

Anticorruptology



A Science of Anti-corruption

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Anticorruptology (A new subject of study)

Development of world society is the result of human thinking. Human thought has a significant importance since the very beginning of civilization. When a minor or major problem is seen, the solution is sought based on human thought. Consequently, the problems are resolved. In this way, every problem seen in course of human development is resolved. As a result, world human development has attained an advanced form.

Thought and philosophy are born as per the demand of time. Such thoughts go on addressing the problems of different times. When thought is transformed into discipline, it is established by power of knowledge. Thought can be dignified by knowledge. Regular study, research and analysis gradually take the form of science. Searching cause and effect is the main foundation of science. When cause originates, there is always solution. Science searches for proofs and it is recognized on the same grounds. The source of science is knowledge and the product of knowledge is science. Since the root cause and origination of corruption is human mind, it is natural that corruption exists in the society. Corruption can be controlled, too. Strong laws and their strict implementation are necessary to control corruption. The anti-corruption campaigners of the world have lingered in these three causes, but as we understood, the law itself cannot control corruption. It has been felt that anticorruptology should be taught and learned in educational institutions and universities to achieve permanent control over corruption.

In the same way, anticorruptology, science of anti-corruption, is not a hard science like physics or chemistry. Rather it is a soft science like other social sciences i.e. political science, economics, sociology and so on. Experiment, implication, statistical and mathematical approaches have been applied and interpreted in anticorruptology. Because of this, it has gained the status of science.

A discipline, which is thought to be necessary by society and time in course of human development is studied in depth. From in-depth study, the guidelines of knowledge are developed and they emerge as the theories of that discipline. In this way, for the formulation of a theory, its requirement should be felt by the society and thinkers. When requirement is felt, the detailed study of the subject is carried out. When a subject is studied systematically in detail, it is established as a science. Science is an integrated store of knowledge, which is made after microscopic study, systematic experiment and detailed analysis. Anticorruptology has also been established with the same fundamental principles.

Corruption is actually a social problem. The society itself should be responsible for such a problem. The society is a group of people. Therefore, a man is called a social being. The advancement and decay of society is determined by the behavior of the people. The society itself should be responsible if any misdeed or misbehavior is spread in it. If corruption is found in one part of the society, another part should raise voice against it. This is the law of nature. Corruption is a hindrance to human development and social advancement. New thoughts and theories were necessary to eliminate corruption. That necessity has been fulfilled by anticorruptology.

Forwarded as a new thought and theory in the forum of world academics, anticorruptology has been credited as a subject of study. It is also clear that no policy and action-plan formulated for human development can be successful without the study of anticorruptology. Similarly, we can believe that this new thought and theory work successfully to curb illegal actions, corruptions and so on. They challenge state mechanism. Likewise, the malpractices of political parties can also be controlled by anticorruptology.

In nutshell, anticorruptology does not only advocate against misdeeds and corruption, but also creates virtuous behavior in the society. This science has potentiality to analyze and interpret illicit conducts of a person. It can also curtail commercial crimes of the businessman, maladministration, political dishonesty and other similar activities. After analyzing and interpreting such defective characters, it judges what is right and what is wrong. It is an important subject to be studied. The concerned

university should create an environment to include anticorruptology as a subject of study in the curriculum. To begin with, its value, importance and necessity should be felt by the university. This new theory has been propounded as a subject of teaching and learning as per the demand of our time.

Preamble of Anticorruptology study

- To prepare the trend and character of world community of manifest its pure, transparent and human friendly behaviour.
- To stop the unwanted activities in society and maintain good discipline and healthy competition among human beings.
- To establish the rule of law and execute good governance based on worldwide principles of justice.
- To implement ideal democracy by ensuring fundamental rights of all citizens.
- To keep the traditionally practiced spiritual contemplation alive.
- To protect natural resources and ancient heritage of the country.
- To maintain natural culture in human life by accepting the blessing of nature.
- To create an atmosphere of accountability at all levels by asserting the rights ensured by the state.
- To keep a balanced relationship between state and political parties.
- To create corruption-free society by maintaining ethics, morality, human dignity and value in the society.
- It is mandatory to have truth and identification of truth in this human society. So, anticorruptology is necessary.

Objectives of Anticorruptology

The major aim of anticorruptology is to enforce zero tolerance against corruption and to establish a corruption-free society. To achieve an ideal society, anticorruptology has the following objectives:

- To maintain financial ethics, morality and virtue in the society for happiness, peace and prosperity of general public,
- To help people take rational decisions with positive outlook,
- To promote anticorruptology as a subject of teaching and learning.
- To disseminate information about the significance of anticorruptology and to create a global network of anti-corruption activities and movement.
- To make human life more qualitative by developing human characters as full of virtue, right thought and right action.
- To maintain traditionally practiced spiritual values.
- To raise public awareness by means of advocacy and research-based information to control corruption.
- To promote rule of law and good governance in all countries of the world.
- To stop unwanted and illegal activities of non-governmental organizations occurring under the guise of social, political, economic development.
- To stop the political parties from collecting fund for election from businessmen and others.
- To create a situation so that there is minimum number of political parties.
- To control unhealthy power centers and monopolistic activities of the political parties. To encourage only principle-driven political parties.
- To regulate grant, loan and other supports from one country to another under one-door policy.
- To introduce an election system based on the level of awareness of the citizens.
- To help abolish economic and cultural colonialism.
- To strongly create a situation where political parties are transparent in their activities and committed to their principles, manifesto and welfare of people and country.
- To set a legal provision for bringing all the persons, communities, politicians and public within the parameter of reward and punishment.
- To provide legal provision where no treaty or agreement is done on utilizing natural resources and heritages of developing countries by another country for short or long period.
- To extend the scope of anticorruptology over the global intellectual culture, study centers and universities to prove it as a science of anti-corruption.
- To evaluate and award those persons, groups, organizations and academic institutions involved in the anti-corruption movement.
- To act against black money and to combat money-laundering.
- To curb the arbitrary activities of the media.
- To abolish the system of making treaty and agreement that go against the nation and the welfare of the people.
- To incorporate the policy and principles of anticorruptology in all disciplines.
- To promote anticorruptology as a science of anti-corruption by promoting its study and research in academies, study centers and universities of the world.

Definition of anticorruptology

Anticorruptology is the scientific study of anti-corruption. This means, it is a science against corruption. Science is the pinnacle of knowledge to be studied continuously. In other words anticorruptology is ultimately verified knowledge of anti-corruption. Anticorruptology should be defined on the basis of knowledge and its significance. Its identity should be established by analyzing and interpreting its importance. Established in this way, anticorruptology has to be defined as a science of anticorruption. The various subject matters, policies and principles practiced at different periods of time in course of anticorruption movement are compiled here for the definition of anticorruptology.

- ❖ Corruption is imitative in nature. A corrupt activity by one is infectious to another person. Such type of imitation can be controlled.
- ❖ Corruption is a social disease, more clearly it is a fatal disease. As it is a disease, it can be cured. Medicines are required to cure diseases. Such type of medicines are made in universities. Anticorruptology itself is the controlling factor of corruption.
- ❖ Corruption is a social problem. It is studied with the methodology of studying social problems. Thus, like other social sciences, anticorruptology can be analyzed as a social science.
- ❖ Corruption is like a catalytic bacteria of communicable diseases in medical science. It is caused by bacterial infection. As a communicable disease can be cured, so is corruption controlled gradually.
- ❖ Like the dynamic state of water i.e. liquid, gas and solid analyzed by physics, corruption is also changed into liquid, gas and solid. Thus, there are similar characteristics in both corruption and water. Like water, corruption also goes from higher to lower surface and maintains its own state at a certain point.
- ❖ Corruption cannot be visible vividly but can be felt and experienced. It can be balanced in a controlled state.
- ❖ Corruption creates political instability. This instability hinders the development at first. When development is blocked, there is scarcity. Scarcity creates social conflict. And conflict, in turn, provokes political instability. This cyclic system could be controlled by anticorruptology.
- ❖ Non-governmental organizations should not be activated in developing countries because clever and skillful persons can run parallel governments by taking advantage of a large number of poor, unemployed people and weaken state the mechanism.
- ❖ Both corrupt persons and corruption promoters are criminals. Both of them should be penalized. They should be boycotted and castigated by the society.
- ❖ It is difficult for a court to determine the intention of an individual. But corrupt intention can easily be detected by a court of law to ascertain crime and provide justice.
- ❖ A man can do corruption knowingly, unknowingly and willingly, it may destroy a person, community and society. Only the Anticorruptology can control it.
- ❖ Just making policy, rules and regulations is not sufficient to run the administrative system but they need to be monitored, supervised and evaluated. There should not be impunity. The offender should be penalized and dutiful persons be rewarded.
- ❖ Collecting money directly or indirectly by political parties in the name of donation and/or grant is corruption. It should be desisted. It should be stopped to establish the stable government.
- ❖ Corruption has a magnetic power to attract anybody, anytime and anywhere. As it is related to money, it has power of attraction.

- ❖ Corruption is the enemy of democracy in the present context. Corruption has been proved a danger for ideal democracy. Anticorruptology is the only means to defeat the enemy of democracy.
- ❖ Corrupt persons are treacherous for the nation. They are anti-nationalist and act as a barrier for social development. They should be punished and boycotted from society.
- ❖ If the government does not give priority to anti-corruption activities, it will lose its effectiveness and popularity.
- ❖ If political parties are run with ill-gained money, they will lose their popularity, ideology and credibility.
- ❖ Corruption begins from bland business sectors. Bland business is only a profit-making profession. Systematic acts and laws can regulate the business sectors.
- ❖ So long as all the misdeeds in the administrative system are not identified and gradually corrected, the administration cannot be efficient and effective as per our requirements.
- ❖ Only when the state apparatus delivers the services as per legal provisions, the widespread pollution in administrative system can be controlled.
- ❖ Corruption creates political crisis and economic chaos. Similarly, it promotes crisis of faith in society. In this context, guidelines should be given to maintain trust in the society.
- ❖ Governments come and go in democracy. The administrative system is the permanent wing of the state. Only with an efficient work culture, the administration can continue transparently.
- ❖ Capable and proficient leadership is required for good governance. And a proficient administration needs qualified and honest administrators. They are complementary to each other.
- ❖ The state provides facilities, power and privileges to the persons working in administration. They also have duties and responsibilities as assigned by the law. They are called civil servants and/or national servants. They should be disciplined, sincere, loyal, moral, responsible, dutiful and capable in commensurate with special facilities provided to get the works done.
- ❖ The administration cannot be systematic and functionary when it lacks reliability, capability and competency. If the people do not get services from the administrative system, the government mechanism is defamed in short period of time.
- ❖ Corruption cannot be completely eradicated but it can be controlled. We can develop technology to control corruption. Complete control of corruption is its eradication both.
- ❖ If expert manpower in anticorruptology is provided, corruption can be controlled in the developing and developed countries.
- ❖ Dual policy and ambiguous law should not be enacted. The law should punish the criminals; and there should be clear provision in law to punish the criminals.
- ❖ No one is born corrupt and criminal. But the society, environment, social behavior and culture may lead him/her to a wrong path. Such negative character can be turned into positive direction.
- ❖ Corrupt people and mafias emerge from dishonest political sector. When they have decisive role in politics, all sectors along with politics become corrupt.
- ❖ The weak legal system increases corruption. The legal system itself should control the corruption.
- ❖ A person must not acquire unjustifiable property. If they acquire more than their fair earnings, the existing law should punish them immediately.
- ❖ Corruption is a bad character. Only powerful persons have such ill characters. Such ill character cannot persist for a long time.
- ❖ Every crime is committed with due plan. All the crimes leave some evidence enabling the government to investigate and find the culprits. The same evidence proves the crime.

- ❖ The people are poor, weak and innocent in developing countries. They need to be educated to make them vigilant.
- ❖ Absolute democracy cannot be established unless majority of the people are educated. Only conscious people can expose the wrong deeds of the governing authority.
- ❖ The crime can only be controlled by law. Thus, strict law should be made to control corruption.
- ❖ The non-government organizations working in developing countries may be involved in corruption. Such organizations should continuously be under surveillance of the state.
- ❖ Immediate, short term and long term plan should be executed to control corruption.
- ❖ Both the giver and receiver of bribe are corrupt. The law should punish both the parties.
- ❖ Bribe giver and taker, abuser of authority and those who attempt to misuse the property of the state by misinterpreting the law should come within the parameter of corruption. The state should make provision to punish them.
- ❖ There should be legal provision that every citizen should have right to register the case against grand and petty corruption.
- ❖ The law should make provision to bring all individual and public personnel within the parameter of corruption. Similarly, the law should have provision to investigate the corruption cases and bring them to book.
- ❖ Corruption is developed in organized way in the country where politics is unstable. When corruption is developed in an organized manner, the people and country become weak. Such situation should immediately be eliminated.
- ❖ When morality, honesty and faith decline in society, it is spoiled very badly.
- ❖ As democratic countries are run with the rule of law, politics should handle the administrative system by rule of law as well.
- ❖ The administrative sector should be responsible, dutiful and accountable. It should be improved as a whole.
- ❖ There must not be impunity in administration. The concept of reward for best performer and punishment for worst performer makes it service-oriented and disciplined.
- ❖ Yellow journalism creates instability in politics. Instability provokes corruption. Yellow journalism is a curse for democracy. So, it should be discouraged.
- ❖ Policy corruption is more fatal than financial corruption. Political parties are responsible for policy corruption. As the state affair is run by the political parties, there is more possibility of making policy for the benefit of one's party and its cadre at the cost of national interest. Such type of political party should be penalized.
- ❖ Positivity should be developed in citizens. Positivity leads to rationality. Rationality helps to make an ideal society.
- ❖ Politics should control the administrative corruption. On the other hand, there should be provision of controlling politics by people.
- ❖ The persons involved in state mechanism should essentially be transparent, honest and moral. If they become opportunists, immoral and dishonest, the standard of living of the people cannot be raised. When their living standard is not raised, they rise in rebellion. Thus, the governance body should be responsible for that.
- ❖ Political disorder causes instability. Instability begets mistrust and it links up with selfishness. Moral society should be managed to eliminate mistrust and selfishness.
- ❖ Political environment cannot be stable without control of corruption. National development is not possible in instable political environment. The living standard cannot be raised without economic development of the country. It is not called democracy where the living standard of people is very poor. Therefore, to make democracy sustainable, corruption should be controlled.

- ❖ The trend of collecting donation by political parties in the name of election expenses has promoted corruption. The political parties must not be allowed to receive or collect election expenses.
- ❖ The corrupt people do not regard commission as corruption. But transaction of commission is no doubt corruption. This trend should completely be controlled.
- ❖ When corruption extends its realm in an organized form, all the intellectuals, thinkers, journalists and nationalists should blow whistles, advocate and write against the corrupt activity.
- ❖ As the country and civil society enter into a new era, corruption also changes its nature and becomes more complicated. The mechanism should be developed to control such crimes.
- ❖ The donor countries have ill-intentions while providing grant and/or loan to the developing countries. Such intentions give rise to corruption. The donor countries should also be brought within the parameter of corruption.
- ❖ The state power is very weak in countries where smuggling persist. In such countries, poverty is high and the people face severe scarcity of resources. Consequently, there is a great gap between haves and have-nots, which may lead to terrorism. Thus, smuggling should also be controlled as it is directly or indirectly related to corruption. However, it is very difficult to control corruption in such countries.

Anticorruptology cannot be meaningful only with the above-mentioned points. Relevant points used in the book also should be inclusive as definition. Along with this the time factor and research study appropriate to the demand of trust society should be addressed in the definition.

Ethical Principles and Anti-corruption formulas

- Good virtue is the virtue of man from birth. -Moral Science
- Human being is a wise creature. He/She wants to live in the society being good, better and best. -Sociology
- There occurs the domination of psychology in all aspects of development. -Psychology
- There should be no lack of balance between economic business and social treatment. -Economics
- The development of human society becomes possible due to positive activities of an individual. - Humanities
- Exercise of ethics leads to good and affirmative thought. -Ethical Science
- Politics can be changed owing to the person's positive thinking. - Political Science
- To be involved in giving and taking bribe is sin. It is not allowed in human life. -Theology
- Bribe provider and receiver are both criminals. They cannot escape the eyes of law. - Methodology (Science of Law)

The principles written above are indeed true. We should analyze the structure of human society while explaining those doctrines. There are, however, no uniform rules, systems and cultures all over the world. They differ in different states and communities. Furthermore, their theories and formats may be explained. In the current context those principles and formulas can be mentioned as follows:

- People are born honest but develop corrupt activities in a corrupt society. It is better to bring them back to the original nature of honesty.
- Both corrupt and good attitudes lie in the human feelings.
- An individual can choose either corrupt or good conduct. Its conclusion is that corruption occurs owing to the desire and yearning of psyche. Psyche can be controlled. If psyche can be controlled, corruption also can be controlled.
- An individual is responsible for corruption for a short or long term. Once addicted to corruption, he/she cannot change into an honest man/woman overnight. Therefore, he/she should be considered a proven corrupt person.
- Every individual has the ability to enhance the internal and external power at their own will, whether positively or negatively. Individuals are the most important component as they are the basis to form family, community, society and state. Thus, an individual must have positive change in behavior and ethics to transform it to the broader groups of society, community and state.
- The society should be able to adapt to the established affirmative norms and values of an individual
- Corruption is a social problem; thus, remedy should also be sought from behavioral change of individual, which will positively reinforce the society.
- Psyche is the root cause of corrupt feelings. It is not tangible. But if a person commits the corrupt action it can be usable. We can get rid of that sort of corrupt mentality. We have to develop positive thought on the basis of ethics or moral science. If the culture of the society is to respect a legal worker, the upcoming generation learns to do the legal work. But if the culture of any society is to appreciate a corrupt individual, the new generation also tends to be corrupt. So, culture should be positively improved for the enhancement of honest works.
- A man having the capacity of distinguishing good from bad is a wise creature. Such a man/woman works out a plan of actions in accordance with his/her own longings. Suppose, a leader gathers cadres. Cadres are the future leaders. Writers create the readers. Readers are

the future writers. It means corrupt persons cause the environment to be corrupt. We can eradicate the disease of such communicable nature by using medical treatment. For that, no hospital should be established. But a person can practice yoga, pursue religious activities and think about the real life.

- Today's children are the future's nation builders and mature men. So, to make principled citizens, the academic process concerning corruption-free society must be implemented from the primary level. That ought to be managed from the government by formulating the law. Then the number of anti-corrupt activities and followers will increase. And we can attain the corruption less society.
- Corruption has the characteristics of water. If we leave it free, it damages most of the social assets. But if put in the controlled surrounding like the dam, it can make land fertile and electricity can also be generated. It has the greatest power against negative influence. So, we have to help develop the intellectuality of persons for the development of the society. This type of wisdom and expertise can be produced by the academic core only. If a person's fundamental needs have been fulfilled, he/she is not involved in corrupt activities. If a person has no money in meeting hand and mouth, he/she tries to steal. So, we can get rid of the bad aspect of human being by providing the basic demands of man as well as through just distribution of national resources.

Naming of Anticorruptology

Time has come for an in-depth research on corruption after having conceived it as a social problem. However, the problem pertaining to corruption is different from other social problems. This cannot be studied by keeping it as a part of sociology. It has to be given a separate place after a brief study. While studying it, we find out that it is not only a social problem but also a social disease. This disease is treated in the same way as other human diseases which are communicable. As a disease, we also come to understand that there are many ways for its prevention.

Corruption is treated as a disease. So, we know there is also a preventive measure for this disease. For the treatment and proper medical services, we have to go through the principle of medical science for its proper cure. A preventive measure can be effective before falling ill. If it is not prevented by this, the antibiotics should be given. Like this, a process is applied to maintain zero tolerance of corruption.

After the preparation of the science of anticorruptology, we need to recognize the name to this new science. So, for the proper name, we have to go through the following exercise:

1. Corruption Preventive Science,
2. Character Science,
3. Corruption Preventive Management,
4. Anticorruptology.

1. Corruption Preventive Science :

It seems good to call it a '**Corruption Preventive Science**'. Corruption prevention means that we should develop a particular system to check corruption. We should try to describe it by making it broader and trying to enforce it with a broader sense. So, this name is also suitable.

2. Character Science :

The science against corruption is also related with the character of a person. The social, mental, economic, physical and political development of a person is determined by his/her character. A man of good character neither can be corrupted nor can allow the corruption into the institution. Character science helps to teach a person and society to live a life in a good and happy way. The society based on character science or moral science performs good and meaningful work. That is why, character science or moral science plays a pivotal role in the science against corruption. We can describe character science as the science of anticorruptology.

3. Corruption Preventive Management :

Corruption Preventive Management is also a suitable name for the science of anticorruptology. By the management techniques, we can find the solutions of problems. By developing the techniques of controlling measures, corruption can be brought down to a zero position depending upon the principle of management.

4. Anticorruptology :

Anticorruptology is the suitable name for the science of anticorruption. Anticorruption includes all the activities related with corruption. '**Corruption**' and '**anti**' can assume a single entity '**anticorruption**'. The science of anticorruption pertains to activities related with corruption and its abolishing measures, which are included in anticorruptology.

The above mentioned names, 1) Corruption Preventive Science, 2) Character Science, 3) Corruption Preventive Management are also suitable names for the science of anticorruption. But, the fourth '**Anticorruptology**' appears the most suitable name for the science of anticorruption. It has included all the sectors for its study. The science of anticorruption has the positive and negative aspects, which are included in anticorruptology.

Double negatives make an affirmative. Corrupt and against its two opposite words make one strong character that is affirmative. Minus and minus is equal to plus, which the principle of mathematics is. Likewise anti-corruption is anticorruptology.

The name '**anticorruptology**' at present is an acceptable name till any better term is suggested.

Necessity of the study of anticorruptology

Various problems have originated in the society from the beginning. We have the potentiality of the solutions of these problems. The controlling measures are to be developed. In the human society, any types of problems raised are discussed and tried to be resolved. In this context, many nations in the world are facing risky problems of corruption. This problem spread out in the developed and developing countries as an epidemic. It has infected the political, economic and social life of a nation.

In the context of human life, various diseases like plague, cholera, smallpox, syphilis take the life of many people. Corruption is similarly a social disease. Since it is treated as a disease, it has also a specific remedy. We need medicine for its treatment. Medicines are manufactured by the qualified pharmacist. Likewise, corruption can also be eradicated by the means prescribed by qualified experts.

1. Starting of research :

The main center for study is a university. So the graduate and post-graduate students should be provided the opportunity to conduct research regarding anticorruption. The students should be provided training in the related subjects of anticorruption. This type of training may be conceived as the beginning of the study.

2. Starting the Post-Graduate Study :

In the school level, the study of anticorruption may not be initiated at the present time. So, anticorruption should be included in the curriculum at the graduate level. The subject of anticorruption should be incorporated in subjects like Political Science, Economics, Social Science, Rural Development Science, Journalism, Management and Law. Since the main subject is anticorruption, the graduate students can become knowledgeable in this discipline.

3. Ph.D. and Investigation :

The post-graduate students will help many people to get attracted towards this discipline as they start the research programme and the investigation in this field.

4. Preparation of Anticorruption experts:

After research programme in the course of anticorruption at the graduate levels, the students of post-graduate level can become qualified in anticorruption.

