Chapter 3

Corruption: An Overview

Corruption is man's inheritance.

ANACLETUS, attributed, *Day's Collacon*

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3.1 Definition, Meaning and Concept of Corruption.

3.1.1 History of Corruption:

A Ancient period:

“The wealth earned through pious means flourishes; those who earn through dishonest means are destroyed.” Atharva Veda 2000 B.C.”

The corruption in India has an ancient history. The author of the Arthasastra made some remarks on government officials of his time which are relevant even today. They states that, ‘it is impossible not to taste the honey or the poison that finds itself at the tip of the tongue,’ so it is impossible for a government servant not to eat up at least a bit of the king’s revenue.¹ Corruption has been an age-old phenomenon,
deep-rooted evil and a universal malady afflicting each and every society in one form or another at one time or another.”

Vishnu and Manu punished people who accepted bribe. Ancient Indian history is replete with countless anti-corruption measures and punishments. Two thousand years above, “Kautilya” an Indian king had written a book “Arthravshastra.” Corruption has an old history, seven century above “Dante” place the corruption in the deepest part of the hell; Shakespeare also gave corruption a prominent role in some of his place. Montesquieu, Bentham and other philosopher commented on destructive role of corruption. Great philosopher Machiavelli believes that, corruptions weakens ethics and rightness among the people and resultantly create many problems for the communities.

Ibn-e khaldoon (700-770AD) the Arabic and Islamic scholar and philosophers is also another scientist who has discussed about corruption and believe that strong desire of rulers to luxurious life causes corruption; luxury lives oblige them to be corrupt. Accordingly studying the ancient civilization reveals that “corruption in the human communities is as old as the civilization itself and now become the serious and continuous problem of country”

Corruption is an old and universal social problem. Corruption was a serious issue in the ancient world. Problem of corruption is severely condemned all over the world and posses of big challenge to social scientist and policy maker from the ancient period till modern days we have sincere and systematically take a legislative majors to
curb this disease of corruption but we are always failed to eradicate or even to prevent the corruption in the society. Due to political interference and mentality of corrupt bureaucrats as well as changed in the valve system legislation, policy of the government has now changed. Government itself is not interested to eradicate corruption and has a limited capacity in addressing a problem of corruption.

History of anti-corruption strategies goes back to various holy religious literatures like Bible, Quran and Zuardic law. According to Ralph Braibanti, “Government Corruption” is found in all forms of bureaucracy and in all periods of political development. A review of penal codes utilized in various ancient civilizations clearly demonstrate that bribery was a serious problem among the Jews, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Greeks, the Romans as well as the Aztees of the New World.  

**B Vedic Period:**

In the absence of Vedic knowledge about corruption, the conceptual and strategic analysis of the corruption will completely be failed. The public servants who have complete faith at superiority and divinity providing their services with transparently and accountably. Their inner divine mind-set and virtuous conduct has provided noble dimension to public service. The Vedic metaphysical principles are absolutely rich contribution of Indians as various national as well as international agencies have started to combat problem of corruption by
providing ethical dimension to their anti corruption strategies. The Vedic metaphysics considered that, those learned persons who praise or justify any type of evil or wickedness is a corrupt and evil minded person. The text demonstrates that, committing the corrupt act and protecting the corrupt persons is also wickedness. The Veda’s have tried to trace out the causes of corruption by referring divergent conduct of the individual.

The background of Reg-veda, Yajur-veda, Sama-veda, Atharva-veda is quiet interesting. While discussing the Prevention of Corruption with Extortion, the Holy Scripture mentions that, ‘the bribe takers are thieves’.

**Rig-Veda** has made cautious warn to the corrupt officials by saying that, ‘the corrupt people face gloom and misery through their children as they sow the seed of evil in the family’.

**Sama-Veda** refers to sources for the entry of this corruption evil in the human body.

**Yajur-Veda** advises the King and the elected President to ensure that, such low character and evil minded corrupt people should not be allowed to mix with other individuals following divine profession.
Bhagavat-Gita gives a metaphysical description of corruption and its systematic impact on complete end of the human being. The Gita further demonstrate that, when the desires are not fulfilled, anger arises and this anger is the beginning of the all kind of criminal activities including corruption. At the end, the criminal activities or corrupt practices leads to infatuation and distinction between right and wrong disappears. K.Balasubramaniam Iyer. Hindu Ideal. Bombay, 1969, Quoted in; Viduranithi and corruption: Vidhuranithi the ancient ethical values and ethos have hold a great relevance even for modern times. These unparallel internal and ever relevant principles focus on making the life of a common man as fruitful and relevant as possible. These are very timely principles to rectify the community which indulging in the cancerous corruption and creating a transparent system.

C Kautilya’s Arthashastra and Prevention of Corruption:

Kautilya was the Minister in the Kingdom of Chandragupta Maurya during 317 - 293 B.C. He positioned the State as an institutional necessity for human advancement. He has been considered as one of the shrewdest ministers of the times and has explained his views on State, War, Social Structures, Diplomacy, Ethics, Politics and Statecraft very clearly in his book called ‘Arthashastra. Kautilya possessed remarkable insight in the art of Statecraft and the general philosophy advocated by him is still relevant, more than two millennium after, it was propounded. Kautilya was the first political theorist to realize the importance of Corruption.
The prevention of Corruption was the jurisprudence of Kautilya and suggested strong action against corrupt and incompetent officials. “Those who have amassed money wrongfully shall be made to pay in back they shall then be transferred to other jobs where they will not be tempted to misappropriate”. We can find systematic financial management system which in general very prone to corrupt activities in Arthashastra.\(^5\) Kautilya suggests strong action against corrupt and incompetent officials. “Those who have amassed money wrongfully shall be made to pay in back; they shall then be transferred to other jobs where they will not be tempted to misappropriate and made to disgorge again what they have eaten.”\(^6\)

**D Corruption during Greek Period:**

From Greek period the problem of corruption exist since time immemorial either in the form of political, judicial or administrative in nature. Fifteenth Century B.C., corruption had become a common feature in the political life all over Greece. Corruption and bribery had a rather slow growth in ancient Greece because of the small size of the Greek city-State. However, by the fifteen Century B.C., corruption had become a common feature in the political life all over Greece. The growth of corruption in Greece in the later period of its history could be attributed to the increase in economic activity of and the growth of political apathy. Corruption is dysfunctional. It is seen as destructive of a particular political order, be it monarchy, aristocracy, or polity, the
latter a constitutionally limited popular rule, and thus by definition devoid of any function within a political order.”

