

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE SHADNAGAR
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE



A PROJECT WORK ON
ANTI -CORRUPTION

Submitted By

- 1) K. SHIREESHA (210880671291012)
- 2) SUBRAMANYAM (210880671291003)
- 3) M. ARAVIND (210880671291024)
- 4) B.ASHOK (210880671292008)
- 5) M.SABITHA (210880671292008)
- 6) N.JASHIKA (210880671291028)
- 7) T.RANJITH (210880671291028)

GUIDED BY

S.GOURAMMA

Department of Political science

Palamuru university, Mahabubnagar

DECLARATION

We the following students studying B.A I year at Govt Degree College ,Shadnagar during the academic year 2021-22 here by declared that is our original project work On ANTI -CORRUPTION submitted under the guidance of S.GOURAMMA.

S.No	H.T.No	Student Name	signature
1	210330671291012	K. SHIREESHAI	K. Shireesha
2	210330671291003	SUBRAMANYAM	subramanyam
3	210330671291024	M. ARAVIND	M. ARAVIND.
4	210330671292008	B.ASHOK	B- Ashok
5	210330671292008	M.SABITHA	M. Sabitha
6	210330671291028	N.JASHIKA	N.Jashika.
7	210330671291028	T.RANJITH	T. Ranjith

Anti-corruption:

Anti-corruption (or anti corruption) comprise activities that oppose or inhibit corruption. Just as corruption takes many forms, anti-corruption efforts vary in scope and in strategy. A general distinction between preventive and reactive measures is sometimes drawn. In such framework, investigative authorities and their attempts to unveil corrupt practices would be considered reactive, while education on the negative impact of corruption or firm-internal compliance programs are classified as the former.

History:

The code of Hammurabi (c. 1754 BC), the Great Edict of Horemheb (c. 1300 BC), and the Arthashastra (2nd century BC) are among the earliest written proofs of anti-corruption efforts. All of those early texts are condemning bribes in order to influence the decision by civil servants, especially in the judicial sector. During time of the Roman empire corruption was also inhibited, e.g. by emperor Constantine in 331.

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In ancient times, moral principles based on religious belief were common, as several major religions, such as Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, Sikhism, and Taoism condemn corrupt conduct in their respective religious texts. The described legal and moral stances were exclusively addressing bribery but were not concerned with other aspects that are considered corruption with others aspect that are considered corruption in the 21st century. Embezzlement, cronyism, nepotism, and other strategies of gaining public assets by office holders were not yet constructed as unlawfully or immoral as positions of powers were regarded a personal possession rather than an entrusted public interest and the development of a professional bureaucracy in the 19th century offices became perceived as trusteeships instead of property of the office holders, leading to legislation against and negative perception of those additional forms of corruption. Especially in diplomacy and for international trade purposes, corruption remained a generally accepted phenomenon of the political and economic life throughout the 19th and big parts of the 20th century.

Legal frame work :

In national and in international legislation, there are laws interpreted as directed against corruption. The law can stem from resolutions of international organization which are implemented by the national governments, who are ratifying those resolutions or be directly issued by the respective nation legislative.



Laws against corruption are motivated by similar reasons that are generally motivating the existence of criminal law, as those laws are thought, on the one hand, bring justice by holding individuals accountable for their wrong doing, justice can be achieved by sanctioning those corrupted individuals, and potential criminals are deterred by having the consequences of their potential actions demonstrated to them.

International law:

Approaching the first against corruption in an international setting is often seen as preferential over addressing it exclusively in the context of the nation state. The reasons for such preference are multidimensional, from the necessary international cooperation for tracing international corruption scandals, to the binding nature of international treaties and the loss in relative competitiveness by outlawing an activity that remains legal in other countries.

OECD:

The OECD Anti-Bribery convention was the first large scale convention targeting an aspect of corruption, when it came in 1999 into force. Ratifying the which is monitored by the OECD working group on bribery. The convention states that it shall be illegal bribing foreign public officials.