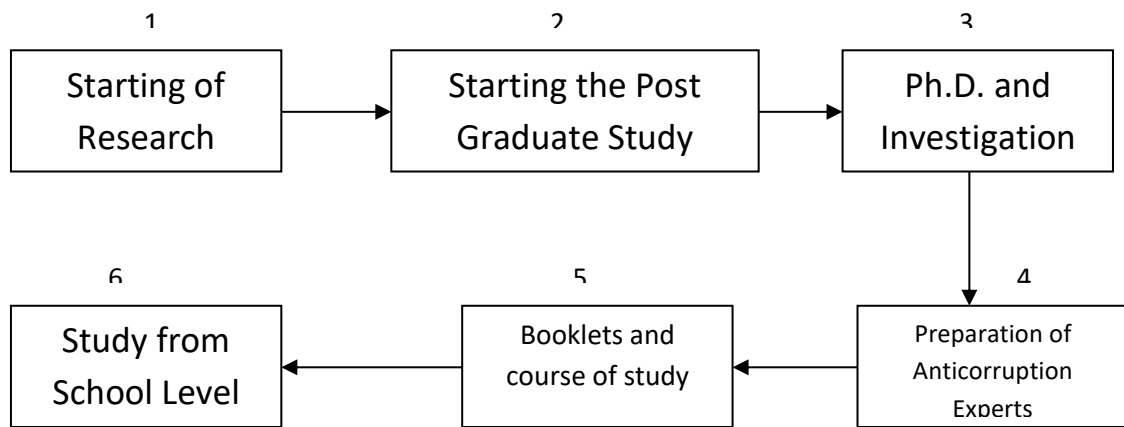
5. Booklets and Course of study.

In near future the experts on anticorruption can prepare books and booklets for courses for school to university students.

6. Study from school level :

After the completion of the formulation of educational materials, they should be categorized from the school level to the university level.

Let us see the way of study:



Simultaneously, steps from 1 to 6 should be developed for the study of anticorruption.

The study of anticorruption is the requirement of today. The nations all over the world are infected by the disease of corruption. So, to cure this disease of corruption, education should be imparted on every citizen by including the study of anticorruption from the school to the university levels.

Merits and Demerits of Anticorruptology

Like all other disciplines, Anticorruptology has also both good and bad aspects. The good and bad aspects of it are listed as follows:

Merits of Anticorruptology

- It creates positive feeling in human thought.
- It develops creative thought in human beings.
- It creates good conduct among individuals and promotes reconciliation among them.
- It provides guidelines for a virtuous lifestyle.
- It teaches lessons of virtue to society.
- It fosters systematic work in commercial and industrial sector.
- It inspires transparency and efficiency in national and international business. Transparent conduct is directed by anticorruptology from one sector to another.
- It makes an individual and organization fully professional.
- It develops culture of anticorruption in the society.
- It enhances judicious spirit in the legal sector.
- It supports the political parties to run with good principle.
- It produces political leaders and cadres with ideal policy and principle.
- It makes the bureaucrats fully responsible.
- It enables bureaucrats to act as the nation-servants.
- It helps to run efficient and transparent administration.
- It helps to fully maintain economic discipline.
- It helps to keep economic discipline of the society and the state.
- It improves economic status of the society and the nation.
- It increases nation's treasure and protects it. Also, it helps make people and the country more prosperous.
- It produces personnel who can make decision in favor of the nation. It does not allow anti-national persons/groups to move forward.
- It helps to implement educational system as per the requirement of the nation.
- It makes intellectual communities always alert towards the nation.
- It discourages the illegal activity and misdeed in the health sector.
- It promotes the slogan of "health for all", as an essential requirement for human beings.
- It finally controls production and transportation of harmful medicine.
- It protects natural resources of the country.
- It helps to control non-governmental organizations.
- It helps to prevent and curb social and financial crimes.
- It helps to get rid of both petty and grand political crimes.

Demerits of Anticorruptology

- People with negative attitude are disgusted towards anticorruptology.
- As it blocks the illegal source of income, those who are benefitting from such activity are distressed.
- Corrupt people are against from anticorruptology.
- It hurts those who are involved in illegal transactions.
- It prosecutes those who are involved in giving and taking bribes.
- Those who work illegally become unhappy.
- The persons and/or organizations who abuse authority are despaired.
- It creates difficulty in running activities of corrupt political parties.

- It breaks the individual-oriented politics. So, leaders and cadres with vested interest cannot rise.
- It may harm the voters of developing countries as the political leaders cannot buy votes.
- Those who spend arbitrarily from state coffers as per their interest will be deprived of such opportunity.
- The clever and fraud that run non-governmental organizations may agitate.
- The agents who are involved in illegal transaction of natural resources feel constrained.
- Those who are involved in conversion of religion and creating ethnic discrimination by use of money will be trapped in.
- The private sectors, which are commercializing human health and education, will be despondent.
- It discourages those national and international groups who are active to overthrow the government with money power.
- Those who intend to financially and culturally colonize the developing countries will not achieve their goals.
- Drug traffickers will raise voice against anticorruptology as they are hindered by it.
- As it tries to control money laundering, those who are active in such activity will try to block and fail it.

The good and bad aspects of anticorruptology are expatiated as far as possible in the proceeding section. As anticorruptology is a discipline created with new thought, only limited good and bad aspects could have been explored. When it is studied and practiced worldwide, its strengths and weaknesses are further explored and analyzed differently in different countries. But still, at present, anticorruptology has more strengths than its weaknesses. It is crystal clear that human life, society and social organizations can get much benefit from this discipline. It is believed that its merits are further explored when it is studied in real situation.

Realistic and Idealistic Concept of Anticorruptology

Anticorruptology is a science as well as an art. A science has two aspects: realistic and idealistic. Anticorruptology is both a realistic and normative science.

1. Realistic science:

Anticorruptology should be regarded as a realistic science. Science proves something specifically with facts and describes only facts. It describes cause and effect of something. In this way, realistic science is knowledge-oriented. It shows the path for knowledge. Anticorruptology analyzes facts and determines the knowledge. That is why it is a realistic science.

2. Idealistic science:

Anticorruptology has close relationship with ethics, social science, political science and economics. It provides knowledge about human behaviors that are good or bad, moral or immoral, corrupt and uncorrupt, right and wrong, virtuous and vicious etc. It alerts people towards their character, conduct, goal and responsibility. Moreover, it makes them realize their responsibility and accepted rules to be adopted for the meaningful human life. Thus, anticorruptology is an idealistic science.

Anticorruptology studies existing corruption, misdeed, misbehavior, outrage and economic injustice in a person, a society and a country. Then it finds their cause and effect. So, it is a realistic science. On the other hand, it tries to find out the solutions of above mentioned problems to promote welfare of a person, a society and a country. That is why, it is an idealistic science as well. Therefore, anticorruptology is said to be realistic as well as normative science.

Nature and Scope of Corrupt and Non-Corrupt: A Brief Overview

Anticorruptology is advocated so as to curb corruption. As corruption changes its nature from time to time, it could not be controlled in spite of various measures. Thus, as per the demand of time, anticorruptology evolved to keep corruption under control. Therefore, the nature and scope of corruption and non-corruption seem somehow similar. So, their nature and scope is comparatively studied.

a. Nature

Corrupt

- It is a product of human character.
- It is a social disease.
- It is transferable.
- It is thought as a means to earn property illegally.
- It is thought as a faster occupation of collecting property.
- It encourages a person to commit an illegal act.
- Its nature is imitative. So, corrupt culture is developed.

Non-corrupt

- It is the right path to human character
- It promotes social dignity.
- It can control the transferable nature of corruption
- It raises the awareness that corruption should not be indulged as a means to earn property.
- It must not be regarded as an occupation.
- It discourages such an illegal act.
- It ends the corrupt culture and enforces the corruption-free culture.

Justice and Law Sector

- | | |
|---|--|
| • It loses the wisdom that differentiates legal and illegal act. | • It establishes human wisdom that can construct good deeds. |
| • It diverts judicial spirit. | • It protects judicial spirit. |
| • It misinterprets laws in judicial sector. | • It creates favorable environment to interpret the laws. |
| • It commits injustice by misuse of policy and law. It bewilders judicial mind. | • It enforces justice. |
| • It commits misdeed by misinterpreting law and order | • It teaches to properly implement law and order. |

State and political Sector

- | | |
|---|--|
| • It attempts to capture the state power forcefully. | • It creates a just situation to hold the state power. |
| • It creates principle-less political group. | • It supports to establish political party with ideal principle. |
| • It begets immoral and irresponsible political leaders and cadres. | • It helps to create moral and responsible political leaders and cadres. |
| • It hampers the systematic approach of election. | • It develops the systematic approach of election. |
| • It hinders the development of ideal political system. | • It supports the development of ideal political system. |

Administrative Sector

- | | |
|---|--|
| • It makes the bureaucrats irresponsible. | • It makes the bureaucrats responsible and accountable. |
| • It makes the responsible officials corrupt. | • It creates a favorable environment for officials to work honestly. |

- It may make the civil servants anti-national.
- It transforms the feeling of service into exploitation.
- Bureaucracy can totally be perverted.
- It helps to make the civil servants more loyal to the nation.
- It creates favorable environment for clients to get prompt services.
- Bureaucracy can be more effective, efficient and people-friendly.

Economic Sector

- It neglects the economic discipline.
- It distorts the legal system of accountancy.
- It degrades the revenue collection system.
- It misutilizes the state coffers.
- It makes the economic condition of society and state feeble.
- It makes both the country and society bankrupt.
- It helps to keep economic discipline.
- It establishes legal system of accountancy.
- It fully supports the revenue collection.
- It promotes the state coffers.
- It makes the economic condition of society and state strong.
- It helps the country and people become economically prosperous.

Social Sector

- It devastates the social customs and culture.
- It creates social discrimination.
- It may change racial identity and culture.
- It creates violence and conflict in the society.
- It may invite civil war in the country.
- It protects and promotes social harmony, custom and culture.
- It nullifies the social discrimination.
- It protects racial identity and culture.
- It promotes peace and harmony in the society.
- It never allows a situation of civil war.

Education Sector

- It makes the intellectuals depraved.
- It destroys fundamental education system leading the private schools to gain commercial benefit.
- It creates discrimination between private and public schools.
- It commercializes the education policy.
- It creates the problem of brain drain.
- It makes intellectuals responsible and alert towards the nation.
- It helps to implement good education system.
- It maintains consistency of education system in all schools.
- It invokes compulsory education system.
- It employs the educated manpower within the country.

Health Sector

- It commercializes the health sector.
- It starts to trade the human organs.
- It may harm human life in the name of sexual health.
- It transacts duplicate medicines.
- It helps the health sector to be service-oriented.
- It protects the human organs by establishing that they are not to be traded.
- It systematizes the sexual health.
- It never produces such type of duplicate medicines. It tries to control such activity.

- It exploits people severely in the name of health education.

- There is no exploitation in the education sector.

Nation and Nationalism Sector

- It may unscrupulously sell the natural resources to another country.
- It provokes anti-national and anti-social activity through non-governmental organizations.
- It can distort the traditional politics and culture.
- It may divide the nation and nationalism itself.

- It protects and promotes natural resources.
- It utilizes non-governmental organizations for the interest of the nation and people.
- It can uplift traditional customs and values.
- It protects nation and nationalism.

Criminal Activities Sector

- It causes crimes to rise in different sector of the society.
- It creates various crimes in the financial sector.
- It promotes political crimes for attaining state power.
- It causes crimes that may destroy the state itself.

- It minimizes crimes.
- It minimizes financial crimes.
- It reduces political crimes.
- It actively functions for national integrity.

The threats of corruption and preventive, curative measures of those threats through anticorruptology were discussed in short. Corruption can harm the state and society. But the danger and harms created by corruption can be minimized and the state and people are protected by anticorruptology.

Relationship between Anticorruptology and Other Disciplines

Anticorruptology can be taken as a science to uplift a degraded society. It has direct relationship with human beings. It studies humans and their different traits, behavior, mentality and activities. Other sciences supervise, analyze and evaluate moral or immoral activities of people in social life. The relationship between anticorruptology and other social sciences is described below:

1. Anticorruptology and Economics:

Economics is a science of studying financial activities of people. It studies how people generate income and expenditure. It investigates and interprets different methodology of economics and the nuances of overall economic system. On the other hand, anticorruptology is a scientific study of nature, trait and character of property generation. Economics provides knowledge related to the systematic way of economic transaction, generation and proper utilization of it. Anticorruptology stands against illegally gained property and formulates mechanism to control such type of property. Unlike economics, it does not allow people to earn and manage property in indiscreet way. It advocates the principle that the economic development of individual, society and nation is not possible without elimination of corruption. It openly opposes corrupt conducts in the society. Economics is a science to study property systematically and anticorruptology is a science of study against the ill-gained property. Therefore, these two disciplines are closely related.

2. Anticorruptology and Political Science:

Political science is the study of state, government, state affair, political activities and so on. The study of law and order, legal state, stability of democracy, activities of political parties etc. come under the area of political science. Anticorruptology studies how corruption-free culture can be maintained in a country. Corruption-free society deserves political stability and peace in the country. Where there is reign of corruption, there is political instability. Different countries in the world are experiencing political instability due to widespread corruption. Unstable politics cannot promote the growth of people and country. Precarious political problems are created in the countries where corruption is prevalent. Anticorruptology helps the society to promote discipline, prosperity and moral values with the consequence that corruption-free society is created and economic development starts. Similarly, people's living standard is lifted up and political stability is maintained. In this way, political science and anticorruptology have close relationship.

3. Anticorruptology and Sociology:

Sociology is a science of studying all activities practiced in the society. It studies origin, structure, tradition, culture, custom and development of the society. Besides, sociology tries to find out mechanisms to remove ill-custom, de-culture, superstitions in the society. It studies political, economic, religious, historical, legal and moral aspects of the society. All these areas are studied by anticorruptology as well because these two disciplines have very close relation. Anticorruptology provides means to solve the problems arising from a situation where sociology is unable to address it. Therefore, sociology and anticorruptology are complementary to each other.

4. Anticorruptology and Ethics.

Ethics is a science of studying human moral character. It analyzes something good or bad, right or wrong, moral or immoral and so on. It studies the welfare of people and society based on moral character. The societies have to be developed with moral discipline and good character. Ethics helps to uplift the dignity of society. It is the essence of ethics. The objectives of anticorruptology are to make the society follow morality and to maintain a disciplined just and transparent society. Thus, ethics and anticorruptology have intimate relationship with each other.

5. Anticorruptology and Psychology:

Psychology is a science of studying human mind and behavior. It is related to mental thought, emotion and feeling. All good and bad activities of a person depend on his/her mentality. The mind is so dynamic that progress and decline of human beings and their personality are determined by the mental state itself. Human trait, culture, nature and characters are controlled by emotions. Therefore, psychology has been introduced as a science. A human is not born corrupt. Naturally he/she is born pure, transparent and moral. But social environment, circumstance and behavior change the human mentality. Psychology tries to find out the problems created by mental actions and reactions. Like this, anticorruptology tries to explore means to keep the changed emotion and feeling under control. Corruption is concerned with mind and feeling. Therefore, anticorruptology and psychology are just like two wheels of a cart which cannot be separated from each other.

6. Anticorruptology and History:

History is the study of past events and situations. It can be studied not only through written and unwritten documents but also through physical structure, practiced customs and culture. History provides knowledge about prosperity and decline of a country with chronological series of social, economic, political, religious and cultural events of that country. Such types of factual events have a value in the society. History keeps safe the records of past events of both prosperous time represented by good and moral persons and corrupt time led by immoral and corrupt persons. Present leadership is guided by history itself. Corruption existed in the past. How it was controlled and how we should control it can be learnt from history. Thus, the good era as well as bad era of the past can be studied in history. Therefore, anticorruptology is incomplete without history.

7. Anticorruptology and Journalism:

Journalism is a profession of disseminating information sincerely about the events in the society. In this profession, factual information should be disseminated without any bias. When journalism becomes dishonest, it is called yellow-journalism. The same yellow-journalism is opposed to anticorruptology. Journalism is a respectful profession. It is established as a significant power in state affair. Therefore, journalism has been accepted as a fourth organ of the state. It has an important role to scrutinize the state power. When journalism is changed by vested interests, the country has to face adverse consequences. So, a critical relationship is maintained between anticorruptology and journalism.

8. Anticorruptology and Anthropology:

Anthropology is the study of all aspects of human development. It studies humans, their culture and social structure in detail. Similarly, social class, race, religion, culture, values along with human trait, nature, character, ideology, behavior etc. are studied in anthropology. All these factors change with the change of time. Human thought, feeling and behaviour become corrupt with negative impact in human development. Caste, race, language, and religion of human society originated in different parts of geographical regions. Their social, economic, religious, cultural beliefs are also different. It is natural to have variation in their thought, trait and behaviour. The same human trait, thought, feeling and behaviour are to be studied in anticorruptology. That is why, these two disciplines have specific relationship.

9. Anticorruptology and Public Administration.

Public administration refers to the study of functions, responsibilities and rights of the executive body, one of the three organs of state. It studies and analyzes the management of relationship between service provider and clients. Moreover, it provides knowledge about how to solve the problems arising in public-service delivery. Various action plans have to be made for the welfare of people and nation in public administration. While making such types of action plans, the policy

might be made and implemented for both benefit and loss of the executive, opposition party and people. In such condition, there may occur deviation of right and duty of both service provider and clients. Such situation is corrected and reformed by anticorruptology. Thus, public administration and anticorruptology have close relation.

10.Anticorruptology and Rural Development:

The lowest social unit is a village and the development of a village is the backbone of national development. With this belief, rural development was developed as a discipline. Lower social units are divided into village and city. The social status of people in village and city is different. Due to this reason, for the balanced development of both city and village, the principle of rural development cannot be studied and understood by separating it from anticorruptology. Along with social and cultural development, there is a significant role of economic development in rural development. The main aspect of rural development is economic development and due to the importance of economic aspect, there is maximum possibility of corruption. Therefore, to maintain transparency in the economic factors of rural development, anticorruptology plays a vital role. Thus, these two subjects have integral relationship.

11.Anticorruptology and Management:

Management studies its principle, methodology and implementation. Managerial role, market management, financial management are the main subject matters of management. The complete studies of these matters are management study. Management-related factors like human resource, industrial management; machine, production, distribution, administration, accountancy etc. are also included in management. Industry and business may fail due to the lack of management. People are deceived and cheated due to shortage and supply of fake goods in the market. Similarly, financial mismanagement makes the financial sector weak. All these risky situations can only be managed by the proper implementation of the principles of anticorruptology. As a result, the financial sector becomes strong, effective and stable. For this reason, anticorruptology and management have special relationship.

12.Anticorruptology and Law:

Law is the written document to run state affair which should be obeyed by all persons, organizations and government. When there is confusion in law, the court interprets it and subsequently, it is implemented. Law is a subject of study. It is taught and learnt to make law stable. Law is not a readymade document. It is codified by the representatives of people for the welfare of people. The same codified document is implemented to run the state affair. But sometimes, people's representatives and political parties, who have authority to make law, make and implement unjust law. By this activity, both people and state face injustice. In that very situation, anticorruptology should control such type of wrong and unjust activities of the stakeholders. Anticorruptology warns them against passing unjust laws. Therefore, Law and Anticorruptology have close relationship.

13.Anticorruptology and culture:

Culture is a study of entire customs, lifestyle, behavior, racial beliefs, values, traditional ceremony and ways of living among others. The global human society and culture are not similar due to caste, race, religion and culture. However, the culture of the people from different caste, race and religion is tied up with their lifestyle. The same lifestyle of people is culture. The culture is guided by human feeling, interest and belief which is directly related to the main principle of anticorruptology. Divergent culture and lifestyle sometimes cause immoral conduct. In such a situation, anticorruptology corrects such misbehaviors. The development and descent of a society is

directly related to culture. Good culture is right and bad culture is corrupt. Therefore, anticorruptology and culture are mutually related.

14. Anticorruptology and Philosophy

Philosophy analyzes fundamental principles, conducts and attitudes of human life in depth; and it tries to strengthen the supreme value of social life. Furthermore, it tries to establish ideal and moral behavior in a society as per the demand of time. It analyzes knowledge vs science, spiritualism vs materialism, thesis vs antithesis. It motivates a society to move on a right path. Not only that, philosophy inherits policy and methodology of a newly introduced discipline as per the demand of a society. Similarly, anticorruptology also stops a society from going on a corrupt path. It can stop the path of corruption by formulating policy and methodology according to the need of time. Likewise, it provides moral value and belief to the human life and promotes positive and natural development of the human society. From this point of view, philosophy and anticorruptology have same inherent relationship.

15. Anticorruptology and Theology:

Theology is a religion or science of lifestyle. Some have called it communal science but it is not true. It is only an illusion. The intellectual societies understand theology as a communal science. It has to be defined, analyzed and interpreted seriously. For the reason that theology is analyzed from Vedic eternal system, it has been dubbed as communalism. It is a supreme philosophy of oriental society which has not yet been adopted by western academicians. However, the oriental society, the representation of majority of religion and culture, should accept it. Liberality, moderation and tolerance are the aroma of oriental theology. It has gained highest space in the history of human development. This oriental theological belief has been adopted by various religious communities. So, it is viewed as a religious community. But oriental religious belief is only for human welfare. So, it is not suitable to compare it with other religious and communal philosophies. Oriental theology is the main source of human lifestyle. When it is distorted, human life becomes incomplete. Therefore, this religious philosophy should not be compared with other religious philosophies. When theology was introduced for study in the world, there existed only Vedic eternal dharma in human society. Religion means lifestyle adopted by people. The characteristics of fire and water are heat and coldness respectively. Likewise, characteristics of human beings should be humanitarian. Therefore, the lifestyle of humans should be humanitarian. Human life is spent happily due to religion. The same humanitarian religion is analyzed in theology. Virtuousness, morality, discipline, sincerity, honesty, traditional customs etc. are the main principles of theology. All these are the principles of anticorruptology as well. Therefore, theology and anticorruptology have mutual relationship.

16. Anticorruptology and public policy:

Now a days, various universities of the world have started courses of studies on the subject of public policy. The universities have included this subject in their curriculum by considering the political system, social structure, public desire and interest, traditional values and customs etc. of their countries. Since all universities do not have uniformity in syllabuses of this subject, they all teach the subject matters of public interest. The preservation of social culture, political policy, its effect on the grass root level of human life, and measures to regulate the policies are studied in public policy. Moreover, equitable economic distribution, financial discipline, political satisfaction from the election system, marriage and social relationship, health, education, good governance, freedom and its effect to reflect the life standard of people are also the subject matters of public policy. Similarly, the units of study in anticorruptology are also society and people. It also analyzes

all aspects of individuals, studies the society and community, interprets public interest, public will, and public benefit and manages its study system in accordance with public policy. Therefore, it can be said that the center of study of both public policy and anticorruptology is people itself.

Anticorruptology as a Natural Science

It is difficult to limit the psychology and behavior of a person, community or total society within an area of science. But they need to be explained and analyzed. They can be studied by interconnecting them with different dimensions of science. The activities in curbing corruption should be adopted in tune with the changing of times. Anticorruptology, its value and belief should be scrutinized. Implementing new value and belief means abandonment of old ones.

No science can be limited within the boundary of definition. The preliminary definition of a subject may be transitory as well because no thought can be acceptable forever. A thought is changed and revised according to the time. The past experiences cannot suffice for new consciousness. The present problems can be the subjects for the future. As time passes various approaches are gradually developed. Corruption has grown beyond control at present. The responsibility of anticorruptology is to control it. Anticorruptology helps to run behavioral system and policies in healthy, disciplined manner in each and every level of the society. Various behaviors and customs practiced in the society are established as a science. Anticorruptology has a natural relationship with those subjects.