Mark Philip notes that, there are many words in Ancient Greek that make no distinction between a gift and a bribe. He makes the point that, if the Greeks have no conception of bribery then this puts into question the whole idea of a public body in Ancient Greece. Corruption is an ancient practice which has been traced to pre-biblical times which is known in the ancient civilizations of China, Greece, India, and Rome. The studies asserted that, this heinous practice and immoral act marked its role as nation building as well as collapse of the kingdoms. The classical concept of corruption as a general disease of the body politics was stated by ancient political philosophers Plato and Aristotle.  

E Medieval Period:

During the medieval period the corruption was rampant in the form of extortion of revenue by the central officials and the perversion of justice. During this medieval period corrupt practices developed even in the administration of justice. Common law courts started to perform its functions under the clutch of the corruption. Judicial officers were sold in France during the fifteenth century. Various philosophers like Machiavelli and Rousseau, have identified the symptom of political corruption in their work. This classic conception of corruption continued into modern times, and is central to the political thought of these philosophers.
We also found further seeds of corruption during the Mughal times. During the Portuguese period also the corruption was rampant. About corruption during these days of the Portuguese, an official report of 1542. All methods of accumulating wealth were considered lawful, and extortion was openly advocated."

F Buddhism on Corruption

Buddhism: Gautama Buddha has been regarded as a great religious philosopher and he emerged a major figure in this global philosophic and religious thought. The Buddhism based on the teaching attributed to Gautama Buddha.

Buddhism, made a human being to be transparent, corrupt less and clean hand in his activities; astangikamarga of Gautama Buddha was unique code of conduct provided under the Buddhism which pertaining to corrupt activities.

G Jainism on Corruption

Vardhaman Mahaveer belongs to such global religious leader whose teaching impressed the society through his idealistic principles. The fundamental principles and preaching of Vardhaman Mahaveer are very well reflected in the Jainism as a religious tradition in India about the same time to Buddhism.

H Corruption during British Period

During British (1765 to 1947) period place for corruption was very negligible. In 17th century, during India’s colonial era, corruption
had become a serious issue. The British parliament witnessed numerous debates on bribery and corruption particularly in the East-India Company. During eighteen and nineteenth century British colonial rule particularly at Lord Cornwallis and Lord Warren Hastings implemented policy to increasing East India Company servants salaries, prohibits servants to receive present only with a purpose to decrease corruption.

The provisions of Indian Penal Code have been omitted by enacting the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947. Due to the gravity of the problem during war period an organization known as “Special Staff War Department” was set up in 1941 by an executive order of Central Government under the administration of a Deputy Inspector General of police with matters relating to the war department.

India realized the necessity to set up an organization to investigate offences relating to such transactions of bribery and was already on the statute book in chapter IX of the IPC. Obviously the existing laws could not cope with the new situation and therefore the Delhi Special Police Act, 1946 was enacted by Government of India.

The present Indian legal system is highly influenced and shaped by the English law drafters. Particularly, regarding corruption, Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 are major among them. In addition to these laws, Indian Police Act, 1861, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, Indian Telegraph Act, 1855 are the laws enacted by the British Indian to bring transparency and accountability in the administration.
Besides, fundamental rules and supplementary rules, the financial bibles for all government financial transactions, were framed in the twenties when the government’s financial transactions and commitments wherever simple. The British had designed this legal system to strengthen a regulatory colonial administration. These laws were based on distrust of the natives and a firm belief in their inability to govern themselves.

3.1.2 The Idea of corruption:

Corruption increase when control of public administration is week. The inadequacy in the existing law is also pointed out by the researcher, in this research. Prosecution under the IPC 1860 or the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 is not sufficient.

The Indians learnt well two things from the British during their two hundred year rule – one is the “English language” and the other is – “corruption”. Some people will continue to blame the British for introducing the culture of speed money to rob the Indian resources; but we Indians, over the years, seem to have turned out to be a morally corrupt nation. We don’t even hesitate to sell our children on the pretext of poverty. We don’t hesitate to sell our air, water, earth and its underground resources. We cut down the trees and sell them off. Basically a person has a tendency to acquire money from ancient period. Human tendency is now changed day to day and for acquiring money has accepted the mode of criminal activities for it.
Conventional crimes, corruption are committed by an individual, a corporation, an occupation, or an organization. For the purpose of this research, it is necessary to limit the scope of the term “criminal misconduct”. The genesis of the term is credited to Sociologist Edwin Sutherland in 1939 and simply states that, criminal misconduct is the “abuse of Power by an individual situated in a high place, where by virtue of that position they are provided with opportunities for such abuse”.

Thus, white collar crimes and another economical offence are in the nature of criminal misconduct. Corruption is considered as one of the biggest hurdles in the development of economies like India. Since old time, Corruption, Fraud, Embezzlement, Theft, Bribes and Kickbacks are all forms in which people try to increase their income at the cost of others.

3.1.3 Definition of “Corruption”:

Definition of “Corruption” is flexible and has no specific form and reflected in various dimensions having its own effect or consequences on the human dignity. Due to technological development and awareness among the people, causes of corruption take a drastic change and place of bribe converted into scam or scandal.

“Corruption” is an offence committed with mutual understanding and carried out under secrecy between the parties. Offence of corruption is sophisticated, well organized, master mind crime carried out in a planned manner in the form of scam, scandal,
fraud etc. Corruption is benefit to both giver and receivers due to sole reason peoples are frustrated with everyday corruption; hence it is very difficult to prove.

The word “Corruption” comes from Latin “Corruption” breaks our ‘Trust worthiness’. Primary meaning of ‘Corruption’ is lack of integrity or honesty. Unscrupulous, unethical, untrustworthy. The definition of “Corruption” is always a matter of debate. Hence it is very difficult to define ‘Corruption’.

The Oxford Universal dictionary defines “Corruption” as a vision or destruction of integrity in discharge of public duties by bribery or favor. There is no universally accepted definition of Corruption. Dictionary meaning of word Corruption is “bribe” which means, a gift to any person in office with the object of inducing him to disregard his official duty for the benefit of giver.

According to Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer (Retd). “Economic offences often are subtle murders practiced on the community or sabotage of the national economy.” So it may be termed as the “Corruption”.

