

# SYNOPSIS

## **1.Introduction**

“Corruption” signifies deceit act that typically involves bribery. Political Corruption officer bearers and public servant has described the portrait of government, cause less effective its credibility and cause the lower progress of development programmes. The matter of corruption is tightly hooked with the concept of integrity; it is relative in nature rather than absolute. All moral theoreticians, a same opinion around the world in saying that there cannot be a truly valid concept of absolute integrity results a complete corruption free society would then come into existence. The investigation of corruption since ancient times has left footprint that can be traced from known ancient civilizations India.

Passing from days to days, the matter related to corruption, the corrupt practice of utilizing public office for private gains has always made approach to policymakers and intellectual minds. Accordingly it turns out to be essential piece of work for research followed through different governed departments. There exist different methods and dimensions for examining corruption and what necessary actions can be taken for prohibition of it.

In countries ranging from developed to developing, corruption grows high from every level in government departments. As laws related to prohibition of corruption are being made to keep control over such practice of officers and also over the prominent leaders those who have gained higher official positions. While, in some cases, political classes have made its major emphasis in corrupting every branch of its assign ministry through every possible means of bribery as highest priority in development. Even after declarations made by Governments, the private sector and civil society for fight against corruption publically it has not made any such progress in lowering corruption. In too many countries, people are deprived of their most basic needs and go to bed hungry every night because of corruption, while the powerful and corrupt enjoy lavish lifestyle with impunity.

In 2016, India rank's 79th with a score of 40/100 in Transparency International. The lesser ranked countries in these Index are being content of disastrous evil of untrustworthy and improper functioning public institutions like the police administration and judicial system. Despite of existence of anticorruption laws are on the system, they are being often ignored or misused. People usually face conditions of bribery, extortion and have confidence based on experience on the daily basic services that have been less effective usually in a secret way by the improper utilization of funds, and challenge official indifference with careless nature of higher authorities in redressed of complaints unimportantly. These lead them to create a systemic lavish corruption which disregards human rights, prevents tenable development of society, stimulate social and economic exclusion.

The difficulty in defining and measuring the levels of corruption in different countries has presented a major obstacle for the cross-country empirical research on corruption. However, more recently, researchers have begun to develop corruption indices, based on surveys; most of these are perceived corruption indices. Such assessments are also sometimes compiled by various agencies to determine country risk. The term perception indices since there are no absolute measures contribute to cross-country assessments of the extent of corruption. Such perceived indices are based on the subjective evaluations of experts or survey respondents of how widespread or costly corruption is in particular countries.

The developed countries have better economic, social and educational conditions which leads them to be less corruptive in nature. Also these countries have general widespread prosperity and the quality of viable minimum standard of living. This practice has become so widespread that, in many states, with the change of minister and ministry, the entire set of civil officers also gets changed. Individual bureaucrats are labeled as belonging or sympathetic to a particular minister or party. This has become rampant in many states where local or regional parties have come to power. The civil service has developed the Mary's little lamb syndrome. The Silver lining is that all bureaucrats need not follow suit. Every civil servant career planning is supposed to be done by the cadre management authorities in the state. As they failed to perform this function, many officers took upon themselves the responsibility to

plan their own careers. This anxiety to rise quickly promotes corruption of the bureaucracy.

Corruption at high levels may alter average citizen's perception of social equity and efficiency. Under corruption, the macro-social environment is adversely affected by diminishing economic productivity over the time, caused by the general perception that the allocation of resources is determined by corrupt practices and so inherently inequitable. In such an environment productive activities take a back seat to rent seeking. Thus, corruption leads to wrong policies and programmes. Corruption-induced policy bias may worsen the income distribution and divert the needed resources away from the needy.

## **2. Definition of Problem**

Corruption violates human rights of the people as it hinders the process of achieving civil, political, economic and social rights. The unequal application of law leading to selective enforcement due to corruption creates an environment of scant regard for law and legal institutions. Laws related to prohibition of Corruption in India is a topic of interest and concern in academic circles, in the media, among people of different professions, among members of parliament, politicians, government officials, members of the business and financial communities, students, and non-governmental organizations.

Corruption takes place as a consequence of inadequacy in the existing public administration systems as well as cultural, economic, political, and social factors. Economic development is slow down, social services are pulverized, and investments are diverted in infrastructure, institutions and social services. Recent researches (by the World Bank and others) have also demonstrated clearly that corruption slows down the economic development of countries, disables social services, retards the establishment of civil society and disables business competitiveness.