1. Science of human behavior
2. Science of human virtue
3. Science of social behavior
4. Science of physical development
5. Science of economic prosperity
6. Science of administrative discipline
7. Science of political transparency

1. Science of human behavior :

Whatever creatures are born in the universe, they have certain traits and behaviors. Dogs and cats are close to humans and they have traits and habits different from jackals and tigers which live in the jungle. Humans love those animals which thrive in their company. They keep the animals away which are not useful to them. Whatever behavior the animals show towards humans, the people also react in the same way to the animals. It is not natural to think that humans love wild animals like jackals and tigers. Humans live in a group, so their behavior needs to be compatible with people. When the behavior of a person becomes erratic, he is discarded by his group. The behavior of a man determines his status in the society. Similarly, human behavior also plays a crucial role in ascertaining a person's level in the society.

**Human behavior can be viewed from two different dimensions:
Good behavior and Bad behavior.**

Good behavior generates respect in society and bad behavior disrespect. Corruption is a byproduct of bad behavior. Human behavior can be studied in the territory of behavioral science. So, anticorruptology is the science of human behavior.

2. Science of human virtue :

All the creatures have certain ethical values. Their life is determined by the same ethical value. But human ethical value is different from other creatures. Both virtue and vice (corruption) are seen in human nature. When a person leads a humane life, his/ her life becomes completely successful. The exercise of virtue eliminates bad characters of people i.e. immorality and corruption.

The opposite of fair or just is corrupt. There are two dimensions of human character: Virtue and corruption

Both of them exist in human mentality. Growth of one damages the power of other. It means when one becomes strong, another becomes feeble. It is a scientific law as well. Thus, when the element of virtue becomes strong enough, the power of corruption becomes weak. Because of this proof, anticorruptology has been established as a science of human virtue.

3. Science of social behavior :

Social behavior is established on the basis of culture and custom. Social behavior is determined by historical structure, racial value, belief, traditional culture, and customs of society. Social behavior goes on in the same way. It cannot change its behavior immediately or within a short period of time. Social behavior is driven in specific manner continuously for a long period of time. Thus, it has been established as a science. Anticorruptology saves the social behavior from being immoral. So, it goes on constantly in the society.

4. Science of physical development :

Physical development is necessary for social prosperity. People are looking for physical development in every circumstance. A person becomes happy when he gets necessary physical facilities. It is a human weakness. Humans want their welfare both physically and spiritually. The infrastructures of physical development become ready due to the same human desire. And people are fulfilling their necessity due to the same desire. It means physical development is gradually going on. The increasing human needs are fulfilled as physical development goes on. Anticorruptology supports continuous physical development by removing obstacles that may come. Thus, anticorruptology has been regarded as a science of physical development.

5. Science of economic prosperity :

Only an economically strong and prosperous person or society is regarded successful at present. A person or society actively participates in economic development. They march ahead competitively in the economic market. Competition does not mean healthy, legal, and systematic only. They can follow illegal ways as well in that competition. The corrupt practice lies behind the unhealthy competition, which damages the economic sector. There is no specific standard and limitation of economic growth. Its aims and objectives are satisfaction of the people. In other words, time and situation determine the limitation of economic growth. Economic growth is expected to move forward with specific plan. Many have achieved economic growth by relying on wrong policies. Anticorruptology prosecutes those who misinterpret law and policies and who malpractice law deliberately to make money.

6. Science of administrative discipline :

Administrative organization is needed to run an organized institution like business company, non-government organization and state affair. The administrative body is guided by act, law, regulation, by-law and policy. The employees in an administrative body should be mobilized in a disciplined manner. Only after that, administrative discipline can be maintained. Healthy administration cannot run in the absence of discipline. Administrative discipline should be maintained to save an organization from damages. Anticorruptology assists maintenance of administrative discipline in all administrative bodies.

7. Science of political transparency :

Politics without transparency is just anarchism. Anarchism makes politics unstable and cannot handle the state affair smoothly. Terror gradually develops into anarchism. Sometimes, in developing countries, the political power is captured by a terrorist dictator. When the state power goes in the hand of a dictator or terrorist, anarchism prevails. There is lack of genuine political mission and democracy. When there is lack of political purity, anticorruptology attempts to maintain purity and democracy.

Anticorruptology has tried to define itself from different perspectives of society and proved itself as a science. So it has been established as a natural science.

Scope of Anticorruptology

Anticorruptology refers to the study of anticorruption processes. All ingredients of anticorruptology are included in this process. Primarily, it attempts to analyze and interpret various sectors of corruption. The principles of anticorruptology are developed with theoretical and practical analyses of these sectors. This science studies the areas of anticorruptology. This science provides guidelines for practical application of just principles of anticorruptology. The laws and by-laws are the practical aspects of anticorruptology.

In this way, the scope of anticorruptology determines its nature, contents and limitations.

1. Nature of anticorruptology,
2. Subject matter of anticorruptology,
3. Limitations of anticorruptology.

1. Nature of Anticorruptology:

It is an in-depth and analytical knowledge about human behavior, conduct and traits. The nature of this knowledge is divided into two aspects: theory and practice.

a. Theory:

It is a series of knowledge which can be studied sequentially. It can also be called a science. Science is the method of studying proven knowledge about some subjects. The scientific formulae are called theory. Science is a method of providing authentic proof based on principle.

b. Practice:

Practice is a way of doing something which is also known as art. The art itself provides aesthetic value to human life and society. That is why the significance of art has been tied up with human life and human behavior. Practice is linked with art.

Anticorruptology as a science:

Anticorruptology is a science. Science means series of sequential knowledge and its study. It is guided by procedure and specific rules. Science is universal. The laws of physics are its examples. Science establishes relationship between cause and effect. Anticorruptology establishes relationship between cause and effect of human trait, nature, behavior and social, financial activities and conducts. Therefore, it is a social science.

Anticorruptology as an art:

It is also an art. Art provides knowledge about working procedure, policy formulation and practical aspect of life and society. It suggests methods to solve the problems that are created against social norms, conducts and rules. It practically helps to improve the physical and non-physical state of humans. Anticorruptology that gives practical knowledge is also an art.

It is difficult to define and analyze whether anticorruptology is science or art only. As a science, it formulates anti-corruption policies to solve various problems which are created against social norms and values. In this way, anticorruptology accustoms the people with practical methodology along with providing theoretical knowledge. Thus, it is both science and art. That is why, conglomeration of science and art is the nature of anticorruptology.

2. Subject matter of anticorruptology:

The subject matter of anticorruptology is determined as per the present definition. But while looking from the point of view of its subject matter, we have two approaches.

a. Traditional approach:

From the traditional approach, the subject matter of anticorruptology relates to attempts to curb corrupt behavior in human beings. It can be enumerated as follows.

- i. Demarcation between righteousness and sin,
- ii. Control of social values,
- iii. Control by family and community,
- iv. Control by human virtue,
- v. Control by the ruler.

i. Demarcation between righteousness and sin:

Corrupt people are sinners, and the sinners cannot be dear to God. They cannot set their foot in the path heaven due to their sinful activities. Corruption must not be done if somebody wants to go to heaven. This has been written in almost all religious scriptures. That is why, people did not commit corruption.

ii. Control of social values:

People from diverse backgrounds live in society and develop relationship with one another. They are tied with each other based on social norms, value, culture, and so on. Corrupt activities committed by one person are clearly seen and experienced by another person and the corrupt person is derided by the society. Due to this reason also, such types of corrupt and criminal behaviours are condemned. A civilized society does not allow any kind of social crime. Therefore, social norms, value and culture help control such types of corrupt situation.

iii. Control by family and community:

Family and communities are small units of society. The corrupt persons are easily identified in this small social unit. Such types of persons feel afraid of contempt from their own family and community. Thus, they become alert on such corrupt conduct and try to avoid such misconducts.

iv. Control by human virtue:

Human virtue is a good conduct based on rule and culture of people. Human characters like honesty, sincerity, faithfulness and conscience deter people from committing corrupt acts. Actually a human being is controlled by his own virtues. He has to be controlled as well by laws. Only after that, a man turns out to be human.

v. Control by the ruler:

Corrupt and immoral behaviors are controlled by state rulers. History has shown that the supreme person or agency of state is always against corruption. Therefore, anti-corrupt activities are said to be traditionally practiced as a movement.

b. Modern Approach:

People are gradually becoming individualistic in modern age. The humanistic principle is slowly shrinking from society to community, community to family, family to self. The interest of people in social responsibility, norms and values is decreasing day by day. What types of

norms and values are to be established in the society? What type of society is being created? How the community and family are responding to social values? What is the responsibility of family and community? This type of individualistic feeling has started in the society and it has gradually become deep-rooted. This individualistic thought rapidly makes a person, community and social circumstances corrupt. Eventually, it creates discrimination in almost all aspects of the society. It is an enemy of human being and human development. Such type of thought has to be dismissed. So, the following concepts have to be accepted.

- i. Good governance,
- ii. Legal state.

- i. Good governance:

To exercise good governance in a country, there should be timely action from the authorized agency according to the law. We cannot imagine good governance as long as there exists corruption in legislature and executive body of a state. Therefore, policies, rules and laws have to be completely followed to advance good governance. (The detailed discussion of this concept has been done in the chapter ‘Good Governance’)

- ii. Legal state:

The concept of legal state was developed in the present democratic system with the realization of its necessity in modern era. (The detailed discussion of it has been done under ‘Good Governance’)

Limitation of Anticorruptology

Anticorruptology is a science of analyzing good conduct and good character. It is difficult to limit the scope of anticorruption but there is necessity to determine the limitations to make its study systematic and specific. Coverage of corruption is broad. It includes petty transactions of bribe and grand corruption that makes state fund disappear. Anticorruptology should take account of human interest, morality, character, right responsibility, duty and more sensitive issue i.e. abuse of authority. Though corruption is being extended limitlessly, anticorruption needs to set its limitation. The following are the limitations of anticorruptology for the time being.

1. Human behavior, character and mentality
2. Bribery between service providers and clients
3. Illegal transaction during operation of project
4. Relationship between political party and state affair
5. Amendment of constitution and existing law opposed to the constitution
6. Vested penetration from another country
7. Mismanagement in internal state affair

1. Human behavior, character and mentality:

Human behavior, character and mentality are abstract concepts. They are felt but not tangible. All of them concern human sentiments. So, visible and written proof cannot be produced easily. They are related to the understanding level only. The person or organization is to present the proof. Thus, this behavior or incident cannot be proved by itself. In this very situation, the second party, who has understood or realized behavior, character and mentality and is equipped with information presents the proof. It is difficult to analyze, interpret and present the evidence in this case.

2. Bribery between service provider and client:

Every government has a policy to provide different services to the citizens. The government deploys employees with government salary and facilities them to provide the services. The employees serve the citizens free of cost in dedicated and courteous manner. But, in poor countries, the government employees are involved in taking a little or large amount of bribe according to the nature of service they provide. The clients also want to take fast and easy services by giving bribe. In this case, both service provider and client are held guilty.

3. Illegal transaction during operation of project:

Before the actual implementation of a project, there is transaction of illegal commission. The project may be small, medium or large. The amount of commission is bargained according to the interest of government officials. The government officials are regularly bargaining for commission until the project is completed. They are doing such illicit deal with the backing of political power. Not only the internal sector but also the external donors or supporters and their officials have illegal interests that lead to the increase in investment. Not only that, poor countries are cheated in such projects but the rich or donor countries or company and their officials also get maximum benefit. Therefore, there should be provision of specific term of reference (TOR) to control the illegal financial transaction in the projects operated or to be operated in poor countries.

4. Relationship between political party and state affair:

There is a specific legal framework to run the state affair. The state affair should smoothly run as per the law of the land. But the state affair of poor countries is ruled by political power and not by

legal system. The state affair becomes weak when it is controlled by political power. When it becomes weak, the government is unstable. The political party that goes in government for a short period cannot rule and function effectively. The political leaders of poor countries become opportunists and exploit the state affair. They do not get chance to remain in the government for a long time. The state affair cannot be transparent, efficient and systematic unless the unnatural relationship between political party and the state comes to an end.

5. Amendment of constitution and existing law:

A constitution is the main law of a country. All other laws are based on it. The written law must not be vague and ambiguous. The legal statement should be short and simple. But the law of a poor country is often vague and ambiguous. The reason behind this is that rich countries are directly or indirectly involved in drafting the law and they influence it as per their motives. When such type of ambiguous law exists, the political parties frequently amend it as per their petty interests. The political parties take hold of the government for a short period of time. But they amend the constitution and other laws to fulfill their interests, to misuse the national budget, to retain their power and to exploit the nation and citizens. Thus, this type of tendency must be checked.

6. Vested penetration from another country:

There is a trend of vested penetration into developing countries from other countries. This type of penetration spoils the traditional culture, customs, norms, values and religion of such countries. It also subverts the political leaders and persuades them to advocate in favour of them in back force of finance. Similarly, penetration may create such situation where natural resources of developing countries are handed over to another country. The developed and powerful countries influence the developing countries and make them go according to the interest of powerful countries. They keep the poor countries in their own grip by means of penetration. That is why, to break the network of such penetration also, anticorruptology needs to be studied.

7. Mismanagement in internal state affair:

Internal state affair undergoes with maximum illegal, untransparent activities in recent democratic system. As state affair needs to run by morality, ethics, system and law, it undergoes anarchism especially in developing countries. There seems maximum trend of running state affair autocratically by advocating democracy. It is necessary to run the state affair with established norms, values, systems and rules by correcting such dysfunctional systems. The mismanagement in internal state affair should be eradicated. But due to present anarchical political system, immorality, irresponsibility, autocracy and imbalance have been developed in the state affairs. Consequently, the total state affair has been spoiled and become dysfunctional. To correct it, we need to develop the system to operate the state affair based on the principles of check and balance.

The scope of anticorruptology is unlimited. But above mentioned conditions undergone in poor countries should be included in the area of anticorruptology.

Concept of Anticorruptology

The main aim of the anticorruptology is to establish a corruption-free society. It needs a clear concept to achieve this aim. The aim can be achieved only if the responsible units actively work according to the concept of anticorruption. More particularly, for the success of this campaign, two major factors have to be fully active. They are:

1. Civil Society,
2. Socially established political parties.

The citizens of a country should take cognizance of establishing the corruption-free society in the country. It is because the citizens themselves bear the consequences. Political parties are established by the group of citizens who share political principles. They are divided into different parties. Although, political parties are formed by the citizens, the citizens may not trust the parties. The parties deceive the people after going to power. Political parties are intoxicated by the state power. They patronize their cadres. Citizens are ignored. Thus, civil society and political parties have to be treated and given responsibility separately. Let us divide it into two topics.

1. Creation of a transparent and disciplined society,
2. Establishment of nationalistic political parties.

1) Creation of a transparent and disciplined society :

The existing society is responsible for all-round development of a country. The civil societies are established in the society. The civil societies have the responsibility to be active for the prosperity of that society. The civil society should not forget its responsibilities towards the society. The duties of the civil society are as follows:-

- a) Moral awareness,
- b) Good deed,
- c) Nationalistic feeling,
- d) Transparent character,
- e) Taking the responsibility.

a) Moral awareness:-

The overall measurement of a person's personality depends on his/her level of consciousness. Everybody is conscious but the level is different. Moreover, moral consciousness/awareness reflects not only his/her personality but also makes his/her life successful. Therefore, moral awareness has special significance. The society having abundance of morally conscious individuals is considered helpful in promoting well-being, welfare and human development. Human consciousness is governed by both moral and immoral elements. But whoever abandons immorality and accepts the moral values and beliefs is regarded as a true human being. Such morally conscious person can play an important role for the nation, nationalism and the prosperity of a society.

b) Good deed:-

Every person in the society performs a duty from his birth to death. His/her deed is determined by his/her age. After childhood, a person engages in his livelihood. He/she is confused with national and international problems. The person involved in the good deed serves his family, society and the nation. A citizen engaged in the good deed is a treasure of the society and nation. He/she is the dignity and glory of the nation.

c) Nationalistic Feeling:-

A person is born with innate quality of responsibility. At the preliminary stage of a person, he/she is helped by the family. When he enters into adulthood, he/she interacts with the other members of the society and gets matured. After that, he comes to know about the family and society. He understands the role of his nation in the world politics. At this moment, he decides which aspect is to be prioritized. As he feels responsibility towards the nation, nationalism and national development, there arises patriotic feeling within him. All the citizens of a country have to become patriotic for the development of that country. A country develops equally in all fields where the citizens are patriotic. Thus, nationalistic feeling in the citizens is the fundamental basis for the national prosperity.

d) Transparent Character:-

Transparent character means moral character. It plays a significant role in personality development. Human character may be good or bad. A person having bad or immoral character pollutes himself, his family and the society. This affects the nation too. Therefore, the transparent and good character has to be sufficiently developed in the citizens for the social and national development. After that, the society and nation can develop.

e) Taking the Responsibilities:-

A person should be responsible towards his family. He has to be equally responsible towards the society and the nation. An irresponsible person cannot be regarded as an honest citizen. An irresponsible citizen proves himself a fatal disease for the society and the nation. His irresponsibility may damage not only his family but the whole society and the nation. Therefore, a citizen of a country must be fully responsible for his society and the nation.

2. Establishment of the nationalist political parties :-

The present state affair is different from that of the past. There is dominance of the political parties in the public affair of almost all the countries of the world. A political party is an organization that exists to run the state affair by adopting a certain political philosophy. The political parties determine the standards of handling the state affair, policies and methodology. They hire cadres for nurturing power, activities to be done when in power and other developmental programmes. The activities and problems may be fully or partially executed or may not be executed at all. Continuation in power is determined by the extent and nature of execution. The party which fails to fulfill the people's needs and to address the national development can fall down from the power within a short period. When the government is changed after a short period of time, national political system becomes unstable and political instability invites conflict. Therefore, it is possible to develop a nation and its people only if political parties are nationalists. The parties that love and respect the nation and people can open the door of development. The following factors are needed for it:-

- a) Principle,
- b) National Development,
- c) National Thinking,
- d) Economic Transparency,
- e) Responsibility.

a) Principle:-

A political party is formed based on certain principles. No political party can be international. When it tries to adopt internationalism, it fails. Thus, a political party may be successful and sustainable for a long period of time if it adopts philosophical principle that is compatible with geography, history, culture, custom and social structure of that nation. A few political parties

exist in the well-developed countries of the world. They sustain for a long time and run the state power, turn by turn, repeatedly. But, in contrast, a large number of parties exist in the developing and poor countries. They follow opportunistic groupism. Therefore, the political parties have to adopt nationalist and people-oriented, stable political principles to achieve the height of success.

b) National Development:-

The main agenda of the political parties must be national development. Political parties in the developing countries focus more on development in time with the interest of their cadres. Because of this, the parties are disgraced by people. The party which is dedicated to the real development of a nation and people can be dearer to people and sustains for long time.

c) National Thinking:

It is essential for political leaders and cadres to have nationalist thinking. The parties without national thinking cannot be regarded as nationalists. The parties lacking nationalism cannot even think for nationalist welfare. Thus, it is compulsory for the parties to have nationalist feeling. This feeling directs them to be active for the maximum development of people and the nation.

d) Economic Transparency:-

Political parties must be economically transparent. Lack of financial transparency not only makes political leaders corrupt but also creates neo-feudalism and makes the leaders dictators. The major disease of the developing countries is economic bungling in the parties. The trend of collection of donations by the parties is increasing day by day. Donation is expended during the election; and the remaining money is grabbed by the leaders for their personal benefit. This trend makes the political workers rich. The party of developing countries has only one target, i.e how to collect a large amount of money to spend during the election. They are motivated to collect a great amount of money that is required for election. Being guided by this thinking, they are active to collect money. It is a fatal to the democratic system. The financial management is fair if the collection is transparent. Thus, the parties must be fully transparent in the financial collection and its use.

e) Responsibility:-

Responsibility is the new principle of the present era. The person or organization must be accountable for all acts. Responsibility refers to taking responsibility of both good and bad aspects. The political parties should take responsibility of their direct or indirect works while executing state affair. They have to give clarification to the people. But in the developing countries, the parties are not responsible according to the principle of responsibility. They have to be responsible towards people like the parties in the developed countries.

The concept of anticorruptology becomes clear if the responsibility of civil society and political party is similar.

Let us look at their responsibilities:

Civil Society

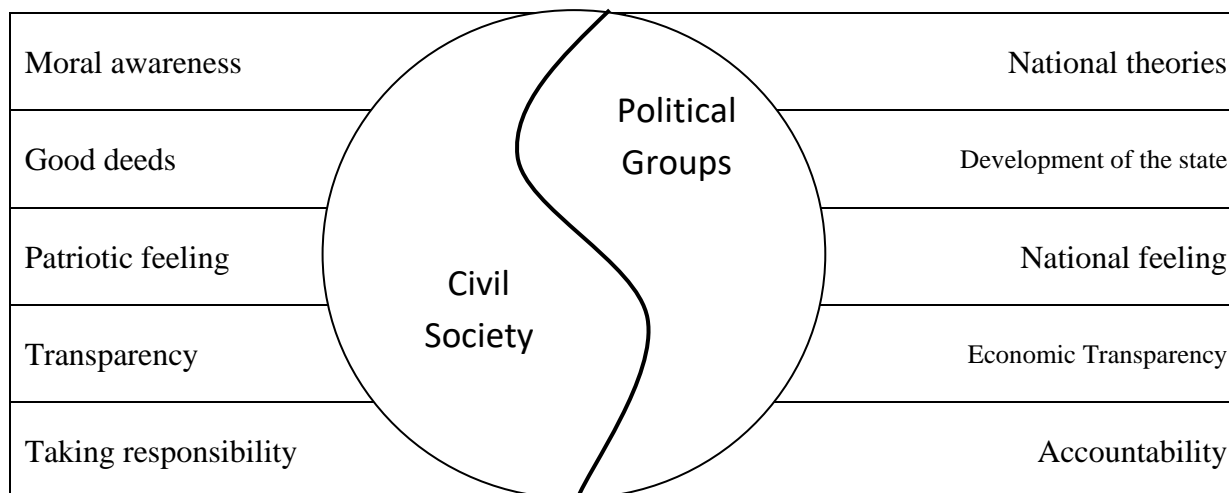
Political Parties

3. Moral awareness	=	Principle
4. Good deed	=	National Development
5. Nationalist feeling	=	National Thinking
6. Transparent Character	=	Financial Transparency

7. Taking responsibility = Responsibility

The above table shows that the civil society directs the political parties. When civil society violates the principles and policies they are defined they may have to bear punishment. But when political parties violate principles and policies, the citizens cannot punish them except in the election when they can throw them out. Therefore, citizens should make the parties feel responsible and follow the principle.

Let us see by using the picture:-

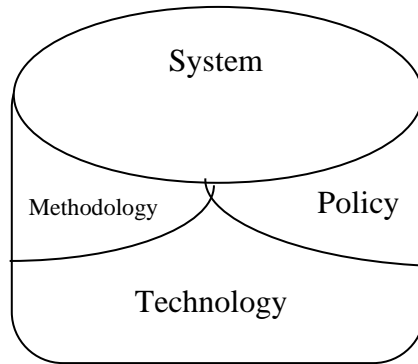


Civil societies and the political groups have been fragmented into the different portions even though they are in the same mass or the circle according to the mentioned figure. The duties of peoples' group and the political aspects have been seen equaled to each other even if they are in such different sizes. That kind of conclusion can be clarified with the existence of patriotic political parties or transparency and disciplined society. Anticorruptology inspires the party leaders to reach this goal.

Components of Anticorruptology

Components of anticorruptology refer to those aspects which play the key role to keep this discipline alive. As different body organs play their active roles to keep the human body moving, so do the components of anticorruptology to make it functional. If the significant components become functional, anticorruptology achieves its success effectively. The components which energize anticorruptology are technology, methodology, policy and system. But according to the changed time and situation, other components may also be the parts of this discipline.

These four components can be interrelated as follows:



In the above figure, we can see the technology as mind and the system as the major organs of the body. These two, methodologies and policies are subsidiary organs to energize the technology and the system. Let us divide the four components into various contents.