The convention is currently signed by 43 countries. The scope of the convention is very limited, as it is only concerned with active bribery. It is hence more reduced than other treaties group's chairman Mark Pieth explained - the influence on its specific target. Empirical research by Nathan Jensen and Edmund Malesky suggests that companies based in countries that ratified the convention, are less formal likely to pay bribes abroad.

The TI's last report on enforcement of the OECD convention against bribery published in 2014 concluded that the United States are complying with the convention.



BREAK THE CORRUPTION CHAIN

Governmental anti-corruption beyond the law:

prevention of corruption / anti corruption:

values education is believed to be a possible tool to teach about the negative effects of corruption and the create reliance against acting in a corrupt manner, when the possibility of doing so arises. Another stream of thought on corruption prevention is connected to the economist Robert Klitgaard, who developed an economic theory of corruption that explains the occurrence of corrupt behavior by producing higher gains than the assumed punishment it might provoke. Klitgaard accordingly argues for approaching this rational by increasing the costs of corruption for those involved by making fines more likely and more severe

**INTERNATIONAL
ANTI CORRUPTION
DAY**

09
DECEMBER

**STOP
CORRUPTION**



Good governance:

As corruption incidences often happen in the interaction between representatives of private sector companies and public officials, a meaningful step against corruption can be taken inside of public administrations. The concept of good governance can accordingly be applied to increase the integrity of administrations, decreasing hence the likelihood that officials will agree on engaging in corrupt behavior.

Transparency initiatives can help to detect corruption and hold corrupt officials and politicians accountable. Another aspect of good governance as a tool to combat corruption lies in the creation of trust towards state institutions.

Geng Ting and Xiao Hanyu for instance argue that citizens, who have a positive perception of state institutions than those, who express lower levels of trust.

Sanctions:-

Even though sanctions seem to be under written by a legal framework, their application often lies outside of a state-sponsored legal system since see they are frequently applied by multilateral development banks (MDBs), state agencies, and other organizations, which implement those sanctions not through applying laws, but by relying on their internal bylaws.

International Anti Corruption day.

Let us put an end to it on International Anti corruption day.

Do not support bribery. Stand up against it with bravery.

projects surfaces. In case of identifying a sanctionable behavior, the respective authority can issue a bebarment or milder forms, e.g. mandatory monitoring of the business conduct or the payment of fines.

World Bank, even though reluctant in the 20th century to use sanctions, turned into a major source of this specific kind of applying anti-corruption measures. The involved MDBs are about corruption in regard to the granted

public sector procurement:

Excluding companies with a track record of corruption from bidding for contracts, is another form of sanctioning that can be applied by procurement agencies to ensure compliance to external and internal anti-corruption-rules. This aspect is of specific importance, as public procurement is both in volume and frequency especially vulnerable for corruption. In addition to setting incentives for companies to comply with anti-corruption standards by threatening their exclusion from future contracts, the internal rules by the procurement agency has central importance.



civil society:

Michael, Johnston, among others argued that non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), and the media can have efficient influence on the level of corruption. More over, Bertot et al. (2010) extended the list of potentially involved agents of civil society by introducing the notion of decentralized, non-formally organized anti-corruption activism through social media channels.

Ensuring transparency:

An example for a more inclusive approach to combating corruption that goes beyond the framework set by lawmakers and the foremost role taken by representatives of civil society is the monitoring of government politicians, public officials, others to increase transparency. Other means to this end might include pressure campaigns against certain organizations, institutions, or companies.

Education on corruption:

Another sphere for a engagement of civil society is the prevention by educating about the negative consequences of corruption and a strengthening of ethical values opposing corruption. Framing corruption as a moral issue used to be the predominant way of fighting it but lost importance in the 20th century as other approaches became more influential. The biggest organization in the field civil society towards corruption is the globally active NGO Transparency International; (TI).



Non-state actors in the field of asset recovery:
 one prominent field of activism for non-state actors (NSAs) is the area of international asset recovery, which describes the activity of returning property to its legitimate owners after it was illegally acquired through corrupt actions.