Therefore, the research is to study the socio-economic and political impact of best emphasis over new changes in methods of prohibiting laws related to corruption as a

factor which slow down the movement of socio-economic and political development of the society.

Despite of existence of anticorruption laws are on the system, it turns out to be incomplete. As enacted these laws are not implemented in entire basis. They are being modified when it comes in making its application on field No. of people usually faces these conditions on daily basis like bribery, extortion and had made a mind to for every undertaken activity needs to be solve by the means of corrupting the assigned officer. People at times do challenge the improper utilization of funds, and challenge official indifference with careless nature of higher authorities in performing their duties and responsibilities. Even redressal of complaints is not be attended seriously. These lead them a free flow of continuing there immoral act which disregards human rights, prevents tenable development of society, stimulate social and economic exclusion. Moreover, from time to time, people do lose faith within judicial system due to such kind of conduct.

The social factors which are responsible, covers social environment, Hinduism, family and caste, consumerism, dowry and absence of strong public opinion against corruption. The legislative and political factors responsible for the corruption includes inadequate laws to deal with corruption, lack of willingness to enforce laws, uncertainty and in stability in the system and faulty electoral practices etc.

The economic factors responsible for the corruption are low salaries, vexatious tax system, post retirement social insecurity and extravagant life style etc.

There is lack of political will to control corruption.

Resultantly, the cancer of corruption has eaten into the vitals of our society and the moral standards of the people have degenerated gradually with time. At present, it is at its lowest ebb, which we cannot afford to overlook any longer.

Corruption has become rampant everywhere today in public life and what is most frustrating to see is that most people have accepted it as an integral part of their lives and have learnt to live with it. They argue that, if they do not pay bribe, their work will get delayed for no fault of their and even, if they complain, not much will happen as corrupt officials get full support and protection from senior officials and

politicians without whose blessings, this network of corruption can never operate freely. So, they feel that it is better to take the easy way out by compromising with corruption instead of fighting it and suffering endlessly.

Some of the effects of the corruption on the development of the country and society are disinvestment, insecurity, diversion of funds, misallocation of talent, tax evasion, increase in government expenditure, poor quality of infrastructure and services, ignorance of basic services to poor, criminalization of politics, effects on investigation and trials, effect on health and welfare of community. Further, it also affects the efficiency and performance of the public servants.

People need to develop following values that would strengthen their society. It can be possible by simplicity, honesty, Integrity, sacrifice and justice. The change in attitude would give importance to country and society over the person. It would create an imminent sense of social responsibility that is required to be included into the system, among other thing. Individual must have willingness to participate in democracy with a faith in national integration. It must have respect for its constitution will all spirit and includes him in improving efficiency and the systems. It can be seen the above characterizes present situation are marked erosion of the values and sentiments.

Democracy is the only form of government that probably can ensure good governance on a long and sustainable basis. As we have seen, the four prerequisites of good governance are the rule of law; opportunity for every citizen to rise to his full potential; nil or minimum corruption; and maximum total factor productivity. For moving towards good governance without sacrificing the parliamentary form of government, cleanliness in public life is vital. This can be achieved by a system of checks and balances. Our constitution visualizes three pillars for governance: the legislature makes the law; the judiciary interprets the law; and the executive (both the political executive and the permanent bureaucracy) implements the law.

Weak social can never fight corruption and thus the type of values and attitudes mentioned above as a major part of the war. Corruption and crime can perhaps never be altogether eliminated. However they can be controlled and contained. And this

can happen only, if, those who carry the responsibility of governing the country work with a singular mission of securing the greatest good of all our people in an accountable manner.

Such a goal is achievable, if, the political parties at all levels keep politics strictly where it belongs; immunize the functioning of public institutions, as well as those who run them, from politicization and day to day interference and not allow any kind of compromise in ensuring that every corrupt act is met with prompt and severe punishment irrespective of the power, influence or status of the offender.

If such a path is followed, we can look forward to our country achieving speedy progress and development and eradicating poverty, discrimination and exploitation.

If, however, there is failure to cure our polity and governance of their existing ills, there is every danger that the growing dissatisfaction and anger of our people may soon create a situation which imperils the very unity and integrity of our country. The most rational course of treatment would be to identify the root cause of the disease and tackle it in the most effective manner. To treat the various organs of a human body, different specialists and different medicines are needed. For every sector of governance and public life, we will have to think in terms of specific cures. We should not forget, just like experienced doctors, that ultimately different organs are interconnected and the human body is a holistic system. For the patient to survive and thrive, we must try and delicately plan the type of treatment so that the different parts are gradually nursed back to health, avoiding complications. Most important, the patient must cooperate to benefit from the treatment.