Technology	=	Teaching and learning,
Methodology	=	Prevention,
Policy	=	Reward and punishment,
System	=	Politics.

In other words, we paraphrase it as:

1. Teaching and learning technology,
2. Preventive methodology,
3. Reward and punishment policy,
4. Political system.

Let us discuss these four components and discuss in detail:-

1. Learning and teaching technology:

Anticorruptology has emerged to be taught and learnt. In the past, the subject related to anti-corruption was not an area of study. So, it becomes difficult to make anticorruptology as a discipline of study. But, with the advent of anticorruptology, the subjects related to anti-corruption became suitable to be taught and learnt in the intellectual world. Now, it should be gradually developed as a discipline of study. So, until it is taught and learnt from school to university levels, it should be studied in the college level. While starting its study, it can be developed through the primary and stable techniques.

a. Preliminary stage:

At the preliminary stage, the anti-corruption-related subjects should be linked with other subjects in the master's degree level of Humanities, Management and Law. Students should be encouraged to

carry out dissertation in the area of anticorruptology. Students who have carried out dissertation in this area in the master's level should be encouraged to study doctorate level in anticorruptology. The subjects like political science, economics, sociology, rural development, public administration, management, psychology, ethics, journalism, law etc. can be linked with anticorruptology. So, students studying these subjects can carry out thesis in the area of anticorruptology and then do their Ph.D. in this discipline. Experts of anticorruptology can be prepared in this process.

When anticorruption experts are ready, the course, curriculum and text books of anticorruptology for school to university levels should be designed/written. The area specialist should further study and analyze the essential components to make the subject complete.

b. Stable stage:

When anticorruptology becomes a subject of study, we should manage to stabilize it in the society. For that, anticorruptology should be introduced from the primary level. From the primary level students should develop their concept of corruption as a social crime. Gradually, at the upper level, they should be able to discriminate corruption from anticorruptology. The textbooks should be written to provide detailed knowledge about it. Likewise, at the higher level, anticorruptology should be taken as a subject of research, analysis and interpretation. Similarly, new principles should be introduced in this level. Only if we disseminate this subject in the society, anticorruptology gets effective.

2. Preventive methods:

For genuine implementation of anticorruptology, corruption should be controlled through preventive measures. Otherwise, it is difficult to control its expansion. Corruption is like a viral disease in the human body. When one person is infected by the virus of corruption, it spreads to other persons and eventually the whole society becomes corrupt. If it is treated in the beginning, it cannot spread. The treatment of corruption is punishment. Creation of a fair situation where punishment is not required is a preventive methodology. If we implement the preventive measures effectively, corruption can be controlled. This preventive measure can be implemented in three ways:

- a. Civic awareness,
- b. Publicity of anticorruptology,
- c. Social disgust to the corrupt persons.

a. Civic awareness:

The citizens of a country should be well informed that corruption is a heinous activity. They should participate in the anticorruption movement. Similarly, awareness about corruption and anticorruption in the citizens should be developed. If they are aware about it, the conscious people will bring various activities and movement to control corruption in the society. If they have knowledge about anticorruptology, they will depute corps of volunteers to fight against corruption. Then those conscious people who are influenced from the corrupt mentality should be disregarded. Conscious people should be mobilized to prevent corruption by providing adequate knowledge about it.

b. Publicity of anticorruptology:

The concept of anticorruptology and anticorruption activities should be publicized to raise public awareness for the preventive measures of corruption. Informative notices about corruption like *'corruption is like a mental disease which starts and spreads from a human itself, it attacks the human mentality. All should be alert from it and go through the anti-corruption path'* should be broadcast, publicized from radios, newspapers, televisions, internet, telephones and so on. If such informative awareness and public notices are publicized from all the media of communication, preventive measures can be effectively implemented.

c. Social disgust to the corrupt person:

The most important aspect for a person is the society where he lives. Every person wants dignity in the society. So, they try to do various welfare activities. The society where he does not live, he cannot evaluate his reputation. Even if he is judged, it does not have any values. Therefore, the corrupt person does not want to be identified as a corrupt person. From this perspective, if the corrupt person is boycotted from social relationship, other members of the society become discouraged from the corruption-related activities. Moreover, if a corrupt person is ousted from the society, corruption is discouraged. Therefore, social disgust and social expulsion of the corrupt persons should be materialized.

3. Punishment and reward policy:

Punishment policy should be applied on the legal system. Almost all the countries of the world have democratic political system at present. Where there is democracy, there is the rule of law. When there is rule of law, the corrupt persons should be punished as per the provision of law. In most of the countries, the corrupt persons are hunted, inquired and punished according to the legal provision and penalized by the concerned body based on law. Along with the punishment policy, there should be mechanism to reward those persons who work against corruption. In some countries, the anti-corruption body is constitutionally accepted and established as a constitutional body. In this way, when corrupt persons or communities are penalized, the following measures will be effective:-

- a. Situation during bribing,
- b. Punishment after inspection and investigation,
- c. Complaint and punishment.

a. Situation during bribing:

Giving and taking bribe prompts corruption. Bribe is given and taken from small to great amount in both the governmental and non-governmental services. It is covert in some offices and overt in others. To control this trend of bribery, the giver and taker should be nabbed red-handed. It is difficult to nab them red-handed. For this, when bribe taker is identified, the corruption controlling agency can provide money to the giver and dramatically, the giver informs the agency about the location where bribe is being given. In this way, the agency can catch them red-handed. But, sincere persons might also be punished by such sponsored activity. It is not a transparent method but a way to bring the clever corrupts within the parameter of punishment.

b. Punishment after inspection and investigation:

Corruption is a social crime. The government can take action against such crimes in every country. So, the government installs various governmental agencies to take action against corruption. These legally deployed agencies inspect, monitor, and investigate corruption-related activities in the various sectors. They decide the level of minor or major corruption committed by the corrupt

person/organization and impose minor or major punishment. In this way, while doing such legal dealing, there is need of judicial verification. Therefore, general or special court decides which case is serious or not.

c. Complaint and punishment:

There is a culture of filing and registering complaint to bring the corrupt to book. When a complaint is filed, investigation and inquiry start in accordance with the provision of law. After that, the anti-corruption agency decides whether the person is guilty or not. If it decides to charge, the case is filed in the court. The law of a country ensures the power to punish the criminals in case of corruption or abuse of authority. It takes a long time to investigate the corruption case. This investigation system has not been much effective as it takes too long time. In both developing and developed countries, the result of the judicial verdict comes when the crime is about to be forgotten. So, such result does not have any effect. Meanwhile, there is possibility of the escape of the criminals to foreign countries due to prolonged judicial process. That is why, complaint, judicial investigation and punishment should be done by a fast track.

4. Political system:

A country runs its state affair with a specific political system. Both traditional and modern political systems are run by a democratic system. The present time is the age of democracy. No matter whether the government is run by a king or the army or the political parties, all are called democratic systems. So, the state affair cannot be devoid of democracy. How the people are involved in the government system and how many people have access to the system are important. The present political system can be studied as follows:

- a. Party-less political system,
- b. One-party political system,
- c. Multi-party/pluralist political system.

a. Party-less political system:

It refers to the political system without any political party. There is no place for a political party in this system. All the citizens of a country have uniform faith and doctrine and they engage in the national development. If this party-less system runs for a long time, a country may achieve all-round development within a short period of time. But, this system does not continue for a long time due to the direct and indirect pressure from pluralism. But if it continues, it may give good results.

b. One-party political system:

One-party system has been practiced in many countries of the world. It was a new practice of 20th century. One group becomes benefitted, which is involved in the government in this political system. The leftist ideology implements this type of system. But it cannot operate the state affair for a long time. If this system gives emphasis to the national development misdeed of their political philosophy, it too promotes development of nation.

c. Multi-party political system/pluralism

Multiparty political system has been practiced in most of the countries of the world. But, it has given different results in the developing and developed countries. The multiparty system has flourished in the developed countries and they have progressed much. But, the developing countries are unable to enjoy justice and progress due to delayed procedure. Therefore, it is necessary to study how pluralism becomes divergent in different countries.

- i. Pluralism in the developed countries,
- ii. Pluralism in the developing countries.

i. Pluralism in the developed countries:

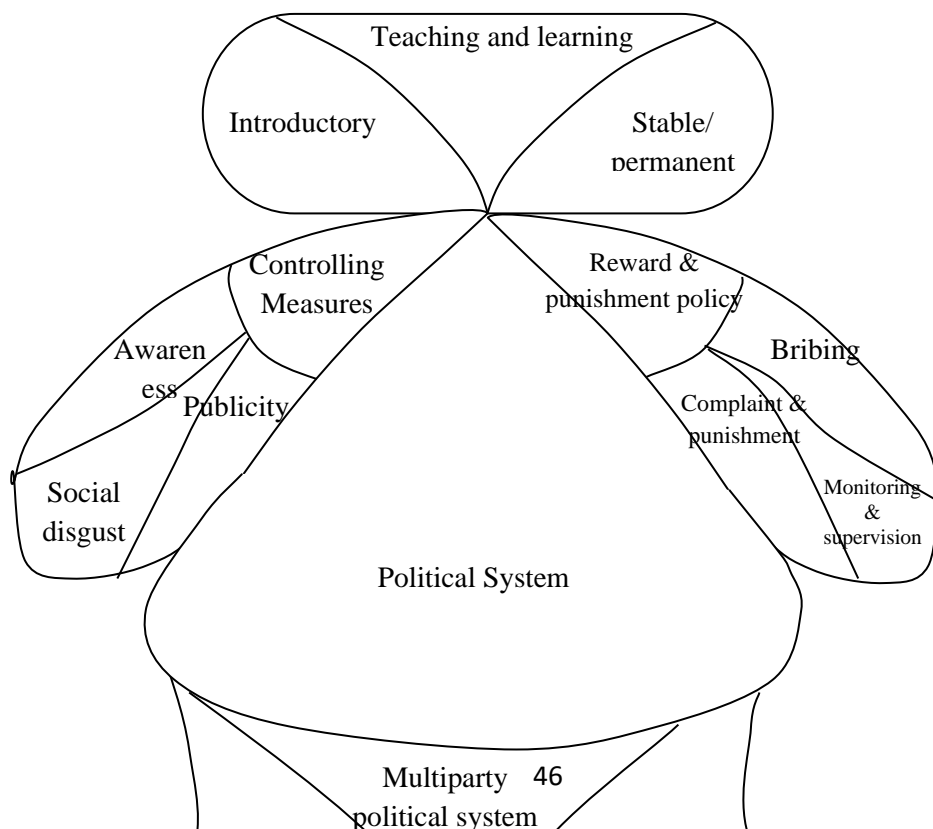
Pluralism is practiced successfully in the developed countries because there exist only two or three political parties. If more political parties exist, they become nominal in terms of influence. Moreover, only two parties get opportunity to access state power. Thus, there remains political stability. One political party rules for four to eight years and gives opportunity to the next party. Due to this culture, the ruling party tries to perform best during its tenure in a competitive manner. So, political stability is maintained. Multi-party system or pluralism can run smoothly and successfully only if there exist two to four political parties. It has been proved by the political system which has been practiced in the developed countries.

ii. Pluralism in the developing countries:

The multi-party system or pluralism practiced in the developing countries has created many problems. The political system becomes unstable due to disharmony among the government system, political parties and awareness-level of the citizens. In such political instability, internal conflict may surface and sometimes, the army may seize state power. Such anarchical change may occur in the countries where political instability continues. The weakness of the developing countries is the lack of knowledge of using natural resources and culture. When the developed countries interfere, they exploit the resources of developing countries. They get benefit by changing the culture of poor countries. Small and developing countries do not get chance to utilize resources and become even poorer.

The powerful and developed countries encourage many political parties in the developing countries to play their games. They follow the principle of ‘divide and rule’ and promote parties based on ethnic communities. They create confrontation among the parties for their own benefit. So, many political parties exist in the developing countries.

Here, in this whole chapter, we described the components of anticorruptology in detail. Now, Let us see this concept in figure:-



The above figure visualizes a human body. The teaching and learning activity in the mind is received by the political system and handles the daily matters. So, established as a main organ of the body, the political system should function smoothly in a balanced manner. Therefore, if the political system functions well, the whole body may perform better. That is why, if the four components of anticorruptology i.e. teaching learning technology, controlling methodology, reward and punishment policy and political system, are competent and implementable, anticorruptology will become a complete discipline.

Determination of Corruption Level

The controlling measures of corruption can be prescribed after clear understanding of how and in which level the corruption is plaguing in the country. The nature of corruption of one country does not need to be cent percent similar to another country. Different countries have different political, social and economic situations. So, the nature of corruption is found different in different countries. Corruption level of the developed and developing countries is different from each other. Developing countries have greater risk than the developed ones in terms of effects of corruption.

It is difficult to determine the corruption level because the origin of corruption is human's mentality. Human mentality is very sensitive and conduct of it is determined by the rising and falling in the attitude. The waves of attitude cannot be seen but can be realized. The technology to realize the waves of attitude is developed by the science of anticorruption. It is necessary to determine corruption level to make the principles of anticorruption powerful and strong. In spite of the different corruption level of developing and developed countries. It has tried to ascertain corruption level of developing countries in this chapter.

1. General transaction of bribe,
2. Corruption in the administrative sector,
3. Corruption in the government contract and tender,
4. Corruption in the judiciary,
5. Institutional corruption,
6. Corruption in the NGOs and INGOs,
7. Corruption in the social sector,
8. Corruption in the economic sector,
9. Corruption in the political sector.

1. General Transaction of bribe:

It is worldwide practice to give and take bribe. It is also a form of corruption because bribe refers to the immoral or illegal transaction of something (money, goods or other properties). This simple conduct is found all over the world. Whatever they transact illegally is a primary form of corrupt conduct. Giving and taking bribe is divided into three categories:-

- a) Transaction or bribe done internationally
- b) Customized bribe or transaction,
- c) Transaction or bribe done by Necessity

a) Transaction or Bribe done Intentionally:

Taking money or other goods intentionally from the clients in return of the service provided by the employees of the governmental and / or non-governmental organizations is called bribe. In this condition, the service receivers give bribe intentionally or unintentionally to accomplish his/her work. Both bribe givers and takers are criminals from the legal perspective in this form of transaction. Though, it is a transaction of petty bribe, it is preliminary stage of corruption. This type of conduct is found in almost all the countries of the world.

b) Customized transaction or bribe:-

Giving excess money than actual amount of service charge to the service provider by the client is known as the customized bribe. This type of corrupting activity is found at the border security police stations, border check posts, and custom offices and so on. Both money and goods are used

in this type of additional payment. This custom is socially accepted but it is also a form of corruption.

c) Transaction or Bribe done by necessity:-

The service providers charge certain amount of money from the clients to meet their necessity, if the salary and allowance is not sufficient. The government's employees, teachers and even doctors of developing countries take this type of additional money or goods in return of service they provide. It is also a form of corruption.

2. Corruption in the Administrative sector:

The administrative sector is also called civil service sector. At present, the employees in the administrative sector are also called civil servants. But reversely, they work as their boss. A person, group or organizations responsible for providing government service should directly serve the citizens. In the developing countries, the governmental service providers exercise power. So, their decision is important as it can result in benefit and loss for the common citizens. Thus, citizens give bribe for a benefit and service providers develop tendency to get after taking bribe.

The administrative sector is the center for corruption in developing countries. It is described with the following topics:

- a) The relationship between client and service provider,
- b) Execution of decision,
- c) Budget disbursement, embezzlement and reimbursement,
- d) Use of quasi-judicial authority.

a) The relationship between client and service provider:

The relationship between service provider and client is misinterpreted as the relationship between a ruler and a ruled. Those having administrative authority behave as a ruler in the developing countries. The administrative agencies rule over the citizens with the support of law, act, regulation and traditional custom. The contract between administratively powerful and powerless is illegal and corrupt.

b) Execution of decision:

The decision made by the government for the welfare of citizens is executed by the administrative sector. But, the administration acts as a dictator due to the authority vested in him/her. Corruption goes up due to the same dictatorial attitude of service providers.

c) Budget disbursement, embezzlement and reimbursement:

The administration has financial authority. The budget for development activity, public procurement and contract is disbursed and its record is kept by administration. Employees who have financial and administrative power fall in allurements. Therefore, tax collection and other reimbursement are under the responsibility of administration. They may work with self-interest while collecting tax or providing other services and there is possibility of increment of corruption.

d) Use of quasi-judicial authority :

Quasi- judicial authority is provided to the administration in almost all countries. Having authority to make the judicial decision based on the existing law, the decision made by administration may not assure justice. In these cases, there is maximum possibility of corruption.

3. Corruption in the government contract and tender:

Administration is responsible for the development activities and for conservation and utilization of natural resources. There is maximum corruption in the government contract and tender whether it is developing or developed country .There is transaction of ten to fifteen percent commission in the government contract and tender in the developed countries. On the other hand, it is fifty to seventy five percent in developing countries. It means only less than twenty-five percent works is actually performed under the government contract in the developing countries.

Similarly, there is indefinite amount of corruption in the contract of utilization of natural resources .The detail of corruption in this sector in developing countries is explained below:

- a) Contract management and distribution of license,
- b) Foreign contractor and contract,
- c) Contraction in the partnership.

a) Contract management and distribution of license:

Various sorts of contracts are to be done in the area of development activities in the country. In the contracting process from planning to completion of project, corruption occurs at different levels of execution .About fifty percent of total allocated budget is misused by the people involved in the project. There is the bargaining for commission of remaining amount of money while providing license for importing and exporting.

b) Foreign contractor and contract:

Foreign contractors are permitted to execute small and large projects in most developing countries. A big amount of budget is misused in the large-scale projects. Large projects are generally operated with foreign aid or loan. While executing project with foreign aid/loan, the donors themselves choose the construction partners from the beginning to the completion of the work. Moreover, in some projects, the contract is done to give profit to the foreign agency itself. In such type of contract, the country and it's citizens lose a lot and the foreign donor gets benefitted.

c) Construction in the partnership:

It refers to the agreement between the government and individual/or agency of the same country or between government and foreign individual / agency to construct the project by sharing the benefit. The poor countries cannot utilize minerals and natural resources due to lack of capital. In such situation, the feudal people and wealthy pose as businessman, influence ruling political parties and get maximum benefit. In this type of partnership, the concerned country incurs loss but the other party gets highly benefitted. The ruler or ruling party of a poor country allows the natural resources exploited by other person/company/country due to greed. It means the construction partnership leads the country to the great loss.

4. Corruption in the judiciary:

Corruption takes place in the judiciary of developing countries unlike in developed countries. There are four elements responsible for judicial functioning. These elements developed in the European countries. So, the judiciary has not been executed effectively. The four elements are:

- a. Legal system,
- b. Judicial process (system),
- c. The Judge,
- d. The Lawyer.

a. Legal system:-

The law developed by different European countries during their rule over other countries is still in practice in the developing countries. Some countries tried to change the law in the name of political reformation but still they have not totally done away with the old laws. The laws are ascribed to Britain, France, Spain, Germany and other European nations. The legal system implemented in those nations is in practice in almost all nations of the world.

b. Judicial process (system):-

The Judicial process developed by the European Empires in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is still in practice. The countries, which hadn't practiced that judicial process, also followed the same European judicial system in the twentieth century. They might have followed that system with the belief that it was scientific judicial process. But it is proven as a curse in the developing countries.

c. The lawyer:-

The lawyers are the pillars of judiciary. The judicial decisions are regarded justifiable only if the lawyers are sincere. But, in 21st century many lawyers utilized the court for unfair gain. They use it as a source of income. The citizens should pay as per the lawyers demand to get justice in the developing countries. It is negative aspect of judicial system.

d. The judge:-

The word 'judge' is indicative of a 'gentle', 'sincere', 'rational' personality with the divine strength. But we cannot find that ideal person in 21st century. Appointment, promotion and facility of judges is similar to the civil services in the developing countries. Because of this reason, qualitative personality of judges may have not developed. Due to the great responsibility and authority but low facility, the judges are misguided by the corrupt lawyers.

5. Institutional Corruption :-

It refers to a group effort of corruption by misinterpreting the existing law or making provision of legal way for the corruption itself. Though institutional corruption is not publicly clear, it has horrible form and affects internally. It does not only damage the economic condition but also jeopardizes the existence of the nation. Thus, it is not common corruption like others; but it is a great crime to destroy the nation and people.

Institutional corruption is categorized as follows:

- a) By the groups,
- b) By the political parties,
- c) By misinterpreting the existing law,
- d) By formulating the new law.

a) By the groups:-

The developed form of person-to-person transaction of bribe is a group corruption. The group corruption was later called the institutional corruption. It was accepted as a white-color crime. Group corruption transferred from the developed to developing countries. Some countries have tried to cover it up but some have practiced and accepted it. The poor countries are in trouble due to this group corruption.

b) By The Political Parties:-

The political parties do not have any source of income. They have to run by donation, gift and aid. All the leaders and cadres of political parties are involved in the voluntary services. The political parties of developing countries aim at climbing to power. They collect money from different sectors of society. When they are in power, they exploit the nation and citizens. But the common citizens do not understand the indirect corruption done by the political parties.

c) By misinterpreting the existing law :-

The political leaders and cadres in the ruling position misinterpret the existing laws and try to get benefit. For example, the fixed properties or resources of nation cannot be transformed directly but it can be provided in lease by contract. While providing it in lease for a long time, it is as good as transformation of property. The ruling party does these types of corruption, which is regarded as a heinous crime.

d) By formulating the new law:-

The budget of the state cannot be expended without regulations in almost all countries. The ruling political parties and its leaders and cadres want to distribute the budget to make their parties and cadres financially profit. To achieve this goal, they formulate acts and laws to misuse the state fund for their maximum facility and benefit. Similarly, by formulating new laws and acts they handover mineral and natural resources to their henchmen.

6. Corruption in the NGOs and INGOs:-

Non-governmental organizations were established in the western countries to have the works done by any group of people/citizens. Some NGOs became active in their countries but some organizations started to work outside their countries in support of the developing countries as well. The international organizations started to provide a large amount of financial support in the developing countries to extend their influence over them. Some clever and intellectual persons of third world countries started to follow them as their tools. As a result, transaction of corruption started in the poor societies.

Generally, there are not legally recognized NGOs in the developing countries. The International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) started to use the social organizations or other service-oriented organizations as their representatives. As the result, the same social organizations were recognized as Non-Governmental Organizations in the poor countries.

7. Corruption in the Social Sector:-

The social structure in the developing countries is formed by conglomeration of various cultures, classes and races. Wealthy and extremely wealthy is one class and poor and extremely poor is another. The coordinating link between two classes is a traditional culture. But the traditional custom is gradually being displaced by social problems on the increase. The growing

social problems are analyzed under the following topics, which can be explained as the mediums to promote corruption in the society:-

- a) Religion –Culture,
- b) Communal Organizations,
- c) Education,
- d) Health,
- e) Discrimination between the rich and poor.

a) Religion – Culture:-

It refers to custom of living. The custom adopted to spend life happily is religion and continuity of the custom is culture. When the traditional guided by religion and culture started many centuries ago they became instable. Instability created social problems. The poor community followed the religion, belief and culture adopted by the rich community. And gradually, culture became a victim of money.

b) Communal Organization :-

Different communal organizations were formed in the society for racial, communal and regional welfare. Hooligans were born in the name of regional organizations. Different mafia organizations were established in the different sectors of society. As a result, it was felt that these types of organizations have caused increment of corruption in the society.

c) Education:-

Education is an inevitable element for human development. But education became like a business as a good source of profit in the developing countries. Private sectors started to exploit the society financially. The common people started to be victimized by the education sector when it became an occupation. The private schools charged a high amount of fees to enable corruption thrive in the society.

d) Health:-

Life is secured by the health facility .It must be free of cost but in the developing countries, it has become very costly. One has to spend a large amount of money to get health service in a private health center. People have to pay high cost for health checkup even. That is corruption in a visible form.

e) Discrimination between rich and poor.

