corruption.

The second factor was the fall in real income of the various categories of public servants

According to Myrdal, the extent of corruption has a direct bearing on the stability of the government of a state. He thinks that the main factors responsible for increasing corruption in the developing countries are:

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Corruption is known as a snake which is continual poisoning the human mind ever since they are interacting with each other and are striving to live a better life on earth. Widespread of corruption has caused disappointment and discontent among the community. The machinery of government gets rusted and causes to work in the intended manner.

Corruption decreased respects for law and sense of loyalty to the Government. In a society governed by corrupt officials.

The whole system disappears. Revolutions and military takeover become common. Today every student of history

knows that one of the causes of the downfall of nations has been corruptions.

Corruption can be described as the use of office money for one's own benefit. From this definition we can infer the main cause of corruption i.e. lust and greed. This person who is corrupt tends to extract superfluous benefit from everything which comes in his way

He has a lust for money, top to bottom then every new employer also feels that gathering extra for one's own self is no big deal. They don't consider it as a crime.

Some important factors that contribute to the prevalence of corruption differ from country to country Those that are common to most countries including Pakistan can be included in

to a whole list. The general economic condition of the country is poor and everybody tries to feather his own nest.

Patriotism has for been lost from the hearts of people and they have become selfish. They are looting the country and sacking its roots like leaches and this tells us that why there is

no unity and harmony in the country and everybody wants to warm their own accounts with each.

An important cause of corruption is the rates of salary are very low, and that is

why people are tempted to accept bribes. The general price level and the standard of living are very high and such conditions prevent honest

work from a person.

Social conditions and customs that made part of our fake identity of our culture demands lavish expenditures of money. There exists no strong opinion

against corruption; it has been accepted as a common thing.

In small cities and towns have some standard of living but now the bread earners of many

families prefer to go to foreign countries like Dubai and Saudi Arabia to earn

a living. When all the people in the neighborhood observe the high standards of

the people in the neighborhood observe the high standards of

living in the home next door they are also tempted to change

their financial conditions and for this they use the short cut. i.e.

corruption.

Law that are made are not strictly followed and they are conferred on the public servants to have vast powers and discretions. These public servants take advantage of that and are dipped in corruption from tip to toe. Lastly there are no adequate means prevent corruption or punish the law breaker. So the systems which government should introduce proper punishment should be made equal for all, even the ruling class of the country having high authorities

Causes of Corruption

Over the past few decades, the issue of corruption in terms of the abuse of public office for private gain, has attracted both academicians and policy makers. Corruption scandals, as well as other reasons, have toppled governments in both major industrial countries and developing countries. Corruption, per.

se, is a phenomenon that exists in societies from an early age.

It is a phase which all countries go through before they

reach maturity

In developed countries, social, political and

Judicial reforms are now intertwined and streamlined to reduce

cases of corruption. The practice has now been prompted with

the conception that, at least in developing countries, corruption is a serious obstacle to development. To date, no empirical research has yet been conducted to provide evidence that there

elements fully describe corruption.

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Over the last few years, the issue of corruption the abuse of public office for private gain has attracted massive academicians and policy makers. Corruption scandals, as well as other reasons, have toppled governments in both major industrial countries and developing countries.

In transitioning countries, the shift from opportunities for excessive profits and has often been accompanied by a change from a well organized system of corruption to a more chaotic one. With the end of the cold war, donor countries have placed relatively less emphasis on political consideration in allocating developing countries and have paid more foreign and among attention to cases in which aid funds have been misused and have not reached the poor. Besides show economic growth has persisted in many countries with malfunctioning institutions

Indices produced by private rating agencies grade countries on their levels of corruption. Typically using the replies to standardized questionnaires by consultants living in these countries. The replies are subjective, but the correlation between indices produced by different rating agencies is very high.

Corruption is dishonest or illegal behavior, especially by people in official positions, (misused power of the officials) which economists largely view corruption as a sand in the gear of the economy, political scientists view it as grease in that gear

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1. Little loyalty to the community as a whole, whether on the local or the national level. This, according to Myrdal, implies stronger loyalty to less inclusive groups family, cast, ethnic religions or linguistic community

2. The state of transition from colonial to self govt.

3. Wide discretionary powers and low level of real wages

4. Cumulative effects working within the system of corruption itself. Some of the major factors that have been regarded to be responsible for corruption by different scholars are also worth taking into account:

(i) A defective electoral system which had led to an unholy alliance between the politicians and big businessmen. The parties raise funds for the election expenses from business houses in exchange for favours done or to be done in future. The problem aggravates along with the increase in the cost of election

Unscrupulous industrialists, businessmen, contractors, tax-evaders and smugglers are too ready to provide the finance for successive elections.