The World Bank defined Corruption, as the abuse of public office for private gain and later on said definition was universally accepted. In short it is not easy to define Corruption and it may be in any forms.

International anti-Corruption organization defines “Corruption as an abuse of official position of once own benefit or for the benefit of another” Apex court specifically held that, “Corruption is an offence
of criminal misconduct by a public servant in the discharge of his duties.

Corruption is an offence of criminal misconduct by a public servant in the discharge of his duty in corrupt or illegal means by abusing his position as a public servant only with intention to obtain any valuable thing or pecuniary advantage for him or for any other person.¹⁰

According to Asian development, Corruption can be considered anti-poor and anti-development. The existing laws in India are insufficient to fight Corruption. Nowadays, corruption has become a major issue in foreign aid and policies. Behind the curtain, it is now as “c-world” and in common parlance it known by the name of “chai-pani” or “chirimiri”.

**Dictionary and Encyclopedia Meaning.**

_The Dictionary of English Law_ define bribe to mean “a gift to any person in office or holding a position of trust with the object of inducing him to disregard his official duty or betray his trust for the benefit of the giver.”¹¹

_According to Black’s Law dictionary_, corruption is depravity, perversion or taint; an impairment of integrity, virtue or moral principle; especially the impairment of a public officials duties by bribery.”¹²

_According to Law lexicon_ A public servant said to commit an offence of criminal misconduct in the discharge of his duty if he by
corrupt or illegal means or by otherwise abusing his position as a public servant obtains for himself or for any other person any valuable thing or pecuniary advantage.\textsuperscript{13}

\textit{Encyclopaedia of Social Science}, define corruption mean bribery as, “Bribery is the practice of tendering and accepting private advantage as reward for the violation of duty, bribery also involves an intension to influence and to be influenced in a sense incompatible with good faith and passes by degrees of favours in which the offering and receiving shows, but a vague desire to keep on good terms and receiving entails no more than per functionary thanks.”\textsuperscript{14}

(a) The promise, offering or giving, to a public official, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage, for the official himself or herself or another person or entity, in order that the official act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties;

(b) The solicitation or acceptance by a public official, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage, for the official himself or herself or another person or entity, in order that the official act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties.

(c) Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, 1997.\textsuperscript{15}

It is universally accepted that, corruption is an act in which “the power of public office is used for personal gain”.\textsuperscript{16} Misuse of
entrusted power for private gain or the use of public office for private
gain.\textsuperscript{17} In other words, use of official position, rank or status by an
office bearer for his/her own personal benefit. Therefore the corrupt
behavior would include, bribery, fraud, stealing the public resources,
partiality/favoritism, seizure of public assets for private use etc.

3.1.4 Meaning and Concept of Corruption

The term of corruption means “ill - practices done by people to
fulfill their selfish goal.” Today corruption is being use as a political
weapon for damaging image of our rival group. Politics become
synonymous to corruption at every element or steps in politics there is
corruption. Nowadays, we see that, politicians have a strong influence
on the people. We also seen that, the politician have blind supports of
the voters. It is also proved that, major scam are deal with politicians.

Corruption is universal, it exists in all countries both developed
and developing in public and private sector as well as in non-profit and
charitable organizations.

Corruption is an ill practice done by people to fulfil their selfish
goals. Corruption is a crime against the humanity as well as against
the nation. Corruption in the Indian society has prevailed from time
immemorial in one form or the other. The basic initiation of corruption
started with our opportunistic leaders who have already done greater
damage to our nation. People who work on right principles are
unrecognized and considered to be foolish in the modern society.
Corruption in India is a result of the connection between bureaucrats,
politicians and criminals. Earlier, bribes were paid for getting wrong things done, but now bribe is paid for getting right things done at right time. Today, corruption has become something respectable in India, because respectable people are involved in it. Social corruption like less weighing of products, adulteration in edible items, and bribery of various kind have incessantly prevailed in the society.

Corruption is antisocial, illegal, dishonest behavior by an individual who is in responsible position. The word Corruption means destruction or spoiling a society. Corruption is dishonest action which destroys peoples trust. Corruptions mainly focus on the moral understanding. It has different forms and shapes.

Corruption is an illegal action undertaken by government officials. Selfishness and the greed is the root of it. Corruption is a consequence of nexus between bureaucrats, politician and criminals. Corruption increases when the control on public administration is weak and division of power between political execution and bureaucracy is ambiguous. Corruption in India has wings not wheels. As nation grows, the corrupt also grow to invent new methods of cheating the government and public. Corruption is anti-democracy and against the rule of law and violation of Human Right. In politics allegations and charges of corruption place central role. Corruption is major obstacle in the process of economic development and in modernizing country and it should receive priority attention in a countries development agenda. Corruption has serious adverse impact on the development of countries.
“In the recent survey of 150 high level officials from 60, third World Countries a public or corporate sector corruption is most severe obstacle in the developing process.\textsuperscript{18} Asia-Pacific region country are also very worried about the problem of corruption which become major hurdle in their economy, political and social development which required urgent attention at high level.

Corruption is social evil. The cost of corruption to the nation is also very high. Corruption is anti-poor, anti-development, anti-growth, and anti-investment, corruption passes a threat to national security as well as law and orders. Corruption is lack of integrity and arises where public officials have vided authority and little accountability.

Everyone on the earth was corrupt and there is no particular method to which we can ensure that corruption can be controlled. Corruption spread in India just like cancer spread over human body. Our politicians are itself corrupt and are of view always to keep defect in laws intentionally so that their shop of corruption be run systematically. On the contrary these politician design such laws and policies which are encouraged and protect corruption.

Corruption is unlawful gain by using public position but it is not easy to define definition of corruption. Since there is no universal definition of corruption, this is due to the ambiguity and multitude approaches and views on corruption. Even, it is not easy to agree on Unanimous definition .Corruption is not just a violation of human right but also a deviation from the moral code.
Encyclopaedia of Social Science, define corruption to mean bribery as follows, “Bribery is the practice of tendering and accepting private advantage as reward for the violation of duty, bribery also involves an intension to influence and to be influenced in a sense incompatible with good faith and passes by degrees of favors in which the offering and receiving shows, but a vague desire to keep on good terms and receiving entails no more than per functionary thanks.”