A big social problem is faced by the government in developing countries. It springs from inability to remove the gulf between the rich and the poor. Due to existing gap, a poor man wants to earn money at any cost and gets involved in different crimes. He/she disturbs the society from different angles. Some poor earn money by troubling the innocent people. But, some people are opposed to much malpractice. They become rebels to each other unknowingly. In this way, the discrimination between rich and poor has to lead to social problems.

8. Corruption in the Economic Sector:

Development of a nation takes place by the prosperity in the economic sector. Economic sector include production, distribution, consumption and financial transactions. It has great

significance in the development of a nation. It is also a suitable sector to measure corruption. Let us see what and how corruption has increased in this sector:-

- a) Traditional Transaction,
- b) Financial Organizations,
- c) Market,
- d) Industry,
- e) International Transaction.

a) Traditional Transaction :

There used to be financial transaction in the traditional manner even before the establishment of banks. The farmers used to take seeds of paddy as a loan and after production, they used to return the loan back with the interest. They used to return the paddy itself but not cash. It was the custom practiced in the farming sector. In the business sector, there was a custom of giving and taking loan. The custom of taking loan for festival and other occasions resulted into high-interest charges. Gradually, corruption was created in the traditional transaction as well.

b) Financial Organization :

When financial organizations came in existence, the traditional transaction gradually decreased. The banks spread all over the world within a short duration .But the world financial sector is still in confusion to decide whether banks, private, public or government are good for the country. The banking sector has contributed to the development in the developed countries. However, the corrupting policies in the banking system have thrown many of them in bankruptcy. The banking system has increased in the developing countries. Only those banks flourish. People have not benefitted from the banking sector as expected. The banks charge interest over interest and in a feudal manner, they charge compound interest. So, the debtors are victimized.

In the same way, the insurance companies are exploiting society in the third world countries. But the government is not in the position to penalize them. They are beyond punishment in spite of their financial crimes as the insurance company is affiliated to other countries. In this way, the open corruption in financial sector paralyzes the economic condition of the country. However, there are some renowned financial companies in some countries and their performance is better. Majority of financial organizations haven't operated according to their objectives.

c) Market:

The slogan “Today's need is market-oriented economy” has increased the significance of market. The market of developing countries can be operated without control. They want to expand the market with competitive policy as in the developed countries. As a result, the market becomes uncontrolled by market monopoly and mafias. Thus, in many countries, the market is beyond of the controlling power of the government. It is an adverse situation of economic principle.

d) Industry:

The number of qualitative manufacturing goods is decreasing and there is growth of industries that manufacture quality-less goods. It is a curse for the developing countries. Although, there is a legal provision to measure the quality, but it is not enforced. Despite of laws and acts, there is no control over private industries. Thus, they are operating without control. There is risk to human life due to contaminated food production and adulteration of medicines. It is a painful situation for the citizens of poor countries.

e) International Transaction :

The present time demands a harmonious relationship among the countries of the world. In this international transaction the law of one country cannot control all movements. Therefore, these types of transactions are risky. In this type of international transaction, a poor country has to face trouble. If this sector becomes weak, not only the economy but the country also suffers from losses.

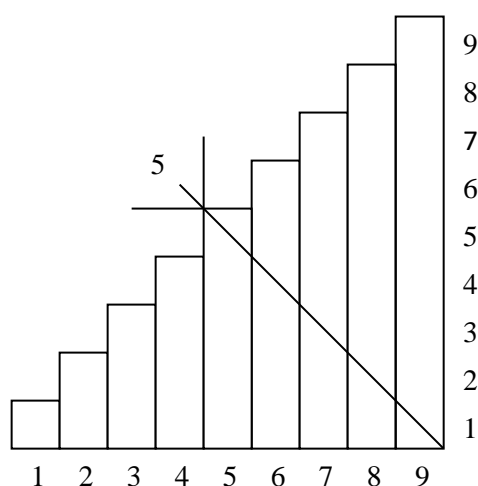
9. Corruption in the Political Sector:

Political parties are established to run the state affair by a specific philosophy and principle. A party should be transparent, uncorrupted and faithful. It is the main principle of a political party. But it has been seen in the developing countries that a political party is a gang of unproductive, unprofessional and ambitious persons to misuse power. Great leaders are born in some countries but only in a long time. In majority of countries, the political parties are led by irresponsible and indiscreet persons.

At the initial phase, a political party can run by collecting levy from its members and sympathizers. When the party in power or in opposition of parliament, it stops collecting levy. Among the millions of cadres only a few act to ruling power and the rest get displeased. In this condition, the party gets in financial crisis. When a party has unknown source of income, the fund comes from different sources. For example, forceful collection of donation, getting grant from foreign countries, issuing new licenses, permitting new industries, leasing out national heritages, transferring natural resources become new source of income. These are all methods to make political parties rich and citizens poor.

The political parties need a large amount of budget. It needs to pay the whole timer cadres. They have to use the mass media. They need to reach the common people frequently with advertising materials and hoodwink plans to the people .Besides that, they have to be able to collect votes by spending a great amount of money during the election period. These are all compulsory activities the political parties need to do in the developing countries. These activities are corrupt and criminal.

Let us see in the graphic figure determination of level of corruption:-



That is certified whether the role played by digit 5 which is core. However, this has been increased or is high on the point of digit 9 increasing regularly from 1, which is corruption been form the level 1 to 9. The meaning of digit 5 indicates institutionalization of corruption. In the reality, it can access control or cope, suppress and remove slowly to these all levels of corruption. But, it may be very hard to control, suppress and remove any from corruption that has prevailed institutionally.

The reality is it have received the validity. The main target of anticorruptology should be to eradicate corruption prevailed in the form of intuition.

Back Force of Corruption

Corruption cannot grow by itself. It is developed by different activities from different levels of state affair. Corruption is increased knowingly unknowing, being accepted or with pressure or with interest or as an opportunity by the corrupt agencies. Such agencies are interpreted as back force of corruption.

The state agencies are responsible for prosperity and poverty of the state. When they become irresponsible corruption makes a headway. It is these agencies which work as back-stopping factors in boosting up corruption. The main agencies are as given below:

1. Unstable Government
2. Policy making sectors
3. Development sectors
4. Commercial sectors
5. Nongovernmental organizations
6. Communication sectors
7. Political parties.

1. Unstable Government:

Developing countries generally have unstable governments. Corruption is high in those countries where the government is unstable. Corruption and unstable government are related as the integral parts. Unstable government acts as a breeding ground for corruption.

2. Policy making sector:

Policies and plans for execution of state affairs should be made systematic with due considerations. Unsystematic and haphazard policies and plans cannot last long. Even if it lasts long, it brings damage to the state and the people. That is why, the parliament which is considered the third organ of the state should make policies and plans for the welfare of the state affairs and people. Similarly, the executive which is another agency for policy making should make policies which support the well-being of the state and its citizens. All the state agencies having power to make plans and policies should focus on people in formulating and executing the policies. Otherwise the same policy-making agencies act as the sources of corruption. Many people in policy-making level in developing countries are involved in institutionalizing of corruption by misinterpreting the laws. Such types of agencies forward different excuses to make corruption legal. In this way, policy-making agencies are found intentionally involved in corruption. Those agencies have illicit relationship with political parties.

3. Development Sector:

A development sector refers to the agencies which are involved in developmental activities in the country. Developmental activities include locally constructed agriculture related infrastructures as well as national-level physical resources i.e. minerals industry, hydropower project and so on. Local cunning people and cadres of political parties invite interference in small-state developmental activities and large national projects are executed on petty interests of leaders who are in the government. Corruption is found in all developmental activities from local-level to national-level projects. Although commission is lesser in developed countries than developing nations, nonetheless it exists in the developmental activities in all countries. Corruption is overt in the development activities as commission is traded in work performance even if tender of the same

works is sold in competition. Competition in tender is only a pretention. That is why development sector is considered a back stopping force of corruption.

4. Commercial Sector:

The commercial sector is the main source of corruption. It applies to internal and foreign trade. Beside these two types of trade any occupation aims to get benefit is to be taken under commercial sector. It relates to market management based on demand and supply of goods, market prices, buying and selling of goods, service-oriented professions like doctor, engineer, lawyer, teacher and counseling firms. They are regarded as commercial sectors. Commercial sector is profit-oriented. The profit is the main motivating factor in corruption. Morality and responsibilities are neglected in such incidence. When morality and responsibility are neglected, there starts immoral behavior. It results in the increase of corruption. Thus commercial activities are the mainstay of corruption.

5. Non-Government Organizations:

NGOs work in the areas left out by the governments. The NGO communities developed in developed countries initially. At present, they are widely expanded in developing countries. The NGOs of developed countries interfere in the developing countries with the principles of developing countries that creates a problem. THE CORRUPTION HAS BEEN ACCELERATED due to this phenomenon. That is why, it can be said that corruption has grown in developing countries due to the activities executed by nongovernmental organizations. Those international organizations are operated according to their culture, history, social behaviour and their own interest as the foremost goals of their activities. All of them strategically implement their agenda in the poor countries. They influence the clever people of poor countries and make them implement policies and plans to fulfill their interest. That is why the NGOs cannot work well for the wellbeing of poor countries. They work as strong source of corruption. It can be said on the basis of international relations that most of the NGOs run in poor countries to make them dependent and to induce corruption.

6. Communication Sector:

The world communities have been close due to communication. In fact it has helped for development and will continue in the future. But it should not be forgotten that misuse of communication have adverse resus. The pros and cons of communication channels depend on the moral responsibilities of the head of the government or communication agents. All means of mass communication in developing countries i.e. newspaper, radio, television, telephone etc are not operated selflessly. Their main interest is to gain maximum profit. Principle and policy are not followed in such types of profit-making activities. The communication agencies can be influenced by national and foreign interference with the power of money. Therefore, communication channels are found corrupt despite their clean and fine image in general public. The communication channels have power to sensitize, stimulate, and motivate the community. They can also fan rumor and propaganda. Such types of miscommunication can be sponsored intentionally by any person, community, group, political parties, and foreign agencies. These types of activities have continued in developing countries where the code of conduct in communication is not obeyed. Therefore almost all communication agencies in the developing countries are seen as the back force of corruption.

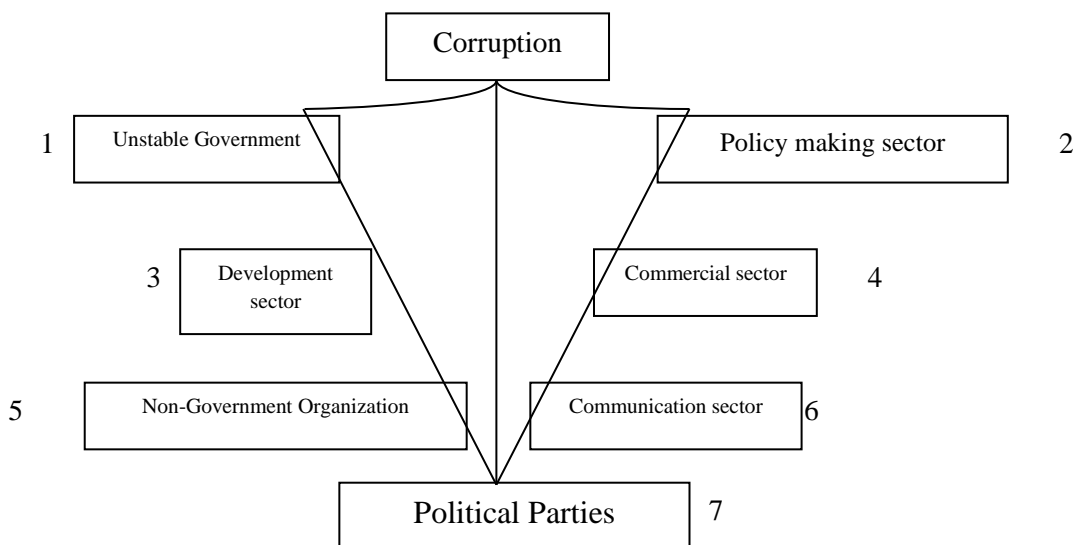
7. Political Parties:

The political parties in almost all countries of the world have developed their own political areas. They have gained their political status in the country. A few political parties are active in developed

countries. On the country, hundreds of political parties try to gain political status with active role in the developing countries. The political situation of the countries which have maximum number of active political parties remains highly unstable. The more number of political parties the higher the increase in the ratio of instability will emerge. When politics is unstable, the parties start to weaken the state fund and collect property in their fund when they get chance to execute state affairs. The parties which are outside the government come to the opposition against the loot of the state fund by the ruling parties. The corrupted political party in power is toppled from the power and another party joins the government. That party also collects property from state fund. So it also cannot stay longer and is overthrown from the government. In this way , only political parties have right to form the government .As a result , from a few parties to several parties always hurry to form coalition government and even a small dispute causes to dissolve the government .The political parties experiment to come in and fall back from government in developing countries. As a result, the plan and policy making agencies are also associated with the ruling political party. There appears interference in small to large development projects from local to national levels. The business sector becomes miserable due to inflation in internal and foreign trade. The NGOs within the countries are influenced by the interference of International Non-Governmental Organizations. Similarly, communication sectors get distracted from ethics and morality and present themselves as proclamatory journal. The cunning people of a country who are divided into various parties and run so many parties cannot handle the politics of that country. Cunning people operate political parties in the developing countries. The politics where those people are active is polluted. The polluted political sector prompts the corruption in the country.

Political parties exercise great amount of power in decision making. All the big projects are operated by their decisions. They make a lot of illegal money from those decisions. They need big amount of money to run their parties. Hence, all political parties, which are successful, are basically corrupt.

Let us see the back stopping elements of corruption in the figure:



Among the seven back force of corruption, the center is political parties. This is to say unprincipled parties have been the root causes of corruption.

Approach to the study of Anticorruptology

The methodology of approach to the study of anticorruptology is to be applied from different angles. Anticorruptology is a new subject of study. Anticorruptology as a discipline is new to academic history. An approach of a discipline open a door for its study. The materials should be available for its in-depth study. Furthermore, anticorruptology is posing a true science. At present, the approach to the study of anticorruptology should be in two stages:

1. Traditional Approach,
2. Present Approach.

1. Traditional Approach

It refers to value, belief and concept available in the area of anticorruption. It also related to customary behaviors directed by religion and culture which have been practiced for many countries. Rules and regulations of anticorruption are found to have developed, followed and established in over the thousands of years. There was a system of virtue and vice about human character. These traditional approaches of anticorruption are divided into different areas:

- a) Historical,
- b) Philosophical,
- c) Religious and cultural,
- d) Behavioral and Psychological,
- e) Legal.

a) Historical:-

Human society had adopted anticorruption from ancient and mediaeval times. It has adopted in present time as well. Good character is considered a virtue and corruption a vice. History points out the virtue and the vice as a cause for deciding life. Corruption has always been defeated; and good conduct and just treatments have always won. Thus, people have adopted anticorruptology along with human civilization. People have stood against corruption openly at different times of history. Similarly, they have openly supported good governance. Therefore, history has assisted the development of anticorruptology.

b) Philosophical:-

Philosophy is the source of all knowledge. Philosophy is called the science of reality. Corruption is feeble aspect of human nature. Various sorts of thoughts developed time and again by not letting the feeble aspect to dominate. Those thoughts have good encouraged aspects of human nature. Those thoughts and principles have supported the development of anticorruptology. We find the role of philosophy crucial in the development of a discipline on anticorruptology.

c) Religious and Cultural:-

Religion is a style of spending life in proper and just manner. It accepts spirit within own self and supreme spirit beyond own self. Religion existed along with human civilization and has been taken inseparable space of human life. Although, religious community has been stated in the definition of religion, the community itself is not a religion. Religion is eternal truth which cannot be separated from human life. The custom of continuing the same human religion is called culture. Though, they are seen separate religion and culture have been adopted by world human societies. But the aim of all religions is to make the lifestyle of human beings civilized and cultured. Thus, religion and culture cannot corrupt individual, community and society. If

corruption increases religion and culture try to create counter it by just transparent and faithful society. It is the virtue of religion and culture that always stand for anticorruption. Religion dispels all misconception about corruption.

d) Behavioural and Psychological:-

Human behaviour and psychology are viewed interactively in the area of anticorruptology. Behaviour is human nature. So it is a custom and culture. Human behaviour may be both positive and negative. Whether it is positive or negative, people do not adopt corrupt behavior. There is no relationship between behavioural tendency and corrupting psychology. Moreover, psychology does not support corruption. Human behaviour and psychology always support activities of anticorruption.

e) Legal:-

Law is in the form of written document. The policy and conduct to run the state affair are implemented with codified documents in most of the countries. They have been formed and executed for thousands of years. The law establishes human justice by controlling corruption. The law safeguards the principle of social justice in a form of systematic document. It is in favors of truth against falsehood. Therefore, anticorruptology is safeguarded by law.

2) Present Approach:

Corruption was seen as a complex problem for the development of transparent society. Consequently, the responsible agencies of society realized that corruption has to be objected by different ways and corrupted activities have to be curbed relevantly. With provision of more approaches of anticorruptology as per demand of present time by retaining the traditional approach. In this context, different policies and principles have been applied. They were applied in different countries. Mainly, the present approach cover the following areas:

- a) Constitutional Provision,**
- b) Good Governance,**
- c) Coordinative methodology,**
- d) Teaching and learning,**
- e) Practical methodology.**

a) Constitutional provision :

Almost all countries of the world have accepted democratic system. The most significant aspect of democracy is the principle of separation of power. According to this principle, legislature, executive and judiciary must be fully independent. It means one must not interfere in the power of another body. In this system, the body responsible against corruption must be independent and autonomous. By accepting the independence and autonomy of that body, there should be constitutional provision for the guarantee of its duties, responsibilities and jurisdictions. The agency can then be strong, powerful and effective to control corruption. Accepting this principle, some countries have provided constitutional provision to anticorruption agencies. On the other hand, some countries have taken this agency within the responsibility of executive body. The executive body is the major agent of exercising state power. So, it may become the main center for corruption to thrive. Thus, anticorruption agency must not be kept under the command of executive body. It should be installed as a separate constitutional body with separation of power.

b) Good Governance :

Good governance actually means a good governing system. Good governance refers to a situation where both rulers and those outside the government equally feel that the existing government's system is good. Good governance is the condition where the rule of law transparency public responsibility, right to information, provision of ombudsmen and its legal procedure, local self-governance, decentralization and so on are in practice. The procedure of good governance supports to execute the principle of anticorruptology. Similarly, there is good governance in the countries where principle, methodology and procedure of anticorruptology have been adopted. In present context, anticorruptology and good governance must be complementary with each other.

c) Coordination methodology :

It refers to advent of coordination among all concerned agencies against corruption. Coordination links all the agencies which are responsible for handling the present society. There are many other subjects like good governance, practical methodology, teaching and learning for anticorruption activity. The theme of coordination methodology is to involve all of them for anticorruptology in a balanced manner. This methodology energizes anticorruptology. If this methodology works effectively; all the elements of anticorruption will be actively executed and united in coordination methodology. In this way, this methodology becomes effective.

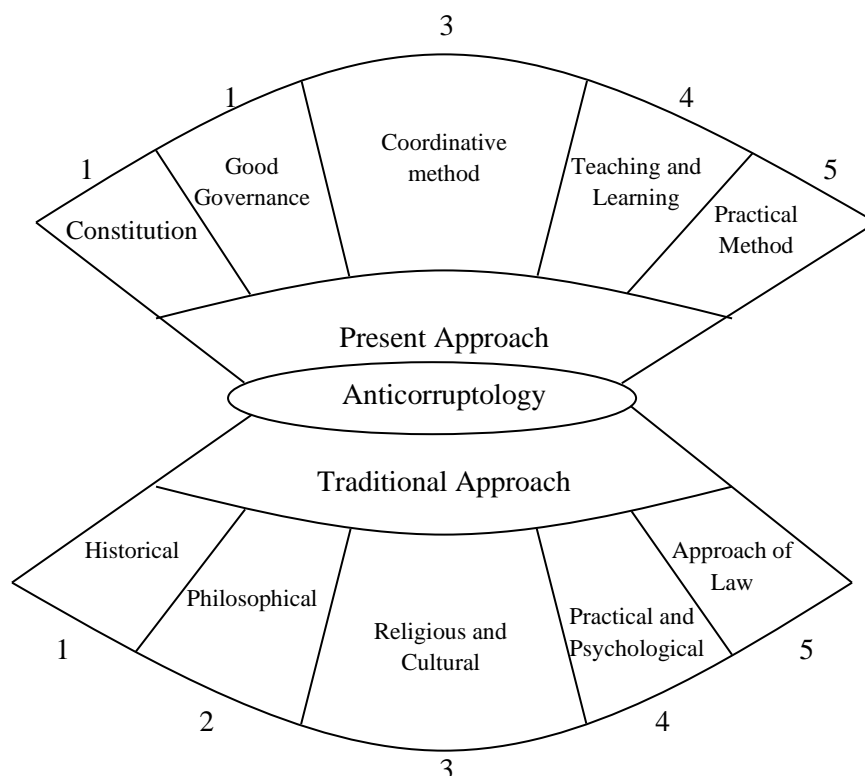
d) Teaching and Learning :

Anticorruptology is as a social science and corruption is a social problem. This subject has to be included in teaching and learning. Maximum numbers of people have to be involved in it. This subject has to be started from lower level of study. But due to lack of teaching, learning materials, it cannot be taught from that level. Therefore, all the universities in the world are obligated to include this subject in the curriculum of post-graduate level. Before teaching this subject, in the post-graduate level, subject specialists and semi-specialists have to be produced. For that purpose, post-graduate students of all subjects of Humanities and Social Science faculty have to be encouraged to carry out research works in this area of study. It helps to produce semi specialist. Those-semi specialists emerge as experts by enabling them to pursue doctorate degree in anticorruptology. When subject experts are produced, they should be encouraged to write text books for primary to higher secondary level. Anticorruptology can be taught from lower to higher academic level. In this way, we can help the study of anticorruptology by expanding the area of teaching and learning. Similarly, this subject can be developed as a worldwide discipline of teaching and learning.

e) Practical Methodology:-

This practical methodology can be applied in the area of social sciences like in natural science. It is a method of drawing scientific conclusions from the experiments in the laboratory. The laboratory of sociology is the society of the country. But the laboratory of anticorruptology extends to executive body, judiciary and legislature of that country. In addition to these agencies, the political parties and all the government bodies also come under the laboratory of anticorruption. In all those agencies, corruption can be measured by observation, testing, monitoring and evaluating according to the methodology of anticorruptology. Conclusion can be drawn and result becomes evident. If the methodology is implemented properly, the increasing tendency of corruption can be prevented and controlled.

Situation and influence in the figure:



We can see different factors influencing one another.

Present

1. Constitution
2. Good governance
3. Coordinative method
4. Teaching and learning
5. Practical method

=
=
=
=
=

Historical

5. Law approach
4. Practical and psychological
3. Religious and cultural
2. Philosophical
1. Historical

They are situated parallel. However, each other has influenced fully. This is in the real scientific fact and proved truth. Therefore, traditional and present approaches are not really different. Though, there may not be varying in the theory of function. From this way that can be cleared in accordance with the guidelines of historical approach present approach can be seemed to be ascertained. It is clear whether due to the historical approach or present approach that has been ascertained.