Discretionary powers are exercised by different categories of Government servants all of whom are not endowed with high sense of dedication and integrity in equal measure. There is scope for harassment, mal-practice and corruption in the exercise of discretionary powers. While we recognize that it would not be possible to completely eliminate discretion in the exercise of powers, it should be possible to devise a system of administration which would reduce to the minimum even if there is a certain seeming loss of perfection, the need for exercise of personal discretion consistently with efficiency and speedy disposal of public business.

Even so, there would be quite a considerable area where exercise of discretion could not be eliminated. It will, therefore, be necessary to devise adequate methods of control over exercise of discretion. This should be studied and a system of control should be devised keeping in view the needs of the situation, the difficulties that arise on account of the vastness of our country and the basic principles which are enshrined in our Constitution and Jurisprudence.

One major source of corruption is that the guilty are not punished adequately and more important, they are not punished promptly. This is because of the prolonged delay in the departmental inquiry procedures. One of the reasons for the departmental inquiry being delayed is that the inquiry is to be done in addition to their normal work. The same is true for the presenting officers also.

### **3.Objectives of the research**

The main aim of the research is to examine the present scenario political and socio-economic causes along with its consequences in order to restrain corruption. Analyzing the situations of the problem of corruption, it requires taking preventive measures in order to proper working of policy and regulations.

Adopting the clinical approach, we find that human beings are creatures of habit. It has being practice out of greed. Greed grows with feeding and leads to limitless demands being made. Little wonder then that our ancient scriptures emphasize the need to curb greed and be contented. Wherever there is scarcity of goods or services, clever people with power who are inclined to corruption exploit the situation by charging speed money, if there is a scope for discretion. As a method to check such corruption, it has been argued that the government can mop up the scarcity value by charging premium customers.

There is corruption for paid services. Corruption may, therefore, not necessarily be driven by economic need. The rising scale of corruption, continuously from 1974, shows that corruption reflects greed rather than need.

We must not forget that people are greatly conditioned by the system in which they operate. To prevent corruption, we must design the system so that the right decisions will be taken at every stage and there will be a minimum, if not nil, scope for corruption.

The general goal of the research in order to enhance the research work, there are number of objectives for research. The main objective is best guarantee by giving access to the individual regarding government information. Since, powers exhibit to corrupt and absolute power tends to corrupt absolutely. There is an essential risk that the wide powers available to the executive may be used not for public good but for private gain or for corrupt motive. Therefore, in this situation, it is essential that people must have needed information about government operations as attainable. Free flow of information to the people goes to the very source of the matter in issue. Nothing will improve the image of the nation in the public eye as this factor-freedom of information is made at ease.

Any government, democratic or otherwise, without information or means of acquiring it, is behaved as prologue to a face, tragedy or both. Such government may misuse the power entitled to it or if it is allowed to function in secrecy. Secrecy being an exact tool of conspiracy ought not to be a system of regular government. Corruption grows vigorously in secret places and avoids public places. Secrecy is an evil in itself. It is now widely recognized that too much secrecy in government results in the erosion of the basic right of the citizen to know, dilution of responsibility of the government to inform the people and disappearances of the norms of accountability in the system of government.

Greater public interest can only lead to disclose information which is being hold back from action, undermining public debate over public issues. Similarly, by releasing specific information or by manipulating information, government may be able to twist public opinion and falsify the consent of the community at large. Secrecy further grants power on the government. Certain kinds of information, are hold back from release, as per the situation requires a powerful weapons. It sometimes benefits to acquire control over political parties, high officials and private

individuals. Reports of inquiries and investigations managed by government are examples of such power-conferring information.

The causes and sources of corruption in India are many and varied beyond a certain point, elusive. However, for the sake of convenience, we may classify them under the following broad heads, namely, administrative, legislative, political, social and economic. When there is a lack of clarity about the objective, accountability gets diluted. It may be possible to overcome this problem by defining the functions clearly. But by the very nature of the function, new demands and new situations may arise. It is not possible to anticipate all developments and cover them and have a rule for every situation. No wonder 'work to rule' becomes an instrument of labour action to press demands, on a par with striking or refusing to work.

Besides, the morals and integrity of the honest citizens are strained. Therefore, there has been a persistent call from responsible quarters for the abolition of unwanted controls. However, controls have been increasing in recent years, instead of diminishing. No wonder the corruption curve has been steadily rising since independence.