Functional way for example, Section 171 of Indian Penal Code, Section 123(1) of Representation of Peoples Act, 1951, Section 8-12 of Prevention of Corruption Act, Section 18 of Departmental Enquires (enforcement of attendance of witness and Production of documents) Act, 1972. While interpreting statutory definition of Corruption it has been said that “Corruption connotes allowing decisions and actions of a person to be influenced not by rights or wrongs of accused, but by the prospective of monetary gains or other selfish considerations.”

3.1.5 Factors Responsible for Corruption

Following are the important factors responsible for corruption-

1. The most important factor responsible for corruption is the nature of the human being. People in general, have a great thirst for luxuries and comforts and as a result of which they get themselves involved in all unscrupulous activities that result in monetary or material benefits.
2. Moral and spiritual values are not given utmost importance in educational system, which is highly responsible for the deterioration of the society.

3. The salary paid to employees is very less and as a result of which they are forced to earn money by illegal ways.

4. The punishments imposed on the criminals are inadequate.

5. The political leaders have spoiled the society completely. They lead a luxurious life and do not even care about the society.

6. People of India are not awakened and enlightened. They fear to raise their voice against anti-social elements prevailing in the society.

3.2 Forms of Corruption

‘Corruption almost everyone changes his colour like chameleon’

Since from old time, Corruption, Fraud, Embezzlement, Theft, Bribes and Kickbacks are all forms in which people try to increase their income at the cost of others. Corruption is a social phenomenon having multi dimension which affect everyone. After poverty Corruption is a major problem of our country. Corruption is like bacteria whose micro symptoms or practical’s are found everywhere.

Tax evasion is one of the most popular forms of Corruption. Economic offences are more serious as compared with other traditional offices. Economic stability of the country is the backbone of democracy without which country cannot stand up. According to
Justice V.R. Krishan Iyer, “Economic Offences are subtle murders practice on the community or sabotage of the national economy. So it may be turn as Corruption.

Corruption is the behavior which include or reflect from Bribery, Embezzlement, Straddling, Fraud, Extortion, Favoritism, Nepotism, Hoarding, Adulteration, Black money, Cronyism, appropriation of public assets and property for private use, influence peddling etc. are the forms of Corruption. Fraud and Embezzlement can be undertaken by an official alone without involvement of second party whereas bribery, embezzlement, influences peddling involve two parties giver and taker in a corruption deal.

There are two types of corrupt behavior which can arise under a variety of circumstances.

a. **Bribery**

Is the Act of providing incentive in exchange of an Act of corruption. A bribe can also be turn in gift or donation or of any nomenclature committed with a view to extract a corrupt Act.  

Bribery means, any favor in kind of money paid to public servant or officials i.e. Bribery is the payment (in money or kind) that is given or taken in a corrupt relationship.

Government contracts, bribe is given to speed up the activity which is basically perfect and legal. Which is also called “grease money” to turn the wheels of bureaucracy more smoothly, speedy in the right direction.
b. **Embezzlement**

As per dictionary meaning embezzlement is “Misappropriation” from a strict legal point of view. Embezzlement is form of corruption.

Embezzlement is an act of dishonesty withholding assets for the purpose of conversion (theft) of such assets, by one or more persons to whom the assets were entrusted, Embezzlement is a type of financial fraud, e.g. a lawyer might embezzle funds from the trust accounts of his or her clients; a financial advisor might embezzle the funds of investors; and a husband or a wife might embezzle funds from a bank account jointly held with the spouse. 23 Embezzlement usually is a premeditated crime performed methodically, with the embezzler taking precautions to conceal his or her activities of the criminal conversion of the property of another person, because the embezzlement is occurring without the knowledge or the consent of the affected person.

c. **Straddling**

It is another form of embezzlement. It is the process by which some power holders systematically use their position of office for his private interest.
d. **Fraud**

Fraud is economic crime. Fraud involves a manipulation or distortion of information, facts by a public official with intention to seek private profit.

In law, *fraud* is deliberate deception to secure unfair or unlawful gain. Fraud is both a civil wrong (i.e., a fraud victim may sue the fraud perpetrator to avoid the fraud and/or recover monetary compensation) and a criminal wrong (i.e., a fraud perpetrator may be prosecuted and imprisoned by governmental authorities). The purpose of fraud may be monetary gain or other benefits, such as obtaining a drivers license by way of false statements.

e. **Extortion**

Money extracted by use of coercion, violence or threat is call extortion. Blackmailing, mafia giri are form of extortion.

Extortion is a criminal offence of obtaining money, property or services from a person, entity, or institution through coercion. It is sometimes euphemistically referred to as a "protection racket" since the racketeers often phrase their demands as payment for "protection" from (real or hypothetical) threats from unspecified other parties. Extortion is commonly practiced by organized crime groups. The actual obtainment of money or property is not required to commit the
offense. Making a threat of violence which refers to a requirement of a payment of money or property to halt future violence is sufficient to commit the offense.

f. Favouritism

It is the natural human policy to favour friends, relative or anybody who is close or trusted, it is part of corruption.

g. Nepotism

It is a special form of favoritism in which public servant i.e. ruler prefer his family members.

Nepotism is favoritism granted to relatives. The term originated with the assignment of nephews to cardinal positions by Catholic popes and bishops. Nepotism can occur in various fields including: politics, entertainment,

Types of nepotism political

Nepotism is a common accusation in politics when the relative of a powerful figure ascends to similar power seemingly without appropriate qualifications. The British English expression "Bob's your uncle" is thought to have originated when Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-Cecil, 3rd Marquess of Salisbury, promoted his nephew, Arthur Balfour, to the esteemed post of Chief Secretary for Ireland, which was widely seen as an act of nepotism.
Organizational

Nepotism can also occur within organizations, when a person is employed due to their familial ties. It is generally seen as unethical, both on the part of the employer and employee.

In employment

Nepotism at work can mean increased opportunity at a job, attaining the job or being paid more than other similarly situated people. Arguments are made both for and against employment granted due to a family connection, which is most common in small, family run businesses.

h. Black money

Black money is money, which is not legitimate property of the owner. Black money is oxygen of corruption and it is also called parallel economy. Corruption generates black money. Probably black money is in real estate, politics, film world, election etc. Black money is also ‘unaccounted money’ which is one of the chief sources for terrorists.

Corrupted money always becomes black money and which is diverted to foreign bank. This money is not useful for him or to the society.24

Corruption are of two form -

Generally corruption is divided as Low level and High level.
1. **Low level corruption**- which is popularly known a ‘chai-pani’, ‘chiri-miri’ which common citizens encounters every day. Said corruption may not have major negative consequences. It is just a transfer of money from one pocket to another in a society.