In their turn these officials use corrupt means and nepotism to please their political masters.

(ii) Administrative delays and red-tapism is another major cause of corruption and this has led to the dishonest practice of giving speed money.



(iii) Rapid industrialization and consequent urbanization has changed our values in such a way as to enhance the importance of status through possession of money (iv) The emergence of a class of white-collar criminals indulging in tax evasion, under invoicing over invoicing of export and import, sub-stdaded performance of contracts, hording, profiteering and black-marketing etc. have afforded unprecedented opportunities for corruption to public servants

(V) In an economy of expending many circulation, moral and ethical values have considerably slackened resulting again in corruption

(vi) Misplaced sympathy for corruption public servants is another factor for encouraging corruption.

(vii) It is also said that existing anti-corruption law agencies are totally inadequate to prevent higher level corruption.

(viii) Inadequate financial resources by way of monthly salary resulting in economic deprivation coupled with the increase of consumerism and commercialism in the environment is another factor for corruption,

(ix) Social obligation towards the members of one's family, the customary practice of giving dowry for a daughter's marriage and the hankering for social status have been responsible for corruption to a certain extent.



It is true that no person is corrupt at his birth but the environment in which he lies including the various institutions and associations around him make him learn the techniques and method of corruption. The Santhanam committee had aptly pointed out that corruption can exist only if there is some one willing to corrupt and capable of corrupting.



CHAPTER 4

CORRUPTION IN DIFFERENT SECTORS

Corruption can occur in any sectors, whether they be public or private industry or even NGOs. However, only in democratic controlled institutions there is an interest of the public (owner) to develop internal mechanisms to fight active or passive corruption, whereas in private industry as well as in NGOs. There is no public control. Therefore the OWNERS INVESTORS or sponsors profits are largely decisive,

4.1 GOVERNMENT/PUBLIC SECTOR

Public sector corruption includes corruptions of the political process and of government agencies such as the police as well as corruption in processes of allocating public funds for contracts, grants, and hiring. Recent research by the world Bank suggests that who makes policy decisions (elected officials or bureaucrats) can be critical in determining the level of corruption because of the incentives different policy makers face.

4.2 POLITICAL CORRUPTION:

A political cartoon from Harper's weekly, January 26, 1878, depicting U.S. Secretary of the interior carlschurz

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investigation the Indian Borer at the U.S. Department of the Interior. The original caption for the cartoon is:

"THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR INVESTIGATING THE INDIA BUREAU. GIVE HIM HIS DUE, AND GIVE THEM THEIR DUES."

Political corruption is the abuse of public power, office, or resources by Elected government officials for personal gains, by extortion, soliciting or offering bribes. It can also take the form of office holders maintaining themselves in office by purchasing votes by enacting laws which use taxpayers money. Evidence suggests that corruption can have political consequences- with citizens being asked for bribes becoming less likely to identify with their country or regions.

4.3 POLICE CORRUPTION:

Police corruption is a specific form of police misconduct designed to obtain financial benefits, other personal gain, and/or career advancement for a police officer or officers in exchanges of not pursuing, or selectively pursuing an investigation or arrest. One common form of police corruption is soliciting and/or accepting bribes in exchange for not reporting organized drug or prostitution rings or other illegal activities,

Another example is police officers floating the police code of conduct in order to secure convictions of suspects for



example, through the use of falsified evidence. More rarely, police officers may deliberately and systematically participate in organized crime themselves. In most major cities, there are internal affairs sections that investigate suspected police corruption or misconduct. Similar entities include the British Independent police complaints commission.