The process describes the whole procedure from gathering information on the criminal offence that initiated the transfer of assets, over their confiscation to their return. While recovery is mandated by UNCAC, it is not an activity singularity conducted by government but attracts actors with different background including academia, the media, CSOs, and other non state actors.

In this field of anti-corruption activism, representatives of the civil society are often taking a different stance than in other areas, as they are regularly consulted for assisting administrations with their respective.

corporate anti-corruption approaches:

compliance: The field of compliance can generally be perceived as an internalization of external laws. In order to avoid their fines, the adoption of laws like the FCPA and the UK Bribery Act of 2010 strengthened the importance of concept like compliances, as fine for corrupt behaviour became more likely and there was a well established compliance system can serve as proof that the organization attempted to avoid those act of corruption.



collective action:

Anti corruption collective action is a form of collective action with the aim of combatting corruption and bribery risky in public procurement. It is a collaborative anti-corruption activity that brings together representatives of the private sector, public sector and civil society.

The idea stems from the academic analysis of the prisoner's dilemma in game theory and focuses on establishing rule-abiding practices that benefit. According to Transparency International, "collective action is necessary when a problem cannot be solved by individual actors" and therefore requires stakeholders to build trust and share information and resources. The World Bank Institute state that collective action "increases the impact and credibility of individual action players."

In culture :

International Anti-corruption Day has been annually observed on December 9 since the United Nations established it in 2003 to underline the importance of anti-corruption and provide visible sign for anti corruption campaigns.

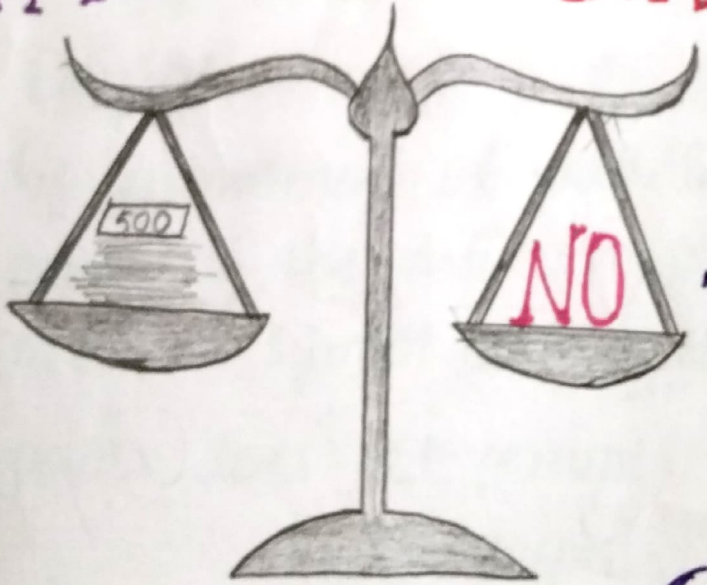
Implementation:

Instruments like ethical codes can serve as underlying documents to promote support for anti-corrupt corporate policies. Seumas Miller et al. (2005) also stress the process of reaching the aspired result, which should include an open discussion among the employees of a company, in order to implemented through and accompanied by exemplary behaviour by top management, regularly conducted training programs.

See also:

- ⇒ ISO 37001 Anti-bribery management system.
- ⇒ Group of states against corruption
- ⇒ International Anti-corruption Academy
- ⇒ International Anti-corruption Day
- ⇒ United Nations convention against corruption.
- ⇒ OECD Anti-Bribery convention
- ⇒ preventing fraud in subsidies.

SAY NO TO CORRUPTION



Every
no
counts

International Anti corruption Day:

- * In December 2003, the first step towards the fight against International corruption started.
- * United Nations passed the United Nations convention Against corruption to fight against corruption.
- * The draft of this day was first on 31st October 2003.
- * United Nations Development program arranges the International Ant-corruption Day.
- * The involvement of youth in this day is a promoting the Anti corruption day is an excellent symbol for a better nation.
- * power does not corrupt.
Fear corrupts,
perhaps the fear of a loss of power.