Structure of Society and Change of Social Class

The society is organized in different manners and levels in different countries of the world. The structure of a society of a country seems different from that of another country. The structure of human society is somehow similar. The structure of society in both developed and developing countries is also similar. It is balanced and determined by the existing culture of that place. Other factors which influence the structure of society are geography and natural environment. Even if nature of social structure seems different, human traits, nature and behavior are similar. So, the societies look similar when they are classified and studied. For example, all five fingers are not of the same length but if any object is be grabbed, all the five fingers move jointly. In the same way, the social classes act together to run collectively. We can predict that this class system will be continuing in the days to come.

The social structure is similar in developed and developing countries. The organized society can be classified under three classes. They are as following:-

1. High class,
2. Middle class,
3. Lower class.

It is divided in these categories since the creation of human society. We cannot transform this structure of society into a single class.

1. High class;

High class consists of those who are powerful and enjoy all types of facilities in the society. This class protects culture, religion, promotes social and economic development and develops necessary infrastructure to run the society. It also plays prominent role for all round development of society.

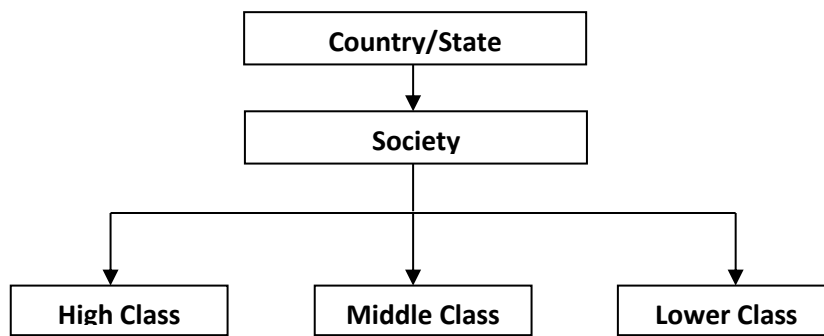
2. Middle class:

Middle class plays an important role for prosperity or decline of society. It is in-between high and low classes. So, it connects both the classes. That is why, it is responsible for social development. This class is educated, informed, responsible and conscious. The people of this class are involved in the good and bad works. It has a role to transform a social system. It runs the society in the status quo for a short period of time. The people of this class are intellectual, innovative, social reformers, development motivators and nationalist. Being active in politics this class attempts to solve the problems of the country and stays close to the state power. Generally, this class resides in urban areas.

3. Lower class:

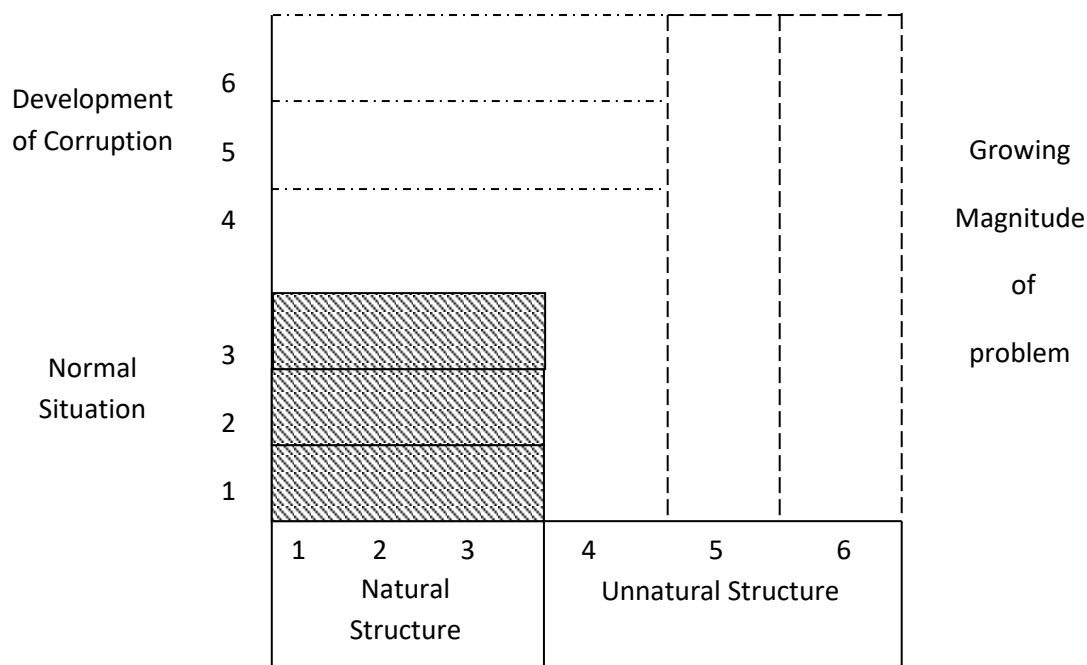
It refers to the lower community in the society, which labours hard for its survival. This class is poor but still alive. Sometimes they do not get basic needs for their livelihood. As a weak class of society, it is uneducated, unemployed, incapable, and weak. They are engaged in labour and agricultural works. So, sometimes they lack their basic needs. Thus, this class is poor.

From ancient time, society has been categorized into three classes. Let us see the class division in the figure:-



The above mentioned class system has existed from the ancient period. It is a structure of a society. This class system cannot be changed. If it is changed, it will not continue for a long time. As head, legs, hands and other organs are required for automatic operation of human body, these classes are also required to operate a society. But, in a corrupt society, more than three classes can be seen. The increment of number of social classes depends on the extent of corruption. The more corruption occurs, the more social classes will be created.

This is an abnormal situation of society when corruption grows up:



From the above figure, it is clear that increment in the extent of corruption is proportionally related to the increment of number of social classes. When the magnitude of social problems goes high, the ratio of social development diminishes.

As corruptions grow in the society, the corrupt communities are organized and unnecessary social classes are created. How social structure is changed in the developed and developing countries should also be considered. The middle class seems to be divided in the country where high ratio of corruption exists. Generally, middle class is seen to be divided into two classes:

- Upper middle class,
- Lower middle class.

a. Upper middle class:

Upper middle class has a culture and custom like that of a high class. They raise their social status and start to use more and more facilities. Top government officials, political leaders, businessmen and industrialists, who are involved in the corrupt activities are the examples of this class. Those who are corrupt, upgrade to upper middle class. Corrupt leaders, businessmen, industrialists, activists and media persons who have illegal relationship with foreigners are transformed into this class. This class has close relationship with state power. It has significant role to change the state power as well.

While studying the social structure in the changed global scenario, this upper middle class was a recent phenomenon. This class has started to hold a powerful influence in both the developed and developing countries. As this class was created unnaturally, it does not have stability and sustainable characteristics. Since it attempts to exist between high and low classes, it takes sometimes to get adjusted. At present, this upper middle class is not stable. Thus until the stability of this class is ensured in society. It is not sure how its existence is maintained in the society. Anyway, this upper middle class has contributed positively in the developed countries but it has created some problems in the developing countries. Anticorruptology can work effectively to control, operate and determine the size of this newly created social class.

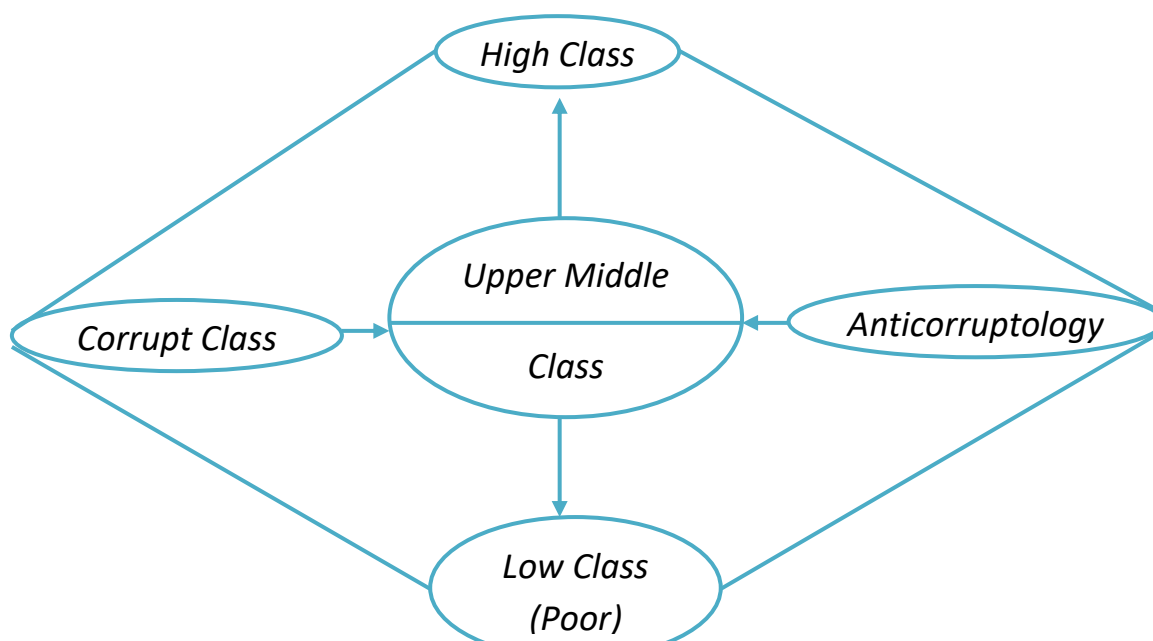
b. Lower middle class:

It is also the middle class which has been at the midpoint of social structure from ancient time. As it is established naturally, all the human virtues exist in this class. Thus, this class acts as an agent of social development. This class is capable, honest and active for the social and national welfare. So its responsibility in the society does not decrease.

Corruption is the major factor that divides middle class into two sub-classes. When corruption is committed in all sectors, the economy of corrupt persons gets strong. Due to the strong economy, their mental aspects also become better and strong. Consequently, an ambitious community is created. The middle and lower middle classes which try to imitate the rising community also start to get involve in the high class/culture. As a result, there is conflict.

Let us see the present social structure from the perspective of anticorruptology:-

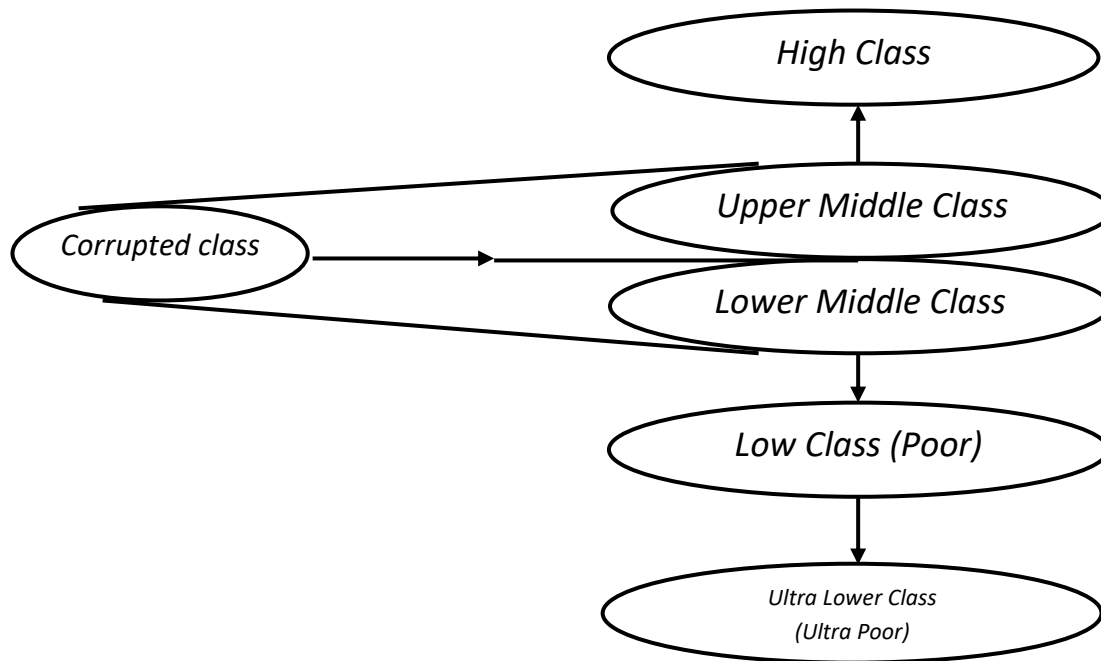
Structure of society and interrelationship among corrupt classes:



The corrupt class in the social structure is shown in the above figure. Upper middle class is created by dividing middle class. This upper middle class is attracted to high class. Similarly lower middle class is attracted to low or poor class. Corrupt class and anticorruptology are in the opposite direction. Both of them try to influence the middle class. The social situation remains at the opposite direction, functions effectively and influences the middle class.

Let us see how this interrelationship influences the social structure of developing countries:-

Developing Countries:-



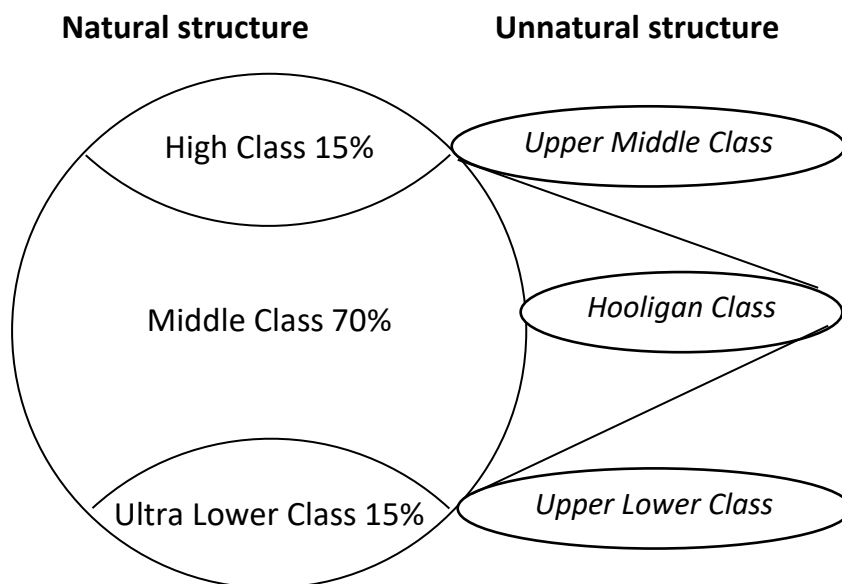
In the above figure, corrupt class has encroached and divided the middle class into two sub-classes. Consequently, the condition of lower class has been miserable and ultra-lower (ultra-poor) class has been created. Ultra poor class lacks basic needs i.e. food, clothing and shelter for their livelihood. Food, clothing and shelter refer to the food items for stomach, cloth to cover the body and roof for shade from sun and rain. If ultra-poor do not get these basic needs, they start to become rebellious and create problems in the society.

At present, also there is ultra-lower class in the developing countries. This miserable condition is advent of corruption related activities. Therefore, if anticorruptology influences the society of developing countries rapidly, it should provide justice and generate income to all.

Corruption creates hooligan and mafia like it creates extra social classes. Hooligan and mafias have most influence in the city and boarder areas. If hooligans are active, the legal system of that country gets dormant. This mafia system was developed in Europe. From European countries, it spread over all the developing countries of the world. It means, hooligan class has also been added in the structure of society. This class creates a group of anarchist leaders and such leaders defend hooligans.

At present, old social structure is being destroyed and new one is emerging in developing countries. So, these countries have to face various social problems. Division of a social class and creation of new sub-classes hinder social development. That is why, changing social classes should be controlled. If we maintain the traditional class system in any society, we will achieve all-round

development of the society. It is believed that the problem of further division and creation of new class can be controlled by anticorruptology. Unnaturally created class can be left out by the natural way. It is proved by the following figure:-



This figure shows that there is a balanced society under the natural structure consisting of 15% + 70% + 15% equaling to 100%. This balanced society is regarded as an ideal society. If this becomes imbalanced, problems will arise. Additional classes are seen to be created outside the natural structure of society. This unnaturally created organ is called tumors in the medical science. That tumour has to be cut out for the good health. The additional social classes which are created outside the boundary of natural structure of society can be removed by anticorruptology. Ultra lower and upper middle class create conflict, injustice, anarchy, misbehaviour, corruption and other social evils. Therefore, anticorruptology has treatment to undo unnaturally additional social classes in the developing countries.

Development Series of Anticorruption

The development series of the science of anticorruption refer to the gradual development of it from origin to its destination policies and nation to achieve the goal. The analysis and interpretation of how this science originated while making development plan, how it has been changing, how its natural change is considered and what is its developed form are the questions related to the gradual development of this subject. The gradual development of the science of anticorruption is as follows:

1. Academic discussion on anticorruption,
2. Research works by higher level students,
3. Identification and analysis of subject matter,
4. Preparation to bring the subject in the curriculum of post-graduate level,
5. Introduction of anticorruption science,
6. Preparation of text books for all levels,
7. Production of experts,
8. Making policies and plans in state affair:
9. Installation of corruption-free society.

1. Academic debate and discussion on anticorruption:

All the corruption related activities in the corrupted society are obstructions for the prosperity of a country, society and nation. Social, economic and political crises emerge when prosperity stops, obstructions surface and miss-trust is created among one another. Opportunist-culture is developed and irresponsible group is introduced. During this adverse situation, intellectuals are agitated and feel self-responsible. Whenever the intelligentsia is upset and feels suffering, they attempt to release the person, society and nation from those negative circumstances. This attempt is an intellectual thinking, a debate and a decision. In this way, academic debate and discussion on anticorruption are the starting point against corruption. This is the preliminary stage. This is a primary stage heading towards its destination.

1. Research works by higher level students:

The academic debate and discussion on the topic of anticorruption provokes intellectual analysis, research and investigation on this subject. When postgraduate students carry out research in this area, they can go in depth of the subject matter. It is not possible for the students of secondary and higher secondary level to carry out research to the required intensity. The science of anticorruption can be taught and learned in the higher level only. So, it is necessary to encourage them to do research work in this field. Researches can be carried out and students from related subjects of humanities and social science faculty are to be encouraged. For example, the subjects like political science, sociology, economics, management, public administration, rural development and law are related to anticorruption. Thus, post-graduate students should be encouraged to carry out research works by taking anticorruption as a major subject of their research.

2. Identification and analysis of subject matter:

Identification and analysis of the science of anticorruption by various research works help to correlate it with other subjects. This also helps to complete the subject matters which are still incomplete. Right identification and true analyses find out the essential elements for the development of the subject.

3. Preparation to bring the subject in the curriculum of post graduate level:

When subject matter is identified and its correlation with other subjects is established, it should be prepared to be included in the curriculum of postgraduate studies. If course book and other learning materials are not available, it is not possible to introduce the subject in the curriculum of school level. But the subject can be included in the curriculum in any university. It is possible because identification of subject matter is itself the establishment of correlation with other contemporary subjects. Corruption is a malice which appears in society. Thus, it is a social problem. It has close relationship with all the teaching/learning subjects which are linked with social development and prosperity. Anticorruption science should be correlated with all those subjects and introduced in the course of higher level education. Other teaching subjects are introduced from lower level but this subject should be introduced from the higher level because it is a novel subject and is just trying to be introduced in the intellectual history of the world.

4. Introduction of anticorruption science:

Corruption is a social disease. Since it is a disease, it is curable. Medicine is needed to cure disease. That medicine is corruption control policies, methods, moral principles and procedure. The science of anticorruption is the finding of research, analysis and interpretation of those corruption control policies, methods, principles and procedures. Anticorruption has to be understood as a science against corruption. The science against corruption is introduced by anticorruption. This new thought and philosophy cuts the network of corruption into pieces, which has been spread in the human society. Furthermore, it erases the corrupting network. Anticorruption science will be able to gradually abolish corruption which has spread in the societies as a fatal disease. It can establish a corruption-free society.

5. Preparation of textbooks for all levels:

A subject cannot be introduced among the students unless the textbooks on anticorruption are formulated. It is not possible to introduce the science against anticorruption in the primary, secondary and university level without course book and other learning materials. The subject experts are required to write the textbooks for different levels. They need to be revised and updated according to change. In this way, if the students from primary level get chance to study anticorruption science, the corruption-free society can be built as soon as possible. Therefore, anticorruption subject needs to be taught and learnt from lower level of school and textbooks should be written accordingly.

6. Production of experts :

Experts on anticorruption should be regarded as capable subject experts who can analyze and interpret different forms of corruption. They can suggest the means to eradicate it. It is necessary to start producing experts in the academic sectors since they can help develop the subject. Only semi-experts are produced at initial phase when the subject is taught in the universities. But after the introduction of subject, the subject specialists are prepared. In this way, the principles and methodology of study are to be determined and the subject should be taught in the postgraduate level and doctorate level of university.

7. Making policies and plans in state affair:

The state should make policies and plans to control corruption for a corruption-free society. For making those policies and plans, the state should conduct research to find out what type of corruption and related crimes are committed. According to the nature of corruption, acts and laws should be enacted and implemented to bring the criminals to book. The state should follow the guidance of the anticorruption theory while making policies and plans. This is the time to be

governed by the rule of law. Only law can guide the society. Therefore, strict laws and policies should be made against corruption. The state fails when it cannot make law against corruption. Thus, policies and plans against corruption need to be made in the area of state affair.

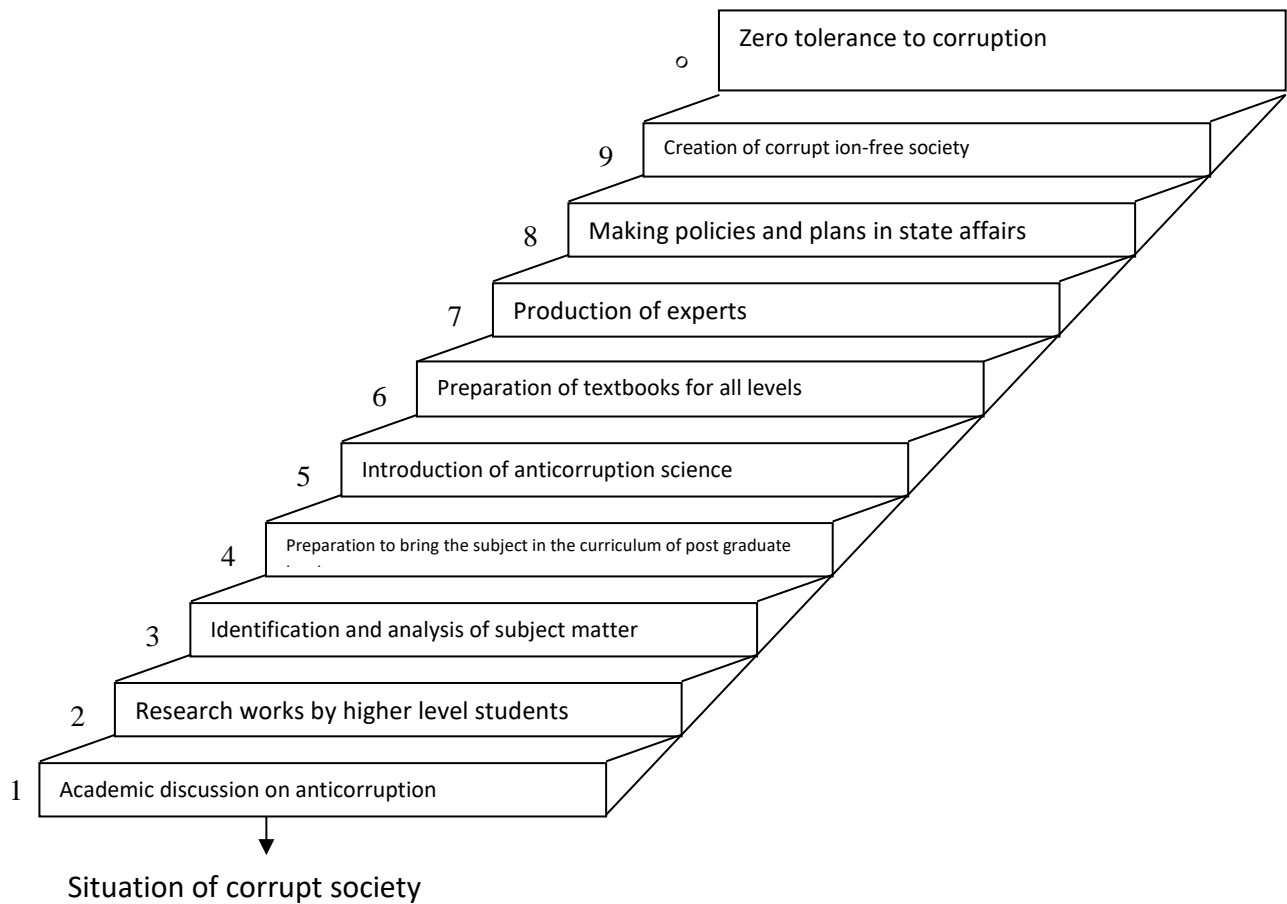
8. Installation of corruption-free society:

It refers to the condition of society where no corruption activity is observed and committed.