2. **High level corruption**- which is popularly known or are in nature of ‘scam’ or ‘scandal’ it is committed by high people or business man in a big quantum.

**Corruption can be classified on basis of its volume.**

1. **Petty Corruption**

Petty corruption is also called “need based Corruption”. It involves small bribes taken by public servant or public officials who abuse their office by demanding bribe for his personal consideration.

It is also called “speedy money” given to speed up or delay the matter of public service which is usually occurring at the bottom of the bureaucracy.

Administrative or petty corruption refers to act of bribing, kickbacks or grace money. In this corruption, public officials extract a payment for implementing an existing decision.
2. **Grant Corruption**

   It is also called “greed based Corruption”. Grant corruption is committed by higher officials at top level who make decision on large public contract. It involves huge amount received for personal greed.

3. **Systematic corruption**

   Systematic Corruption or endemic corruption is corruption which is primarily due to a weakness of an organization or process. It can be contrasted with individual officials or agents who act corruptly within the system.

   Factors which encourage systemic corruption include conflicting incentives, discretionary powers, monopolistic powers, lack of transparency, low pay and a culture of impunity.

4. **Professional corruption**

   Professional corruption is also known as ‘predictable corruption’ in which ‘you give bribe and you get your service’.

5. **Amateur corruption**

   Amateur corruption is also known as ‘unpredictable corruption’. In which you cannot be sure of service delivery even when you pay bribe. Corruption itself is bad term and harmful to individual as well as to the society. Unpredictable corruption is more dangerous because even when you had paid bribe, you are not sure of
service and moreover you spent your sleeps at every night and you are in fear that, you may be blackmailed for your action.

### 3.3 Causes of Corruption

Corruption is a phenomenon that takes place due to the presence of a number of factors. The analysis and causes of corruption are prerequisite for fighting against corruption which give clues for strategies of successful reform. The causes of Corruption are many and complex. Some of the causes of Corruption are as under:

1. Transparency in Law and Lack of Rules, Regulations, Accountability
2. Lack of Control, Supervision and Auditing of Government Office
3. Lack of Articulated Code of Conduct
4. Change in value system
5. Institutional weakness in legislative and judicial system
6. High social cost which has adverse consequences on income
7. Government budget and economic reforms
8. Administrator has granted large discretionary power with respect to interpreting rules are given lot of freedom.
9. The policy of financial independence to public sector increased the corrupt practices in the society.
10. Study of causes of corruption is useful to discuss because they give clues for strategies of successful reforms.
11. Poverty low salaries and unemployment, hunger, lack of access of basic services, lack of information give rise to corruption.

It is very difficult to analyze the causes and sources of corruption because many of them are subjective and open challenge and varies from society to society time to time.

3.3.1. Administrative Cause

Corrupt administration plays decisive role in creating a transparent, accountable and responsible when discretion increase accountability decreases. The weak and inefficient administration structure, lack of effective and sufficient control over the bureaucracy, appointing unskilled and unspecialized people to jobs through nepotism in the organization, lack of transparency, responsibility and job security, instability and weakness in policy making, citizens unawareness towards their own legal rights, lack of an independent organization to fight corruption, inefficiency and weakness of judicial system, supporting of corrupt officials by political parties.

3.3.2. Social Cause

Corruption is basically anti-social activity depend on ethical values of public servant which plays important role. According to Abdul Raheem, who is socialist “Corruption is a cause as well as increases due to change in the value system and ethical qualities of man to administer”
1. Public attitude towards corruption -
   The public attitude towards the corrupt administration or attitude of corrupt official plays a decisive role in creating a transparent, accountable and responsible public service region.

2. Ethical value of public servants-
   Ethical value of public servants play important role and it is main cause of corruption. According to “Abdul Raheem” corruption is causes as well as increased because of the change in the value system and ethical qualities of man who administer.

3. Education of civil society and media-
   Media is watchdog of civil society. Role of civil society and media have remarkable in curbing the existing corruption.

4. Psychological reason-
   The problem of tendency of corruption has close link with psychological aspect of human being. Corruption is antisocial activity which is depend on the psychology of public servants.

3.3.3 Psychological Cause
   Whenever you find people you find corruption. Corruption is committed only by the people. Hence it has close link and depend on the psychology of that person who administer. Corruption is antisocial activity which is depend on the psychology of public servants.
3.3.4 Economic Cause

Low salary of public servant is most important cause of Corruption. In low salary public servant is unable to meet their minimum living cost at the existing salaries. Hence low salary encourage public servant for corruption to fulfill their basis needs. The bribe acts incentives to compensate their monitory desire.

3.3.5 Political Cause

Political corruption is also known as ‘kleptocracy’, which literally means ‘Rule by thieves’. Corruption in Indian Politics is a main problem.

The terminology of political corruption has been define in various ways and found else were. Generally it is define as corruption in political process. In other words, political corruption ‘is the abuse of power by political leader for its private gane’

Political corruption is the mother of all kind of Corruption. Politicians are most corrupt and play very important role in promoting criminal misconduct. Corruption is the main source and abuse of power by political leader for private gain with the object to increasing own power or wealth.

Political corruption need not involved money but it may be in the form of trading with influence or granting favour. Political corruption is different from petty and bureaucratic corruption. Political corruption is in two ways-

a. Political leader himself indulge in Corruption.
b. Illegal relation of politician with bureaucrats.27

In addition to above excessive regulations, complicated taxes, licencing system, services delivery, lack of transparent law and process, discretionary power of public servant are also the causes of corruption. Lack of transparency allows rooms of corruption to both giver and taker whenever transparent process is missing and hidden process exists that condition encourage Corruption.

Political corruption is worst in India. The major cause of concern is that corruption is weakening the political body and damaging the supreme importance of the law governing the society. Nowadays politics is only for criminals and criminals are meant to be in politics. The 21st century it is impossible to hold a powerful position in politics without relying on some sort of corrupt measure.

Various streams of corrupt practices are flow from the politics, the post political leadership has risen from the grassroots level. They transformed the nature of politics an administration. Money is required for their political survival which achieved only by way of corruption. Criminalization of Politics widespread corruption. Person holding political power having criminal background contest election and declared elected on his money and missal power. Hence it became difficult to fight corruption, if the law breakers themselves became law makers.
3.3.6. Religious Cause-

Religious institution are one of the biggest source or cause of a corruption in India which are playing with sentiments of the people. Our government has also given special treatment to this religious institutions. Religious institution is become a mode of converting black money into white money. People always through there unaccounted money which are in form of black money to this religious institutions. And that money which is unaccounted is always use for other criminal activities. Which is not permitted under any of the law.