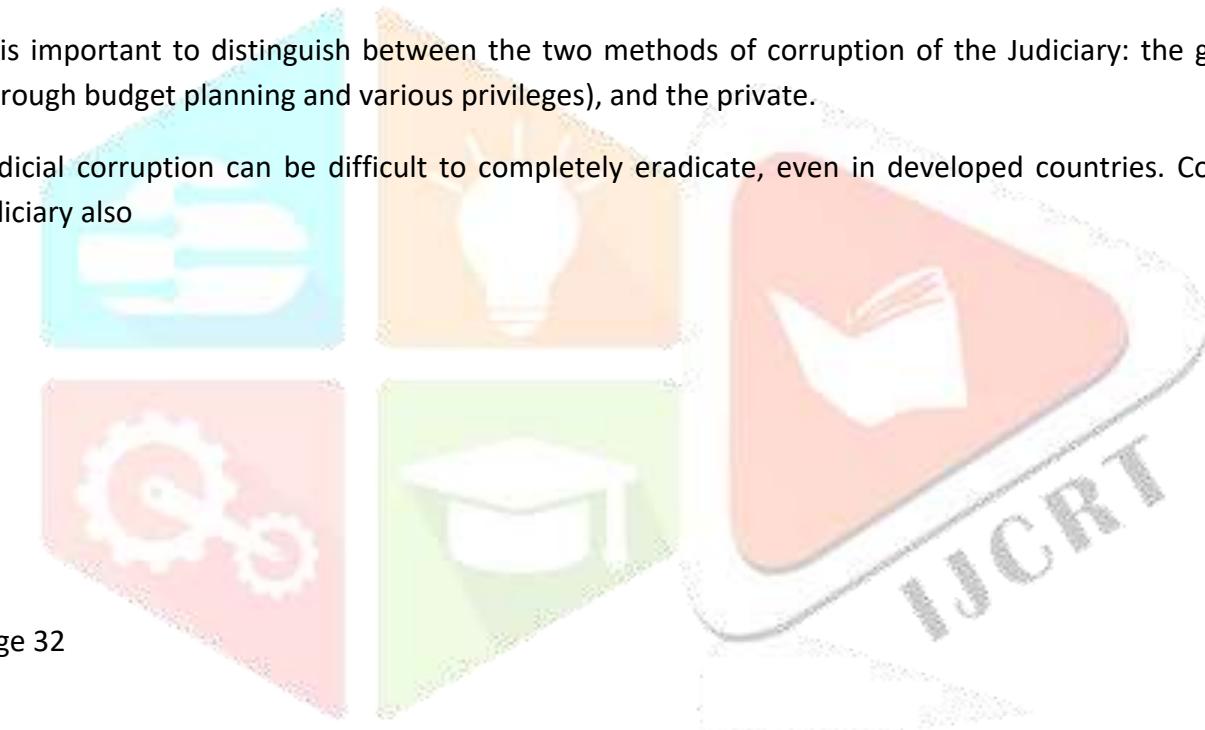
4.4 JUDICIAL CORRUPTION:

Judicial corruption refers to corruption related misconduct of Judges, through receiving or giving bribes, improper sentencing of convicted criminals, bias in the hearing and Judgment of arguments and other such misconduct.

Governmental corruption of Judiciary is broadly known in many transitional and developing countries because the budget is almost completely controlled by the separation of powers, as it creates a critical financial dependence of the judiciary. The proper national wealth distribution including the government spending on the judiciary is subject of the constitutional economics.

It is important to distinguish between the two methods of corruption of the Judiciary: the government (through budget planning and various privileges), and the private.

Judicial corruption can be difficult to completely eradicate, even in developed countries. Corruption in judiciary also



involve the government in power using judicial arm of governments to oppress the opposition parties in the detriments of the state.

4.5 CORRUPTION IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM:

Corruption in education is a worldwide phenomenon. Corruption in admissions to universities is traditionally considered as one of the most corrupt areas of the education sector. Recent attempts in some countries, such as Russia and Ukraine, to curb corruption in admission through the abolition of university entrance examination and introduction of standardized computer graded tests have largely failed, vouchers for university entrants have never materialized.

The cost of corruption is in that it impedes sustainable economic growth. Endemic corruption in educational institutions leads to the formation of sustainable corrupt hierarchies. While higher education in Russia is distinct with widespread bribery. Corruption in the US and UK features a reasonable amount of fraud.

The US is distinct with grey areas and institutional corruption is the higher education sector. Authoritarian regimes, including those in the former soviet republics, encourage educational corruption and control universities, especially during the election campaigns.



This is typical for Russia, Ukraine, and Central Asian regimes among others. The general public is well aware of the high level of corruption in colleges and universities, including thanks to the media. Doctoral education is no exception with dissertations and doctoral degrees available for sale, including for politicians. Russian parliaments are notorious for "highly educate" MPs. High levels of corruption are a result of universities not being able to break away from their Stalinist past, over bureaucratization, and a clear lack of university autonomy.