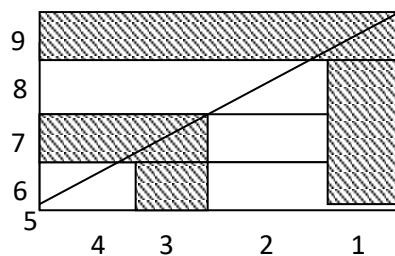
Corruption-free society is the main goal of anticorruption movement. Corruption is eradicated from the society as anticorruption movement is effective. Anticorruption should fully be active to create a corruption-free society. A corruption-free society focuses on zero tolerance on corruption. Thus, corruption-free society itself is the situation of zero tolerance against corruption.

The society is transformed from corrupt to corruption-free by crossing different nine stages. The corrupt society passes different stages and reaches the stage of its zero tolerance. The following chart shows the arithmetic that it reaches 0 after 1 to 9 to be changed into the stage of zero tolerance:-

Stage wise development of Anticorruption



We can see this stage from mathematical angle. There is presentation of line figure below:-



There are equally divided horizontal lines 1 to 5 points in the given figure. Likewise, vertical lines are situated being equally fragmented till 9 by being lifted from the point of 5. Thus, one point has established the relation as equal form in the angle or volume with another point. Or, academic discussion started by the point of 1 can form corruption free society of the point 9 if it could be stood on the basis of anticorruptology remaining on the point of 5. That is clarified from this. The prime core point of anticorruptology is the identification of anticorruptology. Its ending destination is to manage the environment of zero tolerance against corruption.

Neo-Colonialism

Colonialism began in this world with the starting of the state system. The concept of colonialism was initiated with the agreement based on power between two countries for the political, economic, social and military balance. A powerful state influences another less powerful state and controls the natural and human resources. Then exploitation was started in the resources and labour force of that powerless state. Not only that the powerless countries had to pay direct tax to the powerful countries as well. That anciently practiced culture was transferred and the powerful countries started to handle the state affair itself of the powerless countries. The United Kingdom could directly rule over present USA and other small and great countries and established its boundaries in different corners of the earth. Similarly, other European countries like France, Germany, Spain, and Portugal also colonized over various countries of South America, Africa and Asia for a long period.

Due to the political renaissance during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the colonized countries economically, socially and politically got freedom. But, those countries have not been completely free and sovereign. The powerless countries have got rid of direct political interference. At present, the powerful countries seem to be liberal in direct political interference. But, due to their autocratic trait, they are attempting to establish neo-colonialism in this or that manner.

The powerful countries have adopted different methods to establish neo-colonialism for retaining their influence. The different methods of establishing neo-colonialism are as follows:

1. Economic temptation,
2. Social attraction,
3. Cultural change,
4. Political Pressure,
5. Diplomatic mobility or trick.

1. Economic Temptation :

To create the economic temptation in the developing countries, the developed countries provide loan, direct economic assistance grant, concession of loan and so on to gradually make the developing countries economically and mentally weak. The countries are being cheated by the World Bank and other international banks in the name of economic assistance. Furthermore, the mission and organization attached with a political party provide economic temptation to buy favors. Within this policy, the following methods are followed.

- a) Providing direct economic grant for a specific project.
- b) Providing economic assistance from non- governmental organization to achieve specific objectives.
- c) Providing assistance from financial organizations to conduct a specific task.
- d) Providing maximum economic assistance to the intellectuals of economically weak countries and making them advocate their ideology.
- e) Providing economic assistance to the political leaders personally.

In this way, the developed countries have vested interest to weaken the poor countries by providing financial assistance.

2. Social Attraction :

Developed countries conduct various policies and plans to change the norm and belief of developing countries. They introduce social-welfare programmes to change the customs, social behaviour, culture, social thought of poor countries in tune with their interest. They raise the issues of un-touchable and sexual discrimination as an extreme slogan among the people of poor countries.

The structure and development of a society is determined by the traditional social customs and established culture. The activities in society are guided by and limited to the social values and custom. Thus, de-culture will appear while changing the structure of society. When society cannot abandon the established culture and accept the newly introduced custom, there arises a transition society. It may damage the natural culture that has been practiced for a long time.

3. Cultural change :

Powerful and developed countries attempt to erode the culture of poor countries to dominate them with their cultural values. To fulfill their target of changing other's culture, they finance various plans and programmes to vilify other's religion, customs, social behaviours, values and belief of the poor countries.

They conduct the programmes in the following manner.

- a) Deploying religious mechanism for special influence of their religion in the poor countries. They may try for religious conversion also.
- b) Imposing the language of developed countries in the poor countries.
- c) Propagating its fashion in the poor countries to displace the traditional customs.
- d) The developed countries are attempting to dismiss the festivals, ceremonies, social traditions of the poor countries. Gradually, the social behaviour in the poor countries are changed according to the wish of developing countries.

4. Political Pressure:

Developed countries pressurize the developing countries to adopt their political system whether it is good or bad, successful or unsuccessful. The rich countries penetrate the politically ambitious persons of poor countries and attempt to introduce political system of their choice. Any political system can be implemented with the slogan of democracy, republic or liberalism and so on. Different political systems opposed to social welfare have been implemented in the poor countries but they have not lasted long.

Whether political system of the developed countries has promoted in that country or not welfare is a separate issue of study. Economic development is not regarded as the total development. It is only one aspect of social development. Besides, social, cultural, moral awareness are equally important. That awareness can be possible only by following the principle of anticorruptology.

Different forms of political pressure are as follows:

- a) Implementation of political principle word by word,
- b) Infiltration to create unstable political system,
- c) Unfair relationship with the neighboring countries,
- d) Grant for economic development,
- e) Social and cultural interference.

- a) Implementation of Political Principle word by word:-

Powerful countries pressurize the poor countries for adopting a political system of their choice. They can implement the system according to their desire in the poor countries. They exercise influence in the poor countries by implementing a political system in which only the conscious and educated people get benefited against the majority of the population.

b) Infiltration to create unstable political system :-

Various means of infiltration are conducted to cause political instability in the poor countries. The developed countries have a policy to create instability in the poor countries by influencing political leaders, providing economic assistance or to run the political parties. If they cannot extend their access to the political leaders, they provide financial assistance to the intellectuals of poor countries and make them their spokesmen. Not only that they provide financial support to the mass media also. They intentionally disseminate propaganda and weaken the morale of nationalists of the poor countries. They also provoke agitating groups.

c) Unfair relationship with the neighboring countries:-

The developed countries pursue an unfair relationship with the neighboring countries to sustain their influence. The rich countries attempt to control the poor countries by eschewing ethical principles.

d) Grant for economic development:-

Rich countries provide grant for economic development to the poor countries. They provide loan or grant with certain conditions. Because of the, Poor countries are always grateful to the rich countries on that account. Rich countries utilize all natural resources of the poor countries, exploit them and make the poor countries poorer.

e) Social and cultural Interference:-

Interference by the developed countries vitiates the social, cultural situations of the poor countries. The western countries plan to destroy the civilization, culture, religion upheld by the oriental society. But their attempt cannot be successful. Their activities surely make the poor countries.

5. Diplomatic mobility or trick:-

Diplomacy was started in the world with the existence of state. Diplomatic dealing refers to the etiquette manner in the outer behavior but no matter what the internal interest is. A meaningful diplomacy should be adopted to make the state system successful and practiced. From the ancient time, the same diplomacy has been going on. There are two aspects of diplomatic mobility.

- a) Visible diplomatic representatives,
- b) Invisible diplomatic cadres.

a. Visible diplomatic representatives:-

The ambassador, councilor, adviser, military and technical attaché come under the visible diplomatic corps of the concerned countries. These officers proffer solutions to political, economic, social military, technical problems in the host countries. The diplomatic relationship between two countries is handled by of these officers. If their activities are found hostile, the host country can deport them by executing persona non-grata.

b. Invisible diplomatic cadre.

Developed countries deploy invisible diplomatic cadres in the diplomatic mission. Those cadres stay in the hosted country clandestinely. Those invisible diplomats are organized into different levels. Officers, representatives of the central investigation, military, police, intelligence of developed countries are mobilized in this type of representation. The invisible diplomats are deployed in the cover of businessmen, religious teachers, social service provider or common people and so on. The poor country does not notice about the network of invisible diplomats. The developed countries give great importance to the report submitted by those invisible diplomats while making foreign policies. It is clear from this evidence that invisible diplomats are more powerful than visible diplomats.

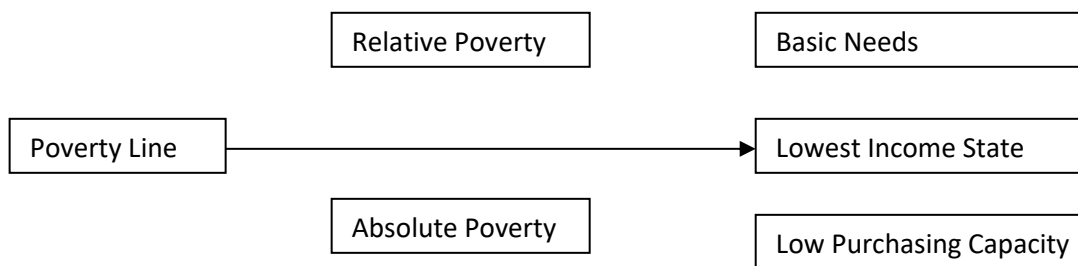
Colonialism is established based on the statements and facts given above. The colonists adopt and implement any possible strategy and policy to extend their colonialism. Colonialism itself refers to control and exploitation. The people of the poor countries are being troubled by the economic, political and cultural exploitation. But, certain tactful persons / group of such victimized countries are getting benefit from that situation. This discrimination is the main reason for corruption. If policy, plan and procedure of anticorruptology are effectively implemented, colonialism practiced from the time immemorial can be abolished.

Poverty and Corruption

Poverty is a condition which is determined by the human life style. More specifically, poverty is measured on the basis of a person's fulfillment of his minimum requirements, his consumption and ratio of his income. It is clear that democratic community cannot fulfill its fundamental needs despite being within a boundary of organized society. The main problem of such type of community is poverty itself. The nature of poverty varies according to the place, time, societies and changing circumstances among others. Moreover, geography, time and ecology determine the situation, nature and trait of poverty. Poverty itself creates poverty and may promote different trends of crime as well.

Let us discuss about the poverty line before going into its types. It helps to understand and analyze poverty.

Poverty line and condition



A person or community is regarded poor, when they have less than required to fulfill minimum needs. The criteria to determine the poverty line are different depending to the situation, time and condition of a country. The level of minimum income is considered as poverty line.

Types of Poverty:

Poverty itself cannot determine the status of a person or community. There are different types of poverty. They are as follows:

1. Absolute poverty,
2. Relative poverty,
3. Ultra poverty.

1. Absolute poverty:

It is a condition of extreme deprivation of required daily goods and services. Those who do not have minimum income to fulfill their fundamental needs like food, clothing, shelter, health service and education are considered in absolute poverty.

2. Relative poverty:

When a person, group or community is poorer than another person, group or community, it is considered a relative poverty. This type of poverty is found emerging from inequality among various countries. Relative poverty is that condition where basic needs of a person or a community are fulfilled but they are deprived for prosperous life opportunity.

3. Ultra Poverty:

It is the worse condition than absolute poverty. Those who are deprived of the opportunity for human development belong to ultra-poverty. Ultra poor persons or communities are regarded as a barrier to development.

Corruption and poverty:

All types of poverty absolute, relative and ultra-play a vital role in the corrupt activities. Where there is deprivation, there is a temptation to fulfill the wants. When it is not done easily, human beings look around for a way out. In this situation, nobody thinks of good and bad, legal and illegal, moral and immoral, faithful and faithless. Such types of person can take any decision to meet their basic needs.

An empty stomach cannot hold morality and good conduct. It is not possible for a poor guy to take stand for interest of people and nation by forgetting his/ her miserable condition. People cannot however digest such steps taken by the poor for their welfare. The opportunist commits petty and grand corruption by taking advantage from the poor. The development project directly concerned with local development and people could be the good example of it. Moreover, cost of a vote is determined during election. Ignorance increases poverty and poverty shades off decision capacity. This type of poor condition directly or indirectly promotes corruption. Thus, poverty alleviation is a fundamental basis for the controlling of corruption. The absolute and ultra-poverty should be upgraded into relative poverty to control corrupted characters and activities from a person and a society.

The person or society which or who can fulfill fundamental needs which or who has minimum purchasing capacity to fulfill these needs and minimum sources of income to achieve that purchasing capacity can be regarded as being in relative poverty. Therefore, a state system should implement the plans and policies to transform absolute and ultra-poverty into the relative poverty. Along with economic improvement activities, health and education activities should to be executed for poverty eradication.

Characteristics of Developed and Developing Countries

The countries that are underdeveloped, developing, developed and highly developed can be broadly categorized into two main forms as follows:

- A. Developed Countries
- B. Developing Countries

Let us analyze their characteristics from the view point of anticorruptology. Anticorruptology should prescribe policy by looking at the characteristics of these two categories which are as follows:

A. Characteristics of Developed Countries:-

1. Agricultural and Industrial Development,
2. Modern technology and Proper Management,
3. Control overpopulation and Employment management,
4. Controlled Market and Financial Growth,
5. Establishment of Constitutional State.

1. Agricultural and Industrial Development:-

In the developed countries, both agricultural and industrial sectors are developed and well established. The use of modern tools and techniques of agricultural practice have made them developed. They have built all kinds of infrastructures. Europe and America fall under this category.

2. Modern Techniques and Proper Management:-

Those countries in which modern techniques and proper management are used, have developed. They ensure to make development of the road and electricity. Appropriate techniques are developed and efficient management applies them in good use.

3. Control overpopulation and employment management:-

The developed countries control the population growth so that all adults could be provided jobs. For small population employment facility can be provided. All the citizens get employed according to their qualification and working capacity. These countries import human resources to make up the gap. The developed countries decide fixed wages for workers.

4. Controlled Market and Economic Growth:-

The key to the developed countries is controlled market and economic growth. Goods are easily accessible in the market and their fixed price helps to control corruption. Good market facility is available in developed country.

5. Establishment of Constitutional State:-

In the developed countries, law is strictly enforced and active. Where there is proper management of law, then is a developed country. In this type of system, law is regarded as the guardian of citizens. Law is equal for all people.

Characteristics of Developing Countries:-

The countries which have weak economy and lack of development of industries are considered developing countries. They belong to the continents like Latin America, Africa and Asia. In the developing countries, there are natural resources but there is no proper utilization. These countries are exploited by the developed countries. Per-capita income of a person is very low in the developing countries. Citizens have to face the problems like unemployment, improper education, health, nutritional diet and good shelter. Developing countries have following types of characteristics:-

1. Agro-based Profession,
2. Traditional Technologies,
3. Poverty and lack of capital,
4. High Population Growth Rate,
5. Unemployment,
6. Mass Poverty,
7. Discrimination in the Income,
8. Development of Uncontrolled Market,
9. Influence of foreign non-governmental Organizations,
10. Irresponsible community,
11. Institutionalized Corruption,
12. Antinationalist activities of political parties and leaders.

1. Agro-based Profession:

People of developing countries mostly depend upon agriculture. Their main source of income is agriculture. The farmers usually live in the villages. They are poorer than those who live in the town. All the farm products are to be sold in the market; and, in the market, traders exploit the farmers. That is why, people working in the agriculture sector have not been able to raise their income.

2. Traditional Technology:

The developing countries do not change the technologies used in the past. To adopt the modern technology, people need fresh thinking. People who have low income cannot afford modern technology. That is why people cannot leave the traditional method. Traditional technology does not help to get rich.

3. Poverty and Lack of capital:

Poverty means the lack of basic resource to meet needs. And lack of capital means no saving. According to the economic principle capital is the source of increasing production. Capital depends upon saving and saving depends upon income. In the developing countries. There is less chance of saving. That is why; the man who cannot save money becomes poor. A poor person does not have capital.

4. High Population Growth Rate:-

There is no control of population growth in the developing countries. Due to the lack of education and awareness people procreate a large number of children. It leads to increase population growth. Income sources of those countries cannot afford high number of population. Finally, in those societies poverty surfaces. And people think about illegal and corrupt ways.

5. Unemployment:-

Unemployment means that the persons who are eligible work have not got any job. The main problem of developing countries is unemployment. People are ready to work but are not provided job. So, they are moving to other countries for employment. Citizens going abroad is not good for the country. If the rate of unemployment is increased, the people may not follow the pressure of moral dictum.

6. Mass Poverty:-

The main problem of the developing countries is mass poverty. There are no any further steps and processes taken in order to get rid of poverty. Due to poverty, people change their behaviours and attitude which finally lead them to corruption.

7. Discrimination in the Income:-

In the context of developing countries, people face discrimination in income. Firstly there is lack of jobs. Secondly even if the job is available, there is no enough salary. So, the people have to face the poverty problem. There will be discrimination of salary/payment in which one may get less salary than others, due to this situation, the environments of zero trust can be created in the society increasing the frustration and bad will.

8. Development of Uncontrolled Market

In the developing countries, market development is not in controlled way. As the market is captured or taken under by the active people, why, the total capacity and fixed prices of different goods are not fixed. If the market is not in controlled condition, the consumers have to face economic load. On the other hand the dealer/retailer/shopkeeper tends to have unrightfully economy. Because of these reasons, many people are poor in the developing countries.

9. Influence of foreign non-governmental organizations:-

Foreign Non-governmental organizations exercise unfair influence over the developing states. They try to alter the entire life-style of the people by changing their religion, culture and tradition. All people in the world are surviving according to their own values and norms. Foreign country should not interfere the culture, values and norms accepted by any one state or the society. But, the changing of one's own values, religion and cultural conditions has begun because of the direct colonization over the developing territories by the non-governmental institutions of the advanced sides. It creates a lot of conflict tension in the poor countries.

10. Irresponsible community:-

The responsible community for the development of the society should be active through their organization. The community should be wholly responsible and accountable to the society from whom the community was formed. The communities should be responsible for all the activities performed by them. It is very difficult to organize and operate such community in the developing countries. This is the reason why all the irresponsible sections of the people are powerful as the spokes men. Not only in social, economic and political arenas, but also in all the fields of the state such as public administration, the majority of irresponsible persons are effectual. This is the obstacle against the progress of the people and the land.

11. Institutionalized Corruption:-

Corruption can develop itself as the institutionalized form in the developing districts. Corruption has been in the institutionalized form where more than single folks make partnership to corrupt.

Similarly, corruption surfaces by forming any law or decision of political leaders that leaves the impression as the institutional corruption. The business/commercial offices or agents of advanced side are dominating to the poor states by building commercial network in the developing countries. The selfish and clever agents of these dominated states can exploit the general people by conducting the law to use corruption over the country, people and the nationality.

12. Antinational activities of political leaders and parties:-

Antinational activities of political parties or political leaders in the developing nations can be waxed highly in uncontrolled forms. That can prevail every decision of political parties and leaders in favour of citizens in the name of democracy. And by the medium of same political illusion, political parties and leaders adopt the laws and regulation for the country and people by perfecting their own interest. The situation to agitate against people is interest and activities they show is not for the general people. However, or even if the political agents do any types of activities, they befool the people. The decision made by the political leaders goes to the account of party and the path issued by the party becomes the path finder. This is to say the decision of political leader is conceived as the conclusion of citizens. Therefore, political leaders become all in all in the developing countries. Thus, political parties and the leaders are against people and the state, both of them being developed from the aristocratic form. The source of corruption is certain there. If so, corruption prevails rapidly in the societies.

We discussed shortly the characteristics of the developed and the developing countries. The poor or developing country will have to face serious difficulties to keep face with the developed countries. All the countries of the world have the natural right to gain the equal opportunity of development and make balanced development. The solution of the problems faced by the developing countries can be had only through anticorruptology as discussed in previous sections.

Positive Attitudes and Social structure

The level of a society is determined by thought and activity of people living in that society. The social identity is reflected by the people who have direct relationship with that society. The source of progress and decline is also determined by people's thought. Similarly, culture and civilization are shaped by people's thoughts.

At present, prosperous and/or backward society is engulfed by politics. Politics is also a product of the same society. It means the positive attitude has been proved as a significant element to determine the political system of a country. Thus, if there is a positive belief in each individual, society also becomes positive, which eventually leads to the prosperity of the country. If there is abundance of negative attitude, the society will face dishonesty, mistrust, immorality and pollution. Negative thought promotes evil intent, terror and conflict but positive thought encourages harmony, good conduct and friendship. Therefore, affirmative thinking for the progress of society is essential.

A person is not a machine which is controlled mechanically. As an individual it is natural that all his activities, thoughts and beliefs are also natural. A person's thought may vary according to the change of time, place and environment. The formula of anticorruptology can change the thought of a person.

A person is established by his personality. Similarly, his identity and status are also determined by personality. Personality helps to shape his identity and status. In other words personality is guided by his thought. Therefore, there is great importance of a person, his personality and society.

A person's thought can be studied as follows.

1. Positive thought/Attitude,
2. Mixed thought/Attitude,
3. Negative thought/Attitude.

1. **Positive thought/Attitude:**

Good attitude, friendly feeling and good character are the virtues of positive thought. It is also called positive thinking or good thinking. It is good human character. It is essential for a person to have positive thinking to be identified as a good person. One who is active in society with positive attitude can lead the society and nation. A person with positive thinking may not be glorified as hero of society but his positive activities are properly evaluated and appreciated. It means positivity not only enhances the personality of an individual but also transforms the whole society for betterment.

2. **Mixed thought/Attitude:**

It comes in between positive and negative thinking. This mixed attitude prevails over the majority of the people. It applies to both the educated and uneducated classes. Completely positive and completely negative people are rarely found in society. Therefore, the great majority of the people in society carry this mixed attitude. There are many people who are neither strictly positive nor negative. But they have mixed thought.