In India, religious institutions are become more corrupt as compare with other institutions. Some members of the Church are making money by selling Baptism certificates. A group of church leaders and activists has launched a campaign to combat the corruption within churches. Among Indian Muslims, the recent "cash for fatwas scandal" was a major affair that exposed the Imams of the Islamic ulam accepting bribes for issuing random, often nonsensical fatwas.

3.3.7. Legal Cause

The legal structure of society forms an important pillar to fight against the corruption. For eradication of corruption strong legal frame work and full proof laws and regulation is necessary in India. Still some area that require change.

The role of criminal justice system is crucial in the fight against corruption successful detection, investigation, prosecution, adjudication and punishment of corrupt offender contributes main role
to the prevention and eradication of corruption. Our judicial system is also failed to maintain integrity and independency of criminal justice of prevention of corruption “judges should maintain dignity of their business”

Our Indian criminal justice system is based on three important pillars these are inter connected and depend on each other. Structural engineering state that if one of the pillar damage or become inefficient then everyone knows its consequences. These three main pillars are as under –

a) The Police i.e. Investigating Agency of Offence
b) The Judiciary i.e. prosecuting authority where we get justice
c) The Prison i.e. correctional or reformation center where convicted person are kept.

Constitution of India ensure and protecting liberty and dignity of people. Unfortunately function of all these authorities become doubtful and suffering from the problem of corruption. Role of investigation agency is more important, nowadays these police machinery is itself corrupt. Hence judicial wings of criminal justice system have no other alternative except to acquit the person who is basically corrupt and its consequences in the society are also serious that these corrupt person walk free and enjoy ill – Gotten property which they have acquire by adopting illegal menace.

“No Justice Delay is justice denied” in short justice must be served without undue delay or text long time to decide the cases only with object to preserve rights of fair trial of accuse person^28
3.3.8. Financial Cause

Low salary is one of the prominent cause of corruption. Which create a situation or in ornament to become corrupt other existing problem of cause the corruption in the country is the lack of clearness in the financial position and of the public officials and financial policy particularly in respect of Unfair and improper distribution of incomes and subsidies giving the various item by our government. Inequality in income and expenditure is also one of the factors responsible for corruption. Improper and weak laws and regulations particularly in the financial and economic policies are the basic causes of corruption.

Lack of rules, regulations, transparency, control, supervision and auditing, lack of articulated code of conduct and High taxes, excessive regulation bureaucracy are also Common cause’s corruption.

Due to the change in the value system. People give more importance to money than excellence. At the same time unemployment and inflation has also been another cause of corruption in the country during last decades.

3.4 Consequences of Corruption

Corruption is important component of Governance. Corruption does not affect all members of a society equally. The poor people suffer relatively more from corruption than rich people.

Corruption suppresses economic growth and development and also reduces the effectiveness of public administration, it diverts the public resources towards corrupt politicians and officials. Corruption
can be considered anti-poor and anti-development. Corruption has damaging consequences on poor governance and poverty.

Corruption is outcome of deficiencies in the existing public administrative system. Corruption reduce economic development, reduce social, cultural, economical and political development. Corruption spread all over world no country is sage. Corruption attack on the basic principle of democracy i.e. equality of citizens, corruption undermines poverty and the safety, corruption threatens political stability.

Election is the heart of democracy. Consequences of Corruption are very serious. Nowadays election is the biggest source of Corruption. Only due to bad practices and adopting criminal misconduct from persons who are elected to win the election, candidate give lot of money and this money always be in cash. This money is always black money and black money is always acquired through illegal means by adopting criminal misconduct. That illegal means involved corruption so root of corruption are at election process.

Everyone is proud of democracy and this democracy is based on election process. Basically, said election process is based on corruption. Considering above situation consequences of corruption are very serious and detrimental to the object of democracy. Corruption affects human dignity and right to development of poor people in that country.29

Corruption cause loss of credibility in the administration, high level corruption and scams are now threatening to countries economic
boom. Economic loss is caused by bureaucratic delay for a given level of income. Corruptions adversely affect long term economic growth through its impact on investment.

Corruption is an important component of governance which affects economic growth and development. It leads to misallocation of resources, distorts labor markets, discourages investments, and alters income distribution. Corruption helps markets by “greasing the wheels of commerce”. It is true that a bribe may speed up one transaction, it creates incentives for more and higher bribes in previously bribe-free activities.

1. The most damaging consequence of corruption is on investment and on economy of the nation. Research clearly establishes that countries with high corruption have lower levels of investment and economic growth. Corruption, which usually exists in an environment of poor overall governance, makes it difficult for entrepreneurs to invest by increasing the cost of starting a business venture. Corruption creates uncertainty for entrepreneurs because the public officials have an option to extract bribes from the venture should it prove profitable. This option increases entrepreneurs’ risks and lowers their returns.

2. Corruption affects the labor market by distorting returns for various activities. It distorts the allocation of talent between power-seeking activities and other productive activities in an economy. Furthermore, as noted earlier, corruption discourages the allocation of
talent to entrepreneurial activities by lowering rewards and increasing risks.

3. Corruption does not affect all members of a society equally. The poor suffer relatively more from corruption in two ways.

First, bribe payments may represent a higher percentage of their income than similar payments by the rich. In this sense, corruption acts as a regressive tax—lower income households carry a larger burden than higher-income ones.

Second, corruption causes the delivery of public services, for example, health care and education, to deteriorate. Such a deterioration affects the poor more than the rich first, because they may have to pay a bribe to receive the services and second, because they depend more on such services. Corruption may also allow the rich to pay fewer taxes than required by law.

3.5 **Measures to control Corruption**

Corruption is difficult to measure, but it exists in all countries. It is impossible to eradicate or control corruption in society unless and until, investigating machinery becomes independent and free from government control and supervision. The foolproof laws should be made and discretionary power of politician and bureaucrats is required to minimize.

There is no particular method to which we can ensure the measure to curb corruption. Unless there is a complete cooperation by
the people and government towards the goal of corruption free India. Present Laws are not strong enough to fight corruption and very little transparency is available at the government offices. Corruption is lack of independence and efficient media, strong and free press is helpful to reduce corruption in the society.