Corruption has taken a variety of forms and has made its existence at every corner of the department. The definitions of corruption used in the literatures differ widely. The efforts are made to know what exercises are to be considered as being corrupt or to be corrupted. Generally, corruption has made its base on its three basic relationships or forms. The forms are political elites, then the administrative elites and finally the judicial elites.

Corruption increases the size and composition of public expenditure, because many items in public expenditure tend themselves to manipulations and extractions by officials to demand bribes. Corruption tends to skew public expenditure away from needed and welfare-oriented programmes and increases expenditure on unproductive and popular programmes wherein it is easy for officials to extract rent from. Corruption also reduces the economic growth rate, as the growth rate is conditioned by the level of investment.

Corruption is not only prevalent at the bureaucratic level and its unhealthy consequences are not mere restricted to the economy level as corruption between private parties is also widespread with serious consequences. Further, corruption in any form reduces the quality of the services provided.

Corruption at high levels may alter average citizen's perception of social equity and efficiency. Under corruption, the macro-social environment is adversely affected by diminishing economic productivity over the time, caused by the general perception that the allocation of resources is determined by corrupt practices and so inherently inequitable. In such an environment productive activities take a back seat to rent seeking.

Thus, corruption leads to wrong policies and programmes. Corruption-induced policy bias may worsen the income distribution and divert the needed resources away from the needy.

Corruption is one of the constellation of inter relation development problems endogenous to societies and the changes they experience. Corruption is associated with slow economic growth, reduced investment, feeble property and contract rights, ineffective institutions, limited social interaction and weak rule of law, poor economic competitiveness, deep ethnic divisions and conflicts, low popular participation in politics and weak protection of civil liberties, low educational attainment and closed economic and political systems.

The main objective of these reports highlighting the causes of corruption, its impact on growth economically and the other factors those are responsible for its impact at the national at different levels from the overview of existing theoretical and observational literature on corruption.

#### **4.Methodology**

The basic cause of corruption is human greed. How else it can be explain the paradox-very commonly seen in organization-where top executives who get more remuneration are corrupt, while their subordinates are honest? It has been long recognized that the desires for the pleasures of life- especially gold, land and women

are the major magnets for greed. Traditionally, spiritual leaders and saints have recommended the need for every person to overcome desires and develop a sense of detachment in order to realize spiritual progress. Desires are the root of corruption.

There is a view that corruption is purely a case of economics. People make a distinction between need based corruption and greed-based corruption. When poor man does not have money to buy enough food for himself and his family, he is bound to go in for making extra bucks by hook or by crook. This, of course has led to a culture of mamool or baksheesh in the lower ranks of government organizations.

Corruption is one of the most sensitive fields of research which faces considerable numerous methodological issues with respect to subsequent analysis of its evidence. Relevant data are being collected to analyze them for coming under a proper conclusion. Therefore, data for this research was obtained from both secondary and primary resources. Primary sources deprive of reports and surveys by related government departments. Secondary sources includes published articles and collections of press materials with various opinions on legislation and there implementation over it.

The essential database of different government departments made a clear view of its working strategies. Also, if any complaint is being made against any of public servant, the resolving process of its turns out to be weak, which show the clear signs of bribery. The regulatory board of Anti Corruption Bureau shows a debilitate nature for resolutions of complaints where kind attention of higher officials too results the same due to influence of political pressure.

A thorough study should be made in respect of each Ministry/Department Undertaking of the extent, the possible scope and modes of corruption, prevention and the remedial measures prescribed, if any and their effectiveness. It is further suggested that such studies should be started on priority basis in respect of each ministry/department/undertaking and the Central Vigilance Commission should also pay attention to this important piece of work for which the Government may provide the necessary staff and other facilities.

## **5. Conclusion**

Corruption at the high level will damage the economy and the country in the long run. Corruption at the ground level has made the life of people miserable already. Instances of such corrupt activities are innumerable. You may get a highly inflated bill for electricity, and correction proving possible only, if, a bribe is paid. You may not get a certified copy in accordance with rules, unless, you pay some extra money over and above the fees, so on and so forth. On the other hand, unscrupulous and short sighted parents get high marks for their wards by paying bribes and many other undeserved favours are secured in this way.