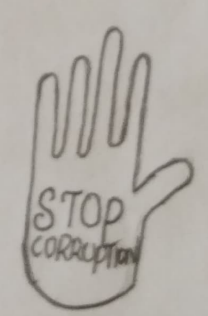
- * corruption is a severe crime that sets back the social and economic development of a country.
- * According to the United Nations, in a developing country, funds are mostly lost to corruption in different organization bodies, may be the government or non-government.
- * Lack of accountability and efficient system in place is the reason for high corruption rate in India.
- * Lack of transparency, greed for money and ignorance of the people are some of the reasons for corruption in India.
- * Bribe giver is as much accountable to corruption as a bribe-taker.
- * Corruption compromises the genuine rights of someone else and is a huge deterrent to the growth of the nation.
- * The nation and the general well being of its people.

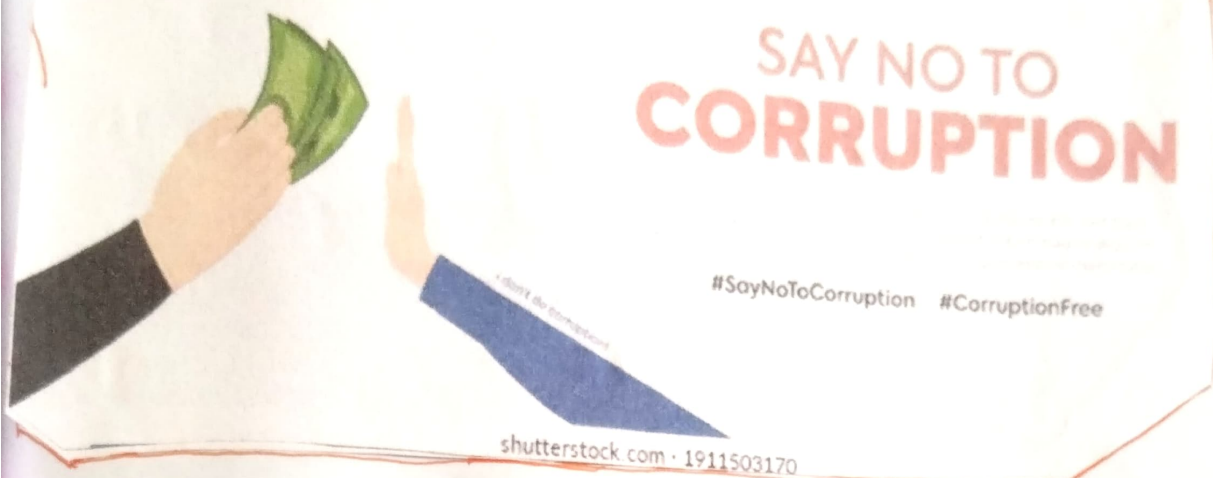
corruption Slogans :

- * corruption is a moral cancer.
- * Think for the betterment of your nation and refrain from corruption.
- * limit your wants and needs because corruption is the result of your greed.
- * the only cure to corruption is complete transparency in the activities of all sectors.
- * people corrupt power and power corrupts people.
- * Don't let your sanity perish because of doing corrupt activities.
- * we have to fight corruption because its supporters are very cunning tactfully.
- * we need to pull out all the weeds of corruption whose root runs deep.
- * shame on the corruption game that destroys a country's name.

- In a democracy, there should be no room for corruption.
- unique and catchy corruption slogans
- Honesty pays Honors and corruption Dishonors.
- Future of youth is a danger, Time to Wake up, For stop corruption
- Fight corruption is our only motto.
- champions don't cheat
- No corruption..... only progress
- corruption, the silent killer
- corruption: Eating Away From the inside out.

STOP CORRUPTION BEFORE IT MAKE YOUR COUNTRY EMPTY





POLLUTION BY CORRUPTION
LEADS TO OUR DESTRUCTION

Best and catchy slogan on "corruption".

Honesty pays Honors and corruption dishonors.