Today, corruption is a major challenge before Indian society to eradicate the evil of corruption. The central government has enacted anti-corruption laws to deal with the Prevention of Corruption and constituted commission such as CVC, CBI, ACB to enforce the law relating to corruption effectively.

Corruption is lack of monitoring mechanism or their poor enforcement which encourages public officials at difference levels to sack or accept illegal gratification. 30

Scam is a form of fraud. Nowadays public servant or bureaucrat lost their moral and have no fear of the Law they demand and take bribe i.e. money directly and openly on their table which clearly indicates that, the corrupt public servant or bureaucrats are confident that, no worthwhile action can be taken against them. This reflects that, the existing system for identifying the corrupt and punishing them appears ineffective and provide to deterrence to them.

There are some specific measures to control increasing corruption which are as under -

1. The Right to Information Act (RTI) gives one all the required information about the Government, such as what the Government is doing with our tax payments. Under this act,
one has the right to ask the Government on any problem which one faces.

There is a Public Information Officer (PIO) appointed in every Government department, who is responsible for collecting information wanted by the citizens and providing them with the relevant information on payment of a nominal fee to the PIO. If the PIO refuses to accept the application or if the applicant does not receive the required information on time then the applicant can make a complaint to the respective information commission, which has the power to impose a penalty up to Rs.25,000 on the errant PIO.

2. Another potent check on corruption is Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). It was set up by the Government to advise and guide Central Government agencies in the areas of vigilance. If there are any cases of corruption or any complaints thereof, then that can be reported to the CVC. Creating more awareness among people regarding the consequences of giving and taking of bribes and corruption is one of the most responsibilities on the CVC.

3. Establishment of special courts for speedy justice can be a huge positive aspect. Much time should not elapse between the registration of a case and the delivery of judgment.

4. Strong and stringent laws need to be enacted which gives no room for the guilty to escape.
5. In many cases, the employees opt for corrupt means out of compulsion and not by choice. Some people are of the opinion that the wages paid are insufficient to feed their families. If they are paid better, they would not be forced to accept bribe.

6. Corruption has been a part of human societies since the oldest of times. Corruption, fraud, embezzlement, theft, bribes, and kickbacks are all forms in which people try to increase their income at the cost of others.

For combating corruption an anti-corruption revolution is required to make on the public mind and it is necessary to prosecute and punish the same of the top officials as well as ministers, business man. Unfortunately in India, till now very few corrupt political persons, businessman are punished. Free press, Independent judiciary plays important role in controlling corruption. To fight against corruption, we should make our laws more effective.

3.6 Impact of Corruption

“When Corruption begins all rights end”

Impact of Corruption are very serious. Hon’ble Apex Court observed that, Corruption devalues human right, stop development, and undermines justice, liberty, equality and fraternity which have core value in our preamble. Therefore each and every anti-corruption laws to be interpreted and work out as to strengthen the fight against corruption and which is accepted to eradicate corruption.31
Criminal misconduct is simply greed for multiplying wealth. The people indulging in this activities are to be considered as sucking blood of the society which create grave hindrance to the progress of the society and directing affect an individual. If any individual try to eradicate corruption in the society then government itself stop such person. E.g. Baba Ramdev and Anna Hazare.

Corruption is very slow and steadily spreading their wings towards the society. Therefore, it is necessary and need to curb corruption without wasting of time. Otherwise it might totally paralyze the society. Thus Corruption directly harms our national wealth and safety. Recently common wealth games, 2G spectrum, and Colgate scam etc. are the biggest scam, economy of our nation is highly affected by this scandals. Due to this, development of our country stops and cause great harm to social development.

The Indian criminal justice system is facing many problems and challenges in its fight against corruption. At present there is no law to deal with corruption in the private sector, which has grown in leaps and bounds in last two decades. As envisaged in the UNCAC offender takes advantage of the very strict requirements of Indian courts to prove every point beyond doubt.

Our system suffers from inherent delays as results punishment is not swift, criminal misconduct is considered a ‘high profit-low risk’ activity. Person involved under the crime of corruption are white collar criminals. Recoveries of asset, which are proceeds of crime, remain a big challenge. Such assets are often held offshore and getting
them back is a Herculean task especially in the absence of desired International co-operation.

Thus, White collar criminals are prevailing everywhere in our country not only in business but also in profession and politics, and it is difficult to identify and punish such criminals under present law. Corruption has also social impact which have both objective and subjective dimensions. Corruption is sophisticated crime as compared to traditional street crimes therefore Prevention is better than Cure so whole country should come together and protect our nation from this greedy people who are destroying the ethics and moral of the society.

Corruption threatens the integrity of markets, undermines fair competition, distorts resource allocation, destroys public trust and undermines the rule of law. Endemic and deep rooted corruption is a major factor for most social and political ills. Corruption in long run may destroy the whole society morally, ethically and economically. Even corruption can have a number of other economic impacts on business also.

Corruption impacts men and women differently and reinforces and perpetuates existing gender inequalities. Corruption has a negative impact on grassroots women’s which are key elements of corruption Sexual exploitation and physical abuse common for them. Corruption has its own impact on public resources and essential services, women are particularly become victim of it e.g. during pregnancy period women required more public services on which welfare of women depends.
Corruption often causes violations of women and children’s rights. When women or children are trafficked particularly for sexual exploitation and abuse, abduction, sale, prostitution and pornography. These are common corrupt practices and such a type of criminal misconduct is committed only against the women and children’s. Corruption is an essential element or condition in it. Hence corruption violence principle of equality. Right to Education is most important and prominent right of the children due to corruption in the field of education that basic right of children is violated. In short, corruption has its own impact on the fundamental rights of women and children.

Nowadays money is being demanded directly and openly by the corrupt public servant which is a clear indication that, the corrupt persons are confident that no worthwhile action can be taken against them. The existing system for identifying the corrupt and punishing them appear ineffective and provide no deterrence to those in corrupt practices. Corruption will not do any good to anyone in the long term basis, either to the giver or the receiver of the corrupted money. Corruption harms everybody because it is based on injustice!

3.7 Effect of Corruption:

*Corruption hurts everyone.*

Corruption has been corrosive effects on society. Corruption affects both civil and political rights as well as social, economical and cultural rights. One of the biggest problems faced by people all over the world is corruption in the society. Not a single country is
untouched by the effects of corruption. Hence, need of structured reforms at all the levels in the society is required.

