

Laxmi Narain Dubey College, Motihari

(a constituent unit of B.R.A. Bihar University, Muz.)

NAAC Accredited 'B+'

National Cadet Corps (NCC)

Topic: Corruption

**NCC - Common Subject
B/C Certificate Examination**

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Q.4

TOPIC

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Introduction

1. Anti-corruption watchdog Transparency International, currently ranks the national perception of corruption in India to be (in an index of 182 positions).
2. In India, public scandals of the previous twenty years, which link numerous elected politicians and even government ministers to repeated acts of parliamentary corruption, embezzlement, land seizure, blackmail, extortion, kidnap and murder, serve to erode the assumption of legitimate political authority and the efficacy of the ballot box.

Definition.

3. The word corrupt means to abuse or destroy. Corruption can therefore be defined as the abuse of entrusted power for private gains.

Types of corruption.

4. Following are the types of corruption:-

(a) Petty corruption. "Petty" corruption occurs at a smaller scale and occurs within established social frameworks and governing norms.

(b) Grand corruption. "Grand" corruption is

defined as corruption occurring at the highest levels of government, in a way that requires significant subversion of the political, legal and economic systems.

(C) Systemic corruption. "Systemic" corruption is, corruption which is primarily due to the weaknesses of an organization or process.

Different sectors of corruption.

5. Corruption can occur in many different economic sectors, whether it be public or private, industry or even NGOs, as under:-

(a) Government/public sector. This is more dangerous forms of corruption as corruption of the governing body can lead to widespread effects.

(b) Legislative system (political). It is the abuse of public power, office or resources by elected government officials for personal gains, e.g. by extortion, soliciting or offering bribes.

(c) Executive system (Police). Police corruption is a specific form of police misconduct, designed to obtain financial benefits, other personal gains and/or career advancement, in exchange for not pursuing, or selectively pursuing, an investigation or arrest.

(d) Judiciary system. It refers to corruption related misconduct of judges, through receiving or giving bribes, improper sentencing of convicted criminals, bias

in the hearing and judgement of arguments and other such misconduct.

(e) Corporate: As corporations and business entities grow larger, the threat of corruption in the business world, within the organization, in dealing with other organizations and in dealing with the government is a looming and growing threat. Companies may also indulge in political corruption.

(f) Unions. Labour union were formed to protect and further the rights of employees via collective bargaining. However, as with other entities, corruption has been known to happen within the organization.

(g) Non-government organizations. NGOs are not immune to corruption and may be linked to political corruption.

Methods of Corruption.

Ex. Some of the methods of corruption are as under:-

(a) Bribery: It is the most common form of corruption. The types of favours given are diverse and include money, gifts, sexual favours, company shares, entertainment, employment and political benefits etc. in exchange for personal gain. Personal gain can be anything from actively giving preferential treatment to having an indiscretion or crime overlooked.

(b) Embezzlement, Theft and fraud. Embezzlement and theft involves someone with access to funds or assets, illegally taking control of them. Fraud involves using deception to convince the owner of funds or assets, to give them up to an unauthorised party.

(c) Extortion and blackmail. While Bribery is the use of positive inducements for corrupt aims, extortion and blackmail centre around the use of threats.

* This can be the threat of violence or false imprisonment as well as exposure of an individual's secrets or private crimes.

(d) Abuse of Discretion. It refers to the misuse of one's powers and decision-making facilities.

(e) Favouritism, Nepotism and Clientelism. It involves the favouring of not the perpetrator of corruption, but someone related to them, such as a friend, family member or member of an association.

(f) Unbrokered Political Donations. This is the use of contributions/donations to political parties to secure illicit power, not because one favours their policies. ^{eg.} Tobacco and alcohol companies.

Prevention of Corruption.

7. Following are the methods by which corruption can be reduced:-

(a) Proper education of all sections of society that corruption in any form is bad and will not be

tolerated.

- (a) Don't give or take bribe or favours to or from anyone.
- (b) Don't give bribe or favours to anyone nor take bribes/favours from anyone.
- (c) Highlighting/reporting of cases of corruption.
- (d) Speedy trial and exemplary punishment for persons involved in corruption.
- (e) Ensuring transparency in all dealings.
- (f) Strict implementation of the Prevention of Corruption Act.
- (g) Full freedom to Lok Pal or Lok Aayukt to investigate cases of corruption.
- (h) Simplifying routine procedures to prevent corruption.

Conclusion.

1. If we want to eradicate corruption, we must all take a pledge not to form part of the chain of corruption either as a 'giver' or as a 'taker'.
2. We should report to the respective authority if any person demanded for bribes.