The problem of corruption goes on increasing as society gets more and more organized and urbanized and becomes more ramified. It turns out to crystal clear itself in a variety of shapes varying contempt. The milk-vender make milk nutrients weaker by adding milk, the Sanitary inspector who secretly do illegal at it, grocer who does not use genuine weights, the traded who profiteers at the least available opportunity, the contractor who does a shoddy job road building, the engineer who puts the seal of approval on it and the city father who has a 'cut' in the contractor's ill-gotten wealth- all these are corrupt.

But, there is an even more banal form of corruption, when men who wear the purple of commerce control party machines and political power. This type of dishonesty is more dangerous because it sets in motion the machinery of corruption, eating into the very vitals of society.

The main conclusion to be drawn is that undertaking reforms (both economic and political) by reducing institutional weaknesses offers the best hope to overcome corruption. Corruption will not disappear because of reforms. But reforms will bring it.

To be much effective different measures against corruption should be taken not on its way of occurrence but on its underlying causes. The root cause should me taken into notice for every economic, political and institutional reform. Whenever any of information is conveyed to the people the occurrence of corruption is reduced. That

result in existence of Press which can turn out to be more effective in better educated societies and various studies have shown that whenever education is greater, corruption has lost its ways of occurrence. Education helps to cut down corruption by improving political institutions and it should focus on the reformation of systems.

The failure of all government agencies to work as a team to fulfill social commitments because of inertia, vested interest, etc., also creates situations where guidelines prescribed for an individual are not in harmony. In such cases, more than one objective function will exist side by side. The existing legal set up may represent one set of objectives whereas a group of policy makers may define another objective function. This, undoubtedly, increases the scope for corrupt practices.

## **6.Future Research Scope**

There should be greater participation of the users in the administration. Projects and programmes would certainly improve when the beneficiaries participate in their design and implementation. Regular consumer surveys can highlight the problems and suggestions of users. “Corruption prevention allowance” or “money to nourish honesty” is also suggested to tackle corruption. Informers who pass on information relating to bribery may also be adequately rewarded.

Decentralized administration helps reduce corruption. It takes decision making closer to beneficiaries and so makes officials more responsive. Giving Panchayats financial powers and more autonomy will be helpful to the people at grassroots level. The administrative delays are one of the major causes of corruption. Administrative delay must be reduced to the extent possible and firm action should be taken to eliminate all such causes of delays as provide scope for corrupt practices. Each ministry/department/undertaking should immediately undertake a review of all existing procedure and practices to find out the cause of delay, the points at which delay occurs and to devise suitable steps to minimize the possibility of delay.

Time-limits should be prescribed. If not already done, fix dealing with receipts, files etc., and these should be strictly enforced. Superior officers should consider it their

responsibility to find out whether in any particular matter there has been any avoidable delay and call persons responsible for the delay to account for.

All situations at a level lower than that of Under Secretaries should be avoided. The responsibility of the section should be only that of putting up previous papers and precedents. This procedure should be strictly observed in Ministries/Department which has to deal with the great of licences or permits of various kinds. The levels at which substantive decision could be taken should be prescribed and any attempt to involve as many as possible should be discouraged and dealt with severely, if found to be persisted in.

The Transparency of government administration can be obtained by strict implementations. The application of Right to Information is for furnishing necessary information, followed by Right to Services for getting timely delivery of service. When both this Act is being made completely within full implementation it would result in proper functioning of government. Along with complaints and application made should be given tracking status and to which any failure under Right to information or Right to Services would go into the attention of higher designated official and hierarchy will move on until resolved. It would definitely show the level at which resolution of complaints are being taken seriously.

This would be the best effective implementation when administration is followed by structural manner with a complete transparency using these two strategies at time. The Citizen charter for every department should be under Right to Services and every government should make its notification. The lack of information to its citizens is going to slow down the development of nation and time bound delivery of system should be brought into administration where every complaint filed in any department is being tracked by all officials.

Creating a concept of digital India which has to be thought with every angle of its working strategies where Do's and Don't need to be considered sharply. The implementation of such services would need to come over digital way along with offline ways where monitoring of complaints from long end can be done easily in every possible ways with best effective efforts. High security levels for digital

equipments along with secure access and all other links and connection between different departments need to be seen.

Such a goal is achievable, if the political parties at all levels keep policies strictly where it belongs, immunize the functioning of public institutions, as well as those who run them, from politicization and day to day interference and not allow any kind compromise in ensuring that every corrupt act is met with prompt and severe punishment irrespective of the power, influence or status of the offender. If such a path is followed, we can look forward to our country achieving speedy progress and development and eradicating poverty, discrimination and exploitation.

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