The effect of corruption has many dimensions related to Political, Economical, Social and Environmental etc. Corruption have serious effect on the individual, community and country. First and foremost effect of Corruption is that, Corruption affect or hurts national wealth. Corruption discourages people to work together for the common object; Corruption in the society creates inequality, poverty and gap between the rich and poor.

In a democratic system, public institution and offices may lost their legitimacy when they misuse their power for private interest which have its own serious effect on the individual community and country. Corruption affecting the human rights and right to development of poor people in that country.

When the news about corruption in business or profession breaks, customer lose respect and trust. People who become rich through corruption will degrade morally and start misusing the ill accumulated money or its black money in criminal activities like maintaining gangs of people of criminal nature only to support its bad, illegal criminal activities. Their children become drug addict or alcoholic or gambling or prostitute etc.

So corruption hurts socially as well as individually. In corrupt society, honest and hardworking people have no place or respect and consider as foolish person. Corrupted money always become black
money and which is diverted to foreign bank. This money is not useful for himself or to the society.

Due to corruption in society, people will become more and more material minded, they always think that, money is everything which indirectly started losing the spiritual human qualities like love and affection, equality, unlike justice etc. and trying to accumulate money by hook or crook. In corrupt society nobody will be happy, fear insecurity and unhappiness in the people and consequently, people will become more selfish and narrow minded. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 has number of loop holes which require omitting or repealing and new enactment having severe punishment is required. The Nation’s progress is seriously hampered by all pervasive corruption. Weeding out corruption today is a major challenge before Indian society.

Presently, taking undue advantage of loopholes under the Prevention of Corruption Act, corrupt public servant easily escape from the clutches of investigating agencies, the conviction rate in corruption cases is not satisfactory. Due to sole reason corruption flourishes and now a day became business or source of income from low risk and high profit account.

**Corruption Widening the Rich-Poor Gap:**

People in power who have the advantage of accumulating bribed money will become richer and richer and the poor people who try to pay huge amounts as bribes will remain in debt thus creating a
huge rift between the rich and the poor. The consequence of this extreme inequality in the society will brew disunity, envy, hatred and enmity between the people.

**Corrupted People Degrades Self and Society:**

People who became materially rich through corruption will degrade morally and start misusing the ill-accumulated money in higher criminal activities like maintaining criminal gangs to support his nefarious activities.

According to sociologists, corruption is a cultural system and individual is only a part of that system. At the same time, corruption cause damages to the democratic institution and theory of Rule of Law.

### 3.8 Corruption and Human Rights

There is close link between corruption and Human Rights. The same has been pointed out by Laurence Cockcroft in following words, “The fight for human rights and the fight against corruption share a great deal of common ground”.

A corrupt government which rejects both transparency and accountability is not likely to be a respecter of human rights. Therefore, the campaign to contain corruption and the movement for the promotion and protection of human rights are not disparate processes. They are inextricably linked and interdependent. The elimination of corruption and the strengthening of human rights both
require a strong integrity system. There is a remarkable similarity between the two. The experience of the international human rights movement suggests that, as in promoting and protecting human rights, the primary responsibility for strengthening the national integrity system rests with civil society.

From the forgoing words it has now become clear that corruption is one of the main obstacles to peace, stability, sustainable development, democracy, human rights.33

3.9 Typology of Corruption

Indians think that corruption cannot be eliminated in India – at least not in their lifetime. Scales of corruption can be Grand, Middling or Petty and payment of bribes can be due to collusion between the bribe taker and the bribe giver, crime of corruption may be due to coercion or even anticipatory. This shows that there is an existence of corrupt people, and there is also corrupt practices, and corrupt system in a society.

Since laws relating to eradication of corruption are enacted 27 years before due to electronic revaluation and change in the mind set of the people, many corrupt practices fall outside the purview of existing laws and need to be tackled by people themselves. E.g. very huge lump-sum amount or contributions by avoiding tax, given by industrialise or by businessman to political parties as an election campaign fund. As also Corrupt surgeons and other physicians perform operations in the private hospitals in the Government hospitals timings.
Private hospital bills are sometimes accommodated from the budget of the Government.

This activity is itself a open secret crime. Everyone knows that it is nothing but an “corruption” which is committed openly but unfortunately it is not covered under any of the enactment related to law of prevention of the corruption in the society.
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3. Thesis the political and socio economic impact of corruption of Islamic of Iran – submitted by Majid Zamahami.


5. The Arthashastra is essentially a handbook for the guidance of the governing group, a manual for the practicing politician. In the significantly major portion of it, Kautilya prescribes for specific need and uses tested administrative procedures. The procedures, thus prescribed, the indications of good governance, have not lost their relevance till date with reference to the socio-political and cultural contexts in India. See Shamasatry R. Kautilya’s Arthashastra. Mysore: Wesleyan Mission Press, 1929.

6. Book II, Chapter IX, Section 35 of Sanskrit Text. Quoted in; Mathur B.P., op cit., at p.792


17. SenturiaJoseph,j’political corruption’ Encyclopedia of social sciences’ op.cit,page no.448


19. ibid 14


21. Corruption as a function of power motive, wellbeing an alienations – Mr.Sanjeev Kumar, University of Delhi.

23. Kautilya Arthashastraop., pp.23-25

24. Black Money and Corruption; Causes and remedies,)Dr.JaywantS.Bhoyar, Late Baburao Patil Arts, & Science College, Hingoli (M.S.)


27. The nexus between corrupt politicians and corrupt bureaucrats has been clearly proved in recent years by scams like the Animal Husbandry (fodder) scam in Bihar (in which the former Chief Minister, some of his ministers, legislators of the ruling and opposition parties and several senior bureaucrats were charge sheeted by the C.B.I.), Coal scam in Tamil Nadu (involving the then C.M. Ms. Jayalalitha), Urea scam (involving the son and a relative of the former Prime Minister NarasimhaRao), Telecom scam (involving the Union Telecom minister Sukh ram) etc. Since the corruption flows down from the top it is not easy to stop it or limit it, and it has a devastating effect on the administration and the society in general. Recently Madhukoda’s case and Telecom Minister A Raja’s case are major political scandals of the country. Cited in the thesis of A A Critical Study OF Working and Functioning of Lokayukta in Prevention of Corruption in Karnataka. By Rangaswamy D,


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