

**Corruption**  
(30 hr)

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Section A

1. Corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. It can manifest in various forms, such as bribery, embezzlement, fraud, nepotism and influence peddling and occurs in both public and private sectors.

2. Bribery is the act of offering, giving, receiving or soliciting something of value (often money) to influence the actions of an official or other person in a position of authority. It is a common form of corruption.

3. The main causes of corruption in governance include weak institutions, lack of transparency and accountability, political instability, inadequate law enforcement, economic disparities and cultural factors that tolerate or encourage corrupt behaviour.

4. Corruption negatively impacts economic development by diverting public resources away from essential resources/services, increasing the cost of doing business, deterring investment, reducing the efficiency of public administration, and perpetuating poverty and inequality.

5. Nepotism is the practice of favoring relatives or friends, especially by giving them jobs or other advantages, based on their relationship rather than their qualifications or merit. It is a form of corruption that undermines fairness and integrity.

Section - B

6. Different forms of corruption include:

Bribery: Offering money or gifts to influence someone in power.

Embezzlement: Misappropriation of funds or property entrusted to someone.

Nepotism: favoritism based on family relationships.

Fraud: Deception intended to secure an unfair or unlawful gain.

Extortion: Obtaining something through force or threats.

Examples: A government official accepting a bribe to award a contract, or a manager hiring an unqualified relative.

Political instability fosters corruption by creating environments where laws are weakly enforced, institutions are ineffective, and leaders may prioritize personal gain over public good. In such settings, corruption becomes a survival strategy, and the lack of accountability allows corrupt practices to flourish.

8. Corruption erodes public trust by undermining the fairness and effectiveness of institutions, leading to a loss of faith in government and public services. It also damages social cohesion by creating inequalities, fostering resentment, and contributing to social division, as people perceive that the system is rigged in favor of the corrupt.

9. Corruption increases the cost of doing business by requiring companies to pay bribes and navigate inefficient bureaucracies. It deters investment by creating an unpredictable business environment, where returns on investment are uncertain. Corruption also distorts market competition, leading to inefficient allocation of resources and stifling innovation.

10. An effective anti-corruption legal framework includes:

- Clear and comprehensive laws: Defining and criminalizing all forms of corruption.

- strong enforcement mechanisms: Independent <sup>and global</sup> with the authority and resources to investigate and prosecute corruption.
- Transparency measures: Ensuring public access to information and financial disclosures.
- whistleblower protections: Safeguarding individuals who report corruption.
- International cooperation: Collaborating with other countries to combat cross-border corruption.

11. Promoting ethical practices in the workplace is crucial for fostering a culture of integrity, reducing the risk of corrupt behaviour, and enhancing the reputation and trustworthiness of an organization. Ethical practices (include) ensure fair treatment of employees, compliance with laws and regulations, and accountability for actions, contributing to long-term success and sustainability.

### Section - c

12. International cooperation is vital in combating corruption because corruption often transcends national borders, involving multinational corporations, global financial systems, and cross-border criminal networks. By working together, countries can share information, harmonize legal frameworks, and coordinate enforcement actions. Examples of successful

Global initiatives include:

The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC): a global treaty that promotes measures to prevent and combat corruption.

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF): An intergovernmental body that develops policies to combat money laundering and terrorism financing.

Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index: A tool that ranks countries by their perceived levels of public sector corruption, helping to raise awareness and drive reforms.

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