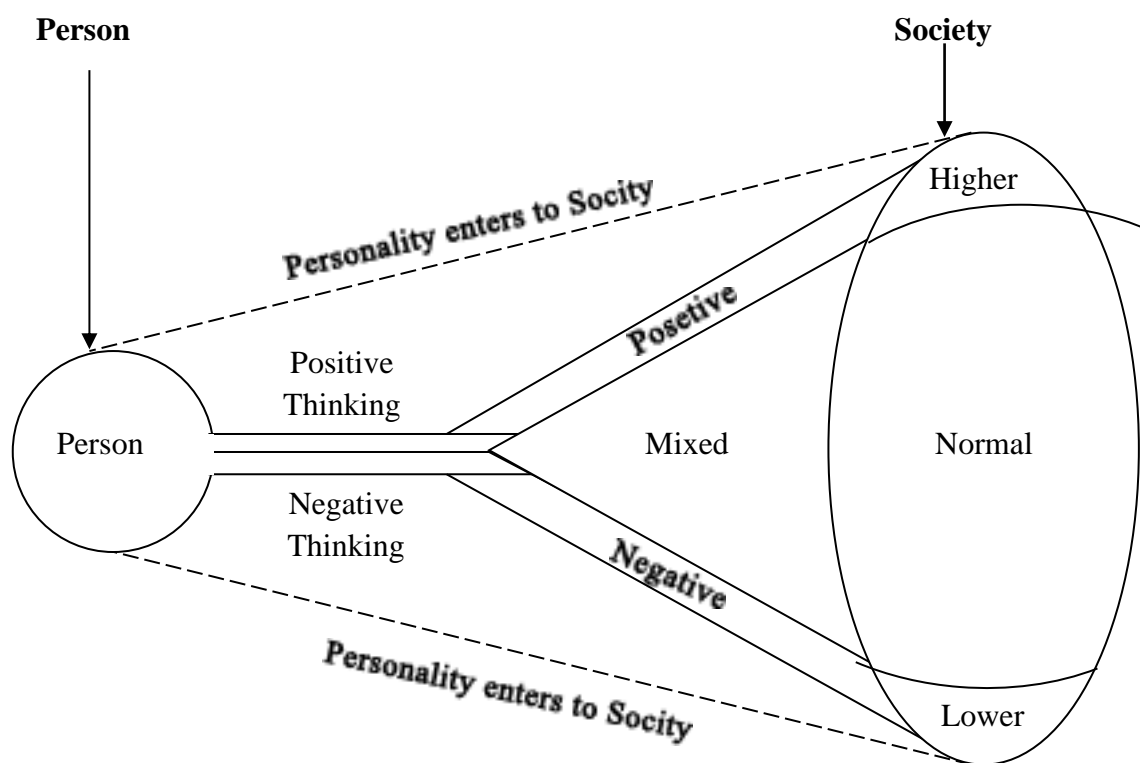
3. **Negative thought/Attitude:**

It is opposite of positive thinking. People having negative thought are selfish. They always think for their personal benefit at the cost of other people. The people with negative attitude always try to harm other people in society.

They are engaged in activities causing injury or loss to the society and nation. Such types of people are dishonest and cruel. Consequently, they cannot be happy. Their mentality creates conflict and terror in society. Negative thinking creates obstacles in every sector of progress. So they are considered as an enemy of the society.

The persons with positive, negative and mixed thought are found from family and community to society. People in these social units do not have the same attitude. The persons with positive or negative thinking are very few in any society but majority of them have mixed thinking. When persons with mixed thoughts are influenced by persons having positive thoughts, the society is guided to prosperity and development and when they are influenced by the negative ones society is directed to decline and end in instability. It means, mixed thought has a determinant role in the society.

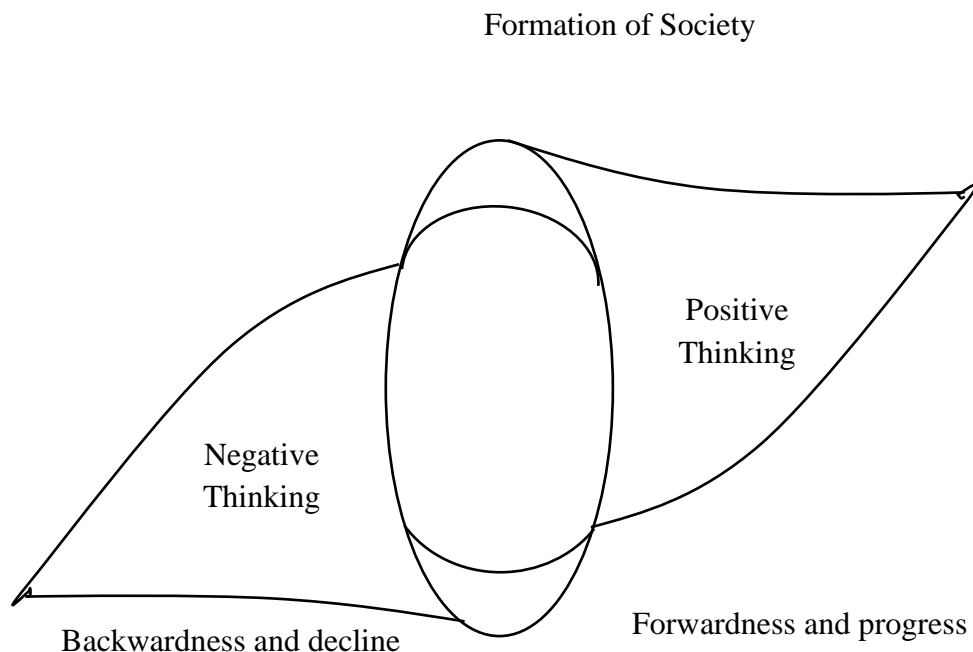
Let us see the people's thought and formation of society in figure:



The above figure shows that positive, negative and mixed thinking are created in persons and penetrate in the society. In a society, 80 % people have mixed thinking and 20 % (10% in each) have positive and negative thinking. The 80% having mixed thought belong to general or middle classes. The majority of middle class is influenced by minority to shape the formation of society. In the prosperous and developed countries, the higher class influences the lower classes and leads the society towards positivity. On the other hand in transitional society the lower class influences the society and influence 90% of the people. The 10 percent of the positive and the equal percent of negative people are important, which influence the 80 % of mixed thinking.

The nature of people's thought is not significantly different in educated from the uneducated society. Educated society is much wider in thought but uneducated society is limit. The nature of a person, community and society is somehow similar in both the developing and developed countries.

The progress and decline of a society on the basis of such thinking is presented as follows:



The above figure shows that people having higher or positive and lower or negative thinking have proportion of 10% in each on the other hand, the people having mixed or normal thinking contain 80%. Even if the proportion of normal class is higher, it can be influenced by higher or lower class and assimilated to them according to the effect of influence. The process of assimilation of the middle class determines the progress and decline of the society. It means when 10% of positive thinking influences the 80% of middle class, the society gets path of prosperity and develops according to the time. On the other hand, if it is influenced by 10% of negative thinking, the society experiences terror, instability and decline. In this way, corruption is grown up in the background of instability. The formation of society is progressive in developed countries but it is regressive and declining in developing countries. Thus, the backward, regressive society should be transformed into progressive and proactive one.

Rational Decision by Positive Thinking:

The consequence of positive thinking is a rational decision. The person who makes rational decision is regarded as a fair minded person in society. The decision has same importance whether it is made of citizen level or at government level. It helps direct the whole society towards positive path. Thus, it is clear that only positive thinking can make rational decisions. Rational decision is back bone of social development.

Antisocial Behaviour from Negative Thinking:

Antisocial behaviours are generated from negative thinking. It is also called misconduct. It is mentally spoiled behavior. Persons having negative thinking lack morality. They are keen on selfish mentality. They lie, do not give value to others and harm the society. They entertain in these activities. Such type of antisocial behavior and activities do not help social progress. It hampers national development. Furthermore, it prompts dispute, crime and terror in society.

The above-mentioned rational decision is the result of positivity and antisocial behavior is the result of negativity. They should be interpreted differently. By interpreting them from different points of view, they should be thought differently. Anticorruptology sets the guidelines to sustain the

positive thinking and to discourage the negative thinking from the society. That is why, this subject is necessary for teaching and learning discipline.

Development of Culture against Corruption

The life style of people is determined by culture. Culture is practiced in the society where they live. How the culture is developed, the life style of the people also goes in the similar manner. In a vegetarian society, y people love and care other animals like family members. A person wants to follow the culture which has guided his/her society. Culture is composite of acquired human traits. People is habituated with the culture where they are born and grown up. They can be with anticorruption activities. Therefore, culture should be developed to minimize and control the global corruption.

Ethics and culture

Ethics and culture can be studied separately or side by side. Ethics and culture, two chief aspects of social development, should be studied in-depth by including them in anticorruptology. The ethics is analyzed by moral science and culture by science of culture. Both the ethics and culture are the ideal paths. They are always good aspects of society. When they become bad, the society turns astray. Thus, they are positive and have positive consequences as well.

Ethics: Directed to maintain various behaviors in human life.

Culture: Balances the human life style.

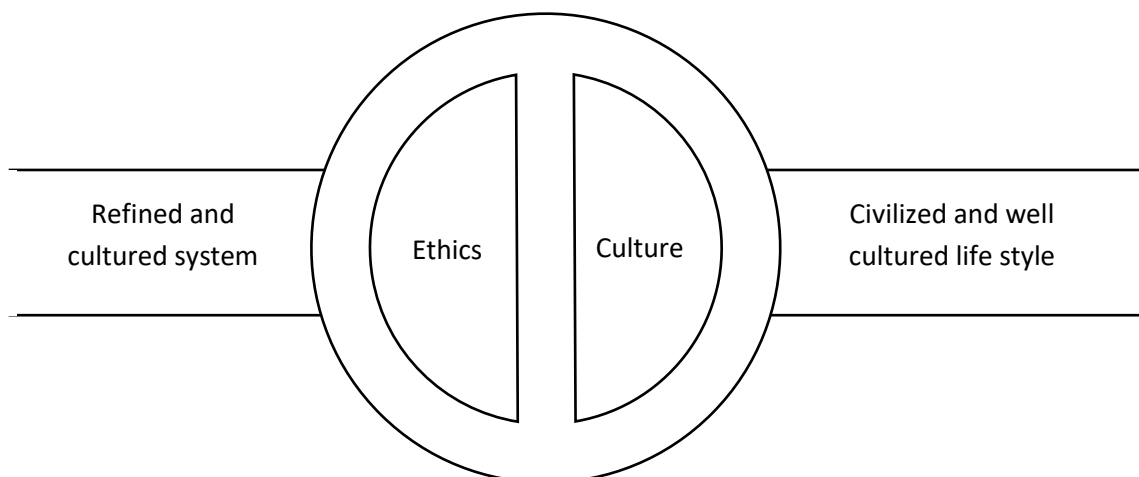
Ethics:

Ethics retains the code of conduct, rules, regulations and character determined by leaders of society. The moral science has defined established principles, rules and regulations. They help develop civilizations from ancient period of time. The moral science analyzes and interprets the essential principles of human character and behaviours. In a nutshell, obeying ethics is supreme human character.

Culture:

Culture refers to refined and civilized forms of activities. Similarly, society, art, craft, conduct, ideology, custom and ceremony are also parts of culture. Culture refines and improves the life-style. The society that has disciplined life-style is called prosperous society. In this way, culture manages the life-style of people and gives harmony to human behavior.

Let us see the relationship between ethics and culture in following figure:



The above figure shows that, ethics and culture can reside within the limitation of a single life for the benevolence of human beings. But when they try to be developed, they cannot be

familiar/mixed. Therefore, if new ethics are made on the basis of traditional ethics and principles, new culture can be developed and they can reside within the same context. In this way, even if they are centralized, they create refined, cultured system on one side and civilized, well cultured life style on other.

Development of Anticorruption Culture:

It is already discussed above that necessary rules and regulations should be made to develop a well-cultured life-style. What type of policy should be made to develop anticorruption culture was also raised. But we know eternal principles of human welfare. The existing policies and principles if effectively implemented, can help the anticorruption culture can be developed. Thus, it is not necessary to introduce new principles for the development of anticorruption culture. We can direct towards anticorruption culture the people who can adopt the existing culture in their life-style who can follow the practiced ethics and regulation. There are many persons and community, who are spending life of scarcity in both the developing and developed countries. The poor people cannot be influenced by the new culture. The well-cultured, civilized, moral and disciplined, people are influenced by anticorruption culture.

While developing anticorruption culture, the target group should be identified. The target group of it is person, community or society because if a person grasps the culture that becomes life style. But if society adopts, that occurs as culture itself. That is why, culture is adopted by community not by a person. A person imitates and obeys the existing culture.

To understand the meaningful aspect of development and preservation, we can analyze the following three questions:

1. How to prioritize and forward the common interest?
2. How to be powerful jointly?
3. How to build prosperous society, nation?

To address these questions, no new principle should be prepared. Only the existing principles and practices should be executed. The right conduct and right thought are eternal truths which had been practiced from time immemorial. Right conduct and right thought are elements to promote human value and beliefs. If the trend to abandon personal interest is developed on the basis of right conduct and right thought, the anticorruption culture can be developed easily.

The following facts should be publicized by all means to develop the culture of anticorruption. Such type of publicity makes the people aware.

Let us take some examples:

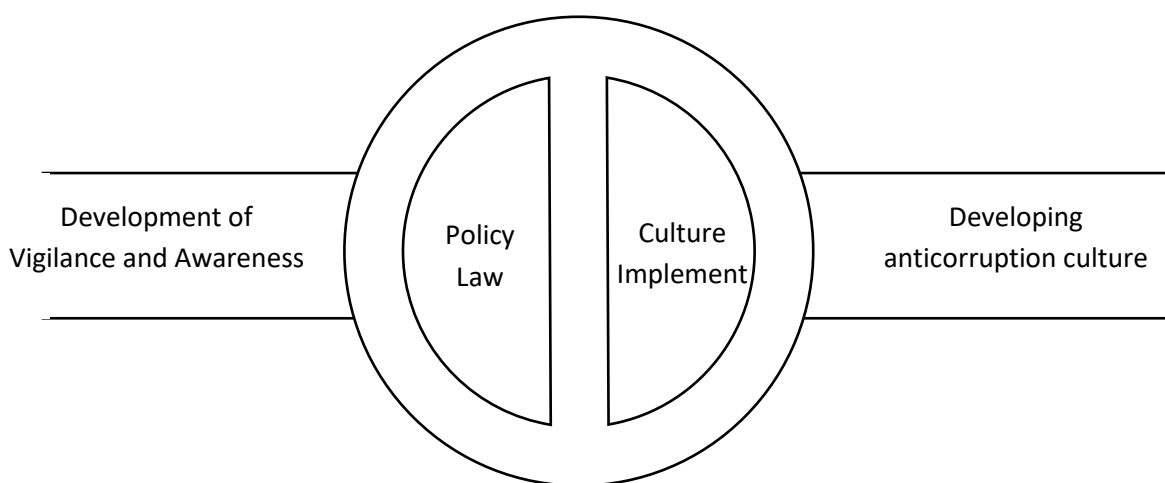
- a. One day the property gained from corruption is nationalized. Not only the property is captured but also the corrupt persons are imprisoned.
- b. Not only the question is raised against qualification but also the corrupt are penalized when authority is abused.
- c. As a corrupt person is socially boycotted, all his family members are affected by it.
- d. Those, who acquire property unfairly, are brought under punishment for the economic discipline.
- e. No law can change the corrupt person into ethical one. It should be known to all.
- f. In modern age, politicians and journalists are powerful. Both of them should be subjected to codes of ethics.

If the above suggestions are duly obeyed, the new horizon will be seen in anticorruption culture. Gradually anticorruption culture develops in society.

We have to understand that corruption starts from the decision of a single person and affects many people. While corrupting from one person to another, it makes a large group of vile persons. It is said that a group does not commit corruption. But, at present time, the groups are involved in corruption than at person all level. It is easier to guide society and community towards a right track. The way to guide it to the right track is to make strict law and effective implementation and monitoring it.

- a. Meaning of law making is policy formation.**
- b. Implementation of law is development of culture.**

Let us see this concept in figure again:



When law is made, implemented and monitored, vigilance and awareness develop in society. Anticorruption culture develops along with it. Thus, necessary policies should be made to develop anticorruption culture. The culture of implementation of the law should also be followed.

Development of Ethical culture:

The culture stemming from geography, caste and time is respected from ancient time in both the developing and developed countries. Culture of one community is dissimilar to that of other. But from the point of view of human welfare and prosperity, ethics and principles seem similar. The culture which has been ethically established and developed is regarded as a good culture and the society having such culture tends to be progressive and happy. The society and community which are experiencing enculturation are compelled to spend painful life. Therefore, only the development of ethical culture makes a person, community and society progressive.

Ethics establishes good culture and culture establishes civilization. Civilized and well- cultured people can establish ethical principles. The ethical principles help to establish well-mannered society. If ethical principles works against anti-corruption in the back force of this cycle system in developed, anticorruption culture is developed on person, community and society.

Good and Bad Aspects of the State of Mind

Human mind is studied by psychology. Being within the circle of psychology, anticorruptology also analyzes and interprets the good and bad aspects of human mind. Here human mind has been dealt within a limited circle as per requirement of it in anticorruptology. While considering human nature and thought. The state of mind can be categorized into five classes. They are conduct, thought, action, intention and tendency. Those five elements are main aspects of human mind. They are positive in nature.

Let us discuss about them.

1. Conduct,
2. Thought,
3. Action,
4. Intention,
5. Tendency

1. Conduct:

The person who has good conduct is valued much in society. Similarly, he/she gets more respect in society. Conduct is regarded as a refined form of character and behaviour. So, it has great importance in human life.

2. Thought:

A serious thinking about some favourable and unfavorable situation is thought. Thought leads to resolution and determination. So it can change the personality. Thought is a person's personality.

3. Action:

Action refers to duty or work. Human being has a physical body and works with this body. People work in two ways: physically and mentally. Both activities have equal importance. The work helps develop the personality.

4. Intention:

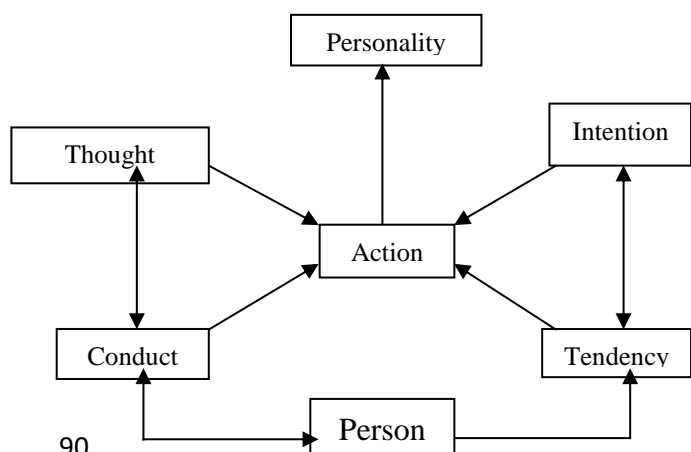
Intention is the product of thinking and imagination. Human characters embodying respect, reverence and courtesy belong to area of intention.

5. Tendency:

Tendency is a natural character of human being. It is created by attraction of human beings towards enjoyment. Human tendency promotes conduct and thought. The human conduct and thought determine their tendency.

The personality development is possible as the above mentioned five aspects develop in human being.

Let us see the five aspects in a diagram:



Human action is determined by his/her intention, tendency, conduct and thought. The action of an individual determines personality. If person's conduct, thought, intention and tendency are good, his/her actions turn out good. When action is good his personality is also shaped accordingly. This fact is shown in the above figure.

Positive and Negative aspects of the State of Mind

The five elements i.e. conduct, thought, action, intention and tendency discussed in the previous chapter are positive themselves. They are positive but not supreme. It means they are the means but not the end. These human traits are categorized as good and bad as follows:

S.N.	State of mind	Good Aspects	Bad Aspects
1.	Conduct	Right conduct	Ill conduct
2.	Thought	Good thought	Wrong thought
3.	Action	Right action	Misdeed
4.	Intention	Courtesy	impoliteness
5.	Tendency	Positive tendency	Negative tendency

The five elements are explained in ten aspects from negative and positive views. Ten aspects indicate ten digits. We have ten digits mathematically. These ten digits are fundamental digits of mathematics.

1. Right conduct

2. Ill conduct

3. Good thought

4. Wrong thought

5. Right action

6. Wrong action

7. Courtesy

8. Impoliteness

9. Positive tendency

0. Negative tendency

25 good qualities,

20 bad qualities

The sum of good aspects is 25 and that of bad aspects is 20. When we subtract 20 from 25, we get 5. The No. 5 is right action. Similarly,

$$25 + 20 = 45,$$

$$45 \div 9 = 5.$$

Here No. 5 indicates right action. It refers that environment for right action can be created.

We discussed the weak aspects of human mind in this chapter. We also identified that the negative aspects can be guided into positive path. Human mental state is natural whether positive/good or negative/bad. Anticorruptology helps to take rational decision in any situation.

Identification of proper and improper activities

We may observe proper and improper performances in the society. The all-round development can be accelerated in the society if the people perform their duties properly. If the responsible persons, neglect proper actions of the society becomes weak and, thus, the development activities cease to succeed. Therefore, necessity has arisen to differentiate the identification of proper and improper activities.

We should be active only for proper action. Only the proper actions lead us to success. We should create an atmosphere favorable for successful and developed society. The responsible or accountable persons and institutions should perform their duty for the completion of proper activities.

Let us consider the important areas only in which proper actions should be taken.

1. Service delivery in public administration and judiciary
2. Responsible persons in the security of the state
3. Person active in the health and educational sector
4. Active in games and recreation:
5. Peoples representation and exercises
6. Industrialist, businessmen and professionals
7. Persons associated with social service

1) Service delivery in public administration and judiciary:

The community and the people have a right to administrative delivery and judicial justice. It should be as provided by law. They should not do works that violate or misinterpret the laws. The person in authority to implement the laws should exercise discretionary judgment. The misinterpretation of laws and the actions therewith mutilate their rights and they are accounted as improper actions.

2) Responsible persons in the security of the state:

The persons and organizations for the state security should take the sole responsibility of their jobs. Those belonging to army, police force or institutions responsible for security should be sincere and honest. They should obey the rules and regulations with accountability and responsibility. Those who lack responsibility should be considered as criminals.

3) Person active in the health and educational sector:

Those involved in education and health should have a spirit of humble service. These sectors should not be allowed to be profit oriented. These sectors should be service-oriented. These sectors are commercialized which is not good. Service-oriented jobs should always be free or low cost.

4) Active in games and recreation:

Those engaged in sports and recreation should be honest and sincere towards the people and the nation. Since sports connects with the national pride, the players of the country should not be saleable. Many players sell themselves and deliberately lose the games. This is an improper action. The casino house and prostitute rooms are antisocial activities in the name of recreation. Such activities should not be allowed. The society and the government should be vigilant to abolish such systems.

5) Peoples representation and exercises:

The people's representatives should be responsible and accountable towards the people and nation. People's representation mean the representation from local to the national level. The legislative members elected or nominated or selected come under this very category. If these representatives forget their duty towards the nation and people, they become greedy for wealth. They thereby misuse their power and authority. It should be considered abuse of authority. The representatives are bought and sold in most developing countries. The evaluation of such representative is absolutely improper in terms of money. The environment to stall such acts should be created.

6) Industrialist, businessmen and professionals:

Those involved in the field of industry, commerce and other economic activities should conduct their business honestly and responsibly. There should be no injustice. Industrialists, tradesmen and professionals are engaged in profit oriented work in many of the developing countries. They may not be sincere or honest in their jobs. There should be legal provision to halt insincere and improper actions.

7) Persons associated with social service:

Those engaged in social services should be selfless in their activities. A affected by greed or influence by the foreign organizations the social workers may indulge in antisocial activities. The NGOs in the developing countries are engaged more in personal income generating than the good service to the people. Such behavior is improper. We must be able to control such profit oriented organizations.

We discussed the fields where proper or improper activities are done. There are so many other fields of works proper or improper. Only the results can show the activities as wrong or right. The state should scrutinize the proper or improper activities done by the responsible persons or organizations through the medium of the state panels. Separate panels should be formed to have separate study of the separate fields. The study of observation, inspection and follow-up and evaluation should be made to ensure whether the activities are proper or improper.

Moral and Spiritual Consciousness

Moral