Both quantitative and qualitative methodologies are employed to study education corruption, but the topic remains largely unattended by the scholars. In many societies and international organizations, education corruption remains a taboo. In some countries, such as certain Eastern European countries and certain Asia countries, corruption occurs frequently in universities. This can include bribes to bypass bureaucratic procedures and bribing faculty for a grade. The willingness to engage in corruption such as accepting bribe money in exchange for grades decreases. If individuals perceive such behavior as very objectionable, i.e. A violation of social norms and if they fear sanctions in terms of the severity and probability of sanctions.

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WITHIN LABOR UNIONS:

The Teamsters (International Brotherhood of Teamsters) is an example of decades, the Teamsters have been substantially controlled by la cosa Nostra. Since 1957, four of Eight Teamster Presidents were indicated, yet the union continued to be controlled by organized crime elements. The federal government has been successful at Removing the criminal influence from this 1.4 million member union by using the civil process.

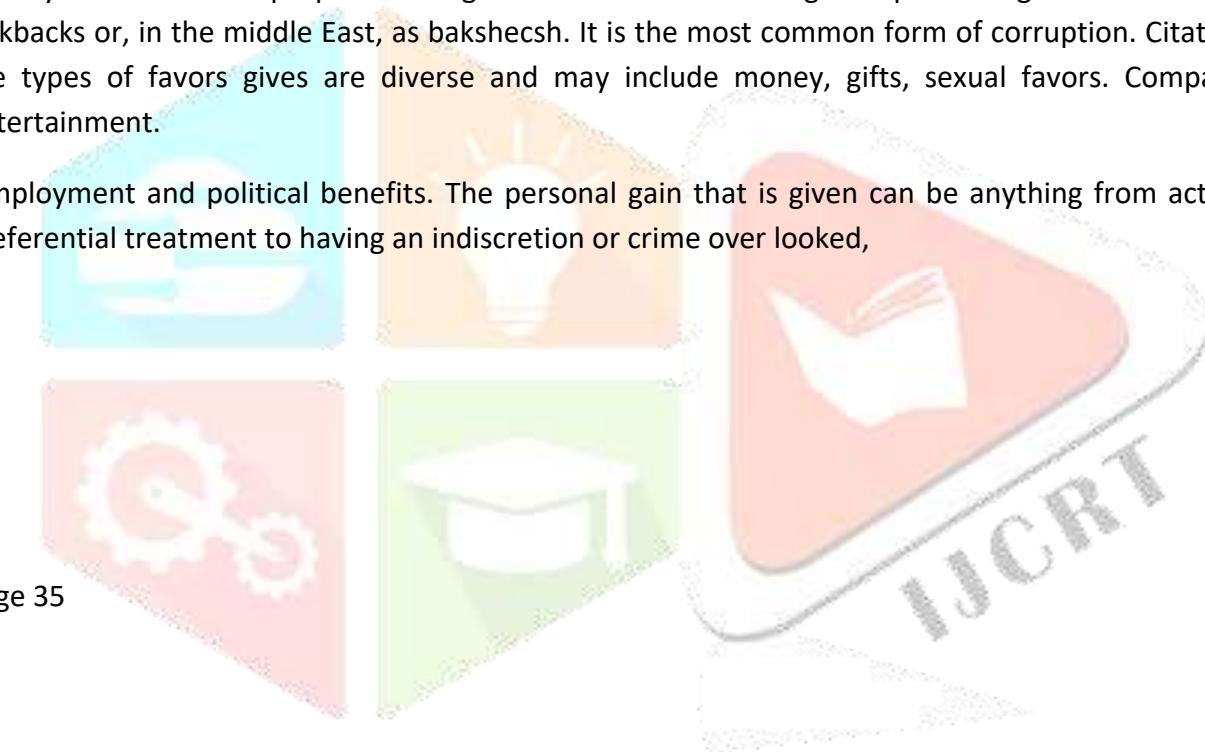
METHODS:

In systemic corruption and grand corruption multiple methods of corruption are used concurrently with similar aims.

BRIBERY:

Bribery involves the improper use of gifts and favors in exchange for personal gain. This is also known as kickbacks or, in the middle East, as baksheesh. It is the most common form of corruption. Citation needed the types of favors given are diverse and may include money, gifts, sexual favors, Company shares, entertainment.

Employment and political benefits. The personal gain that is given can be anything from actively giving preferential treatment to having an indiscretion or crime overlooked,



Bribery can sometimes form a part of the systemic use of false imprisonment as well as exposure of an individual's secrets or prior crimes.

This includes such behavior as an influential person threatening to go to the media if they do not receive speedy medical treatment (at the expense of other patients). Threatening a public official with exposure of their secrets if they do not vote in a particular manner, or demanding money in exchange for continued secrecy.



CHAPTER 5

CORRUPTION AND ITS REMEDIES

CORRUPTIONS:

An act done, with intent to give some advantage inconsistent with official duty and the rights of others. It includes bribery, but is more comprehensive; because an act may be corruptly done, though the advantage to be derived from it be not offered by another sometimes corruption is understood as something against law: such as a contract by which the borrower agreed to pay the lender usurious interest. It is said, in such case, that it was corruptly agreed, etc.

REMEDIES OF CORRUPTION:

It is possible to contain corruption in our society? Corruption is a cancer, which every Indian must strive to cure,. Many new leaders when come into power declare their determination to eradicate corruption but soon they themselves become corrupt and start amassing huge wealth.

Many people become materialistic and money oriented, there is no importance of ethics and morals in business dealings. Many people thinking that money which coming to their pocket is good. Same way many thinking that money which going out

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from their pocket is bad, but they don't consider the way money traveling

This is because these kinds of people have no moral accountability to anybody: and these kind have people have full trust on money, they strongly believing that money can hold big role in their life, they believing that money can give them life without problems. Some of the remedies are given below

What can be remedy of corruption? It can be only possible if people can understand and start to believe the values of ethics and morality in their life. People will start to believe that their life is accountable if they really start to believe in GOD, in oneness of GOD and if they really start to live life on the way which GOD has chosen for mankind.

GOD has given the wisdom to each and every human being, heart of everyone telling him/her that the way he/she

following to get money is good/bad. The most important thing is person should listen and follow the good part of his heart.

Foolproof laws should be made so that there is no room for discretion

for politicians and politician should be minimized bureaucrats. The role of the

Application of the evolved policies should be left in the hands of independent commission or authority in each area of public interest. Decision of the

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commission or authority should be challengeable only in the courts.

Cooperation of the people has to be obtained for successfully containing corruption people should have a right to recall the elected representatives if they see them becoming indifferent to the electorate

Funding of elections is at the core of political corruption. Electoral reforms are crucial in this regard. Several reforms like:-

State funding of election expenses for candidates, strict enforcement of statutory requirements like holding in party elections, making political parties get their accounts audited regularly and filing income tax returns; denying to contest persons with criminal records a chance to contest election, should be brought in.

Responsiveness, accountability and transparency are a must for a clean system. Bureaucracy, the backbone of good governance, should be made more citizen friendly, accountable, ethical and transparent. More and more courts should be opened for speedy and inexpensive justice so that cases don't linger in courts for years and justice is delivered on time.

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Local bodies, Independent of the government, like lokpals, lokadalats, CVCs and vigilance commissions should be formed to provide speedy justice with low expenses.

M A new fundamental rights viz. Right to information should be introduced, which will empower the citizens to ask for the information they want. Barring some confidential and international, security, other information should be made available to general public as and when required. Stringent actions against corrupt officials will certainly have a deterrent impact.

Civil society groups that seek to combat transnational grand corruption have what might be called a love hate relationship with the law. Sometimes magistrates and prosecutors can be pushed to hold perpetrators to account. All too often, existing law and law enforcement mechanism protest these responsible for high level corruption.

Bribing business actors, self dealing kleptocrats, and the financial, legal and business intermediaries who often profit from and facilitate the crime.

Legal remedies for grand corruption is an effort to explore the state of this struggle, through a series of papers by global activists, legal Experts and practitioners on civil society and

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anticorruption litigation. It seeks to present a survey of current thinking on legal strategies that worked, and those that did not

Many of these papers were initially written for a day of discussions on the worldwide legal fight against high, level corruption, organized by the Justice initiative and Oxford University's institute for Ethics, law and armed conflict, held in Oxford in June 2014.

- **Standing Doctrine and Anticorruption litigation:**

A survey Mathew C. Stephenson of Harvard University law school looks at the application of the doctrine of legal standing in a number of jurisdictions, and its implications for private anticorruption litigation.

- **Anticorruption litigation in the High Court of India:**

Arghya Sengupta of the vidhi centre for legal policy examiner the role of India's supreme court in NGO efforts to expose and punish corruption involving high ranking government officials.

Elmaric van dues sehyff, a professor of law at south Africa's North-West University, argues that the statutory creation of doctrines of public trust has strengthened and supported existing legal remedies against corruption, in appropriate circumstances.

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- **Empowering the Victims of Corruption: The Potential of the third party beneficiary clauses:**

Abiola Makinwa, lecturer in commercial law at the Hague University of Applied Science, proposes a novel approach to giving the right of legal address to those who suffer the social and economic damage caused by corrupt dealings

- **Litigating corruption in international Human Rights tribunals:**

SERAP before the ECOWAS court: In 2010 the ECOWAS regional court ordered the Nigerian government to make good damages to schooling arising from the corrupt diversion of government funds, seeing.

- **Lessons from Qui Tam litigation in the United States:**

David Lewok of the University of Houston law school surveys a form of litigation which allows private individuals to take action on behalf of the government.

- **Private Prosecutions:**

A potential Anticorruption tool in English law Tomlyn Edmonds and David Jugnarain of law firm Edmonds Marshall Momahon set out the History of Private Prosecutions in England and Wales, and explain the relationship between private and public prosecutions.

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- **Legal Remedies for Victims of Bribery under united states law:**

Richard E. messick, a legal consultant specializing in anticorruption laws considers how such cases are faring as of early 2016 and how remedies for bribery victims are likely to evolve in the future.

- **South Africa:**

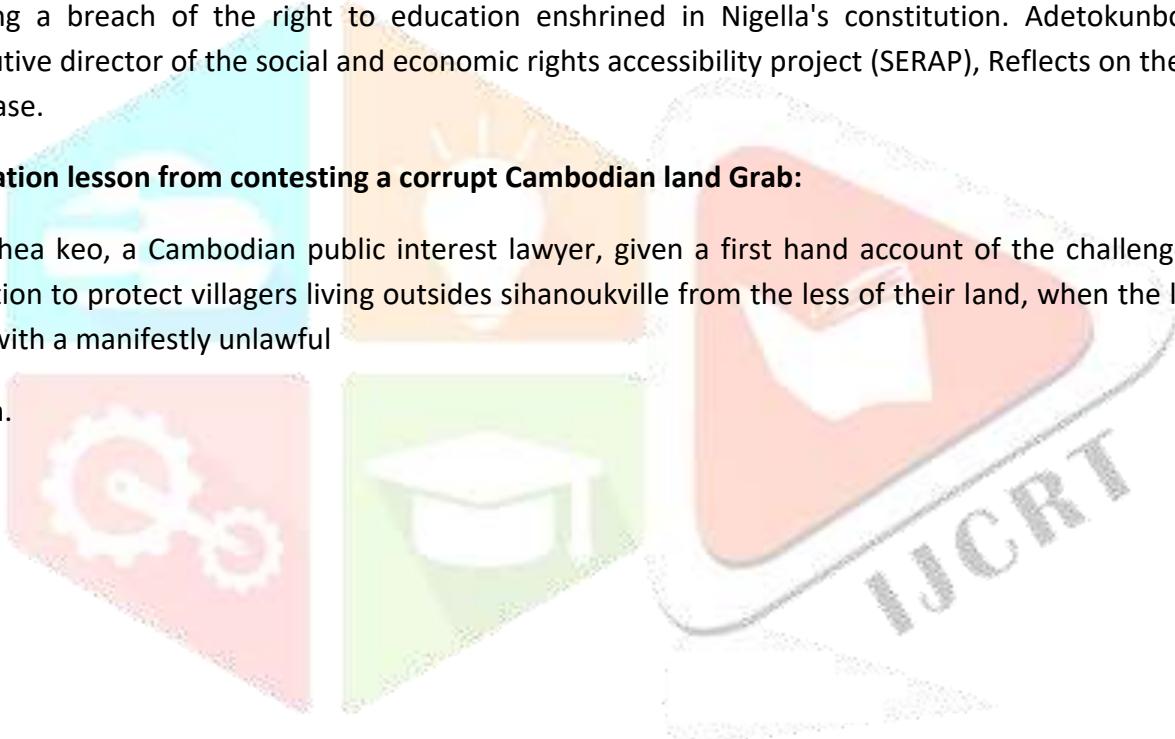
- **Public trust theory as the Basis for resource corruption litigation:**

Seeing a breach of the right to education enshrined in Nigeria's constitution. Adetokunbo Mumuni, Executive director of the social and economic rights accessibility project (SERAP), Reflects on the lessons of the case.

Litigation lesson from contesting a corrupt Cambodian land Grab:

Bunthea keo, a Cambodian public interest lawyer, given a first hand account of the challenges of using litigation to protect villagers living outside Sihanoukville from the loss of their land, when the local courts side with a manifestly unlawful

claim.



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Challenging the Pillage process: Aagor- Heraeus and Gold from Ituri.

Benedict de Macrloose, head of investigative and criminal legal work at the Swiss NGO Trial International, outline the History of an innovative criminal complaint that sought to hold a Swiss metal refiner to account for knowingly processing pillaged gold from eastern Congo.

- **France's Biems Mal Acquis Affairs:**

Lessons from a decade of legal struggle Maud Pérusel. Vaissiere a former reviews the long campaign by civil society groups in France that led eventually to the public trial on money laundering charges of Teodorin Obiang, son and heir apparent of the president of Equatorial Guinea.

What are the roots, causes, remedies of corruption? Roots specially poverty, urbanization lack of education.

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If they really start to live. Life on the way which GOD has chosen for mankind.

4. GOD has given the wisdom to each and every human being, heart of everyone telling him/her that the way he/she following to get money is good/bad. The most important thing is person should listen and follow the god part of his heart.

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CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

Corruption has been a dominant problem in our country since different cases of graft and corruption was reported Despite of seriousness of the problem, the government seems to show no sense of urgency to fight it. though many anti-graft and corruption laws were implemented, it was not effectively executed because corruption was still one of the biggest problems of the country. Corruption it present in different agencies of the Philippine government which affect the economical and sociological Development of the country. There are a lot of corruptions done in the local government agencies like bribery, fixes and etc, that are not.

Because of customs is tagged as one of the most corrupt agencies in the Philippine government as perceived by the people. Corruption issues were filed against BOC that's why BOC was always considered whenever corruption is being talked about. Due to the different corrupt conduct showed by the employees which also enraged the people especially the OFW's when the random inspection of balikbayan boxes was done by BOC.

From the data gleaned in the SWS survey for the most corrupt agency in the Philippines, it can be understood that BOC

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ranked as the most corrupt by the Businessman. Those businessmen may have referred BOC as the most corrupt because it is the agency that they most went to every time they do their business.

Corruption is a phenomenon which can occur in any country in the world. No matter if the country is poor or prosperous, democratic or authoritarian, big or small- It will not avoid corruption. The cost of corruption in the world is estimated at approximately 1 trillion dollars; meanwhile, about 1 billion people live in conditions of extreme poverty

Corruption is so pervasive, and too entrenched, to be tackled by the world bank and the ICSS alone. We are, therefore, jointly calling for a stronger, cohesive response from sector firms and civil society to end this failure to exercise accountability.

How might explain the widespread appeal of discourses on corruption?

The truth likely remains somewhere deep within the individual and collective and dynamics by which people attempt to come to grips with change in their lives and to construct a meaningful narrative connection between past Present and future. The power of corruption rhetoric seems to lie in its



recognition of the inherent fragility of all human endeavor indeed, of human bodies. Talking in terms of corruptions, for

civic republicans, often makes sense of a host of social changes

by placing them into a coherent, purposive. frame of reference, highlighting past

and meaningful glories, and spells sing

audiences on to greater things in the futures.

Corruption accounts like all political speech are inherently partial and moralistic, but they are also extremely affective in pointing to the price paid for progress, be it technological, political, or economic. When Adam Smith 1773-1790 boasted,

in his inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of Nations 1776 that the poorest English laborer lives in material comfort

undreamed of by an African King, Rousseau was there to ask about the price paid for this economic <progress" using the language of corruption to frame and reinforce his critique. In the present legal system, throughout the world, there is no specific law which eradicates the corruption in the society, legal systems have various constitutional and legal our

provisions still corruption is not control and growing up day by day. roots of corruption are very deep and common person are

On the other hand criminals who have committed

suffering. corruption or involve in big scan are moving free in our society.

So if these will be an elaborating specific law, corruption

may be controlled or eradicated.

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As like rose is king of all flowers Corruption is also "King" of all 'offences' Neither the law nor the law enforcement and investigating machinery or the public serve administration able to control the "Corruption" in society. The biggest hurdle in the prevention of corruption is the lack of public awareness. Corruption is heinous crime as compare to that of traditional crimes. Corruption directly attack on national economy affecting development of country which is necessary to be curbed and removed by adopting proper legal system

While collar crime is offspring of "Economic offences" Due to lack of evidence and legal technicality and after taking undue advantage or benefit of lacuna or of defects under the law/enactments relating to corruption they easily come out of jail and enjoy ill gotten money, less cause due to big scan or scandal directly causes great harm to national wealth and progress. To control this harm there option should be particular law.

Today, people have already lost their faith or confidence on criminal justice system because We always seen that,

politicians and influential public officers and even ideal person to whom we take aspiration are involved in seam but they never goes to Jail despite huge evidence. In short, common persons are suffering whereas, white collar criminals are moving free in out

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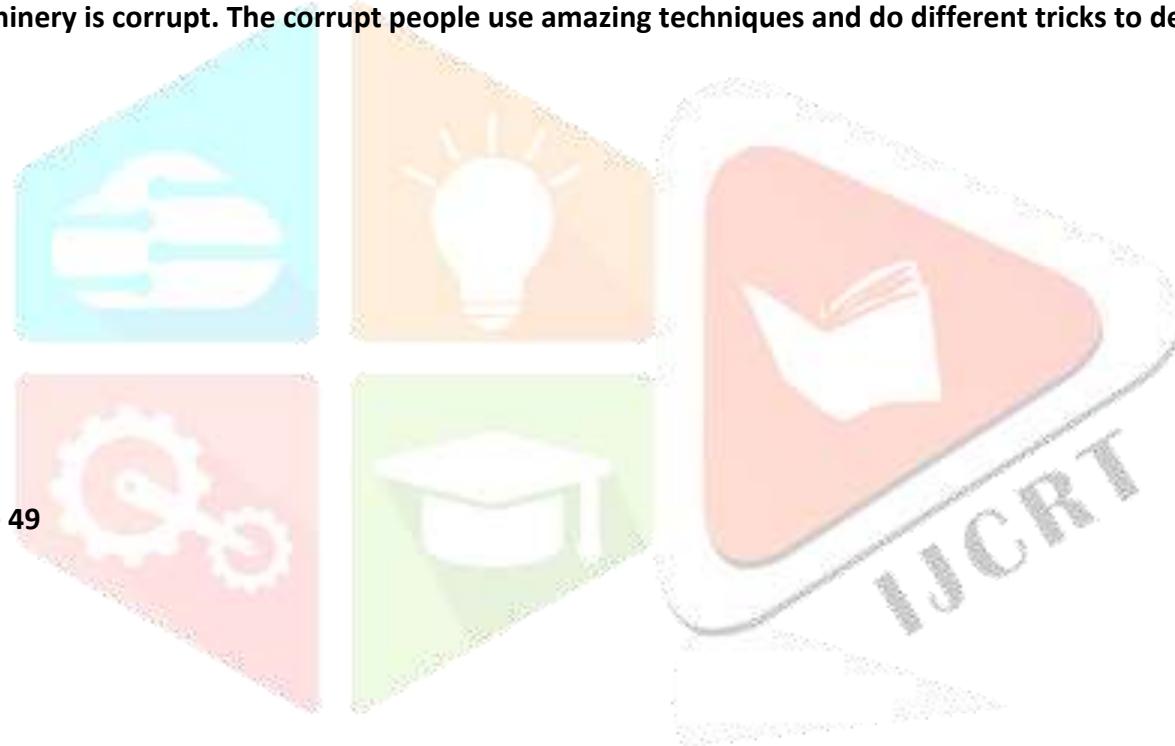


society so if these will be an elaborate law on corruption in India then only its menace can be controlled.

Ignorance of people towards corruption is biggest reason why corrupt officers get away without ever getting punished. Existing laws relating to corruption are adequate subject to some modification, amendment. From last two decades corruption is increases even in private or corporate sector as compare to public sector.

Corruption is a multi-dimensional social evil it is the problem of problems the world facing right. It is like the man kind like an incurable disease it is the widespread moral degradation in the society. Corruption become a global problem. All countries all are facing this issue. It's just like a disease and so many people are victims of this disease and it must be cure with strong action. Corrupt person never think about country or society welfare its's only aim increase their earnings.

"Corruption is like a ball of snow once it set to rolling it must increase." Corruption is become almost equal to our integral part of economy from the bottom to top in social and cultural activities. The whole machinery is corrupt. The corrupt people use amazing techniques and do different tricks to deceive



people or other. From the peon to the boss every one is corruption directly or indirectly

Corruption is the severe threat to the nations impairs the whole system of moral, ethical and religious values of a civil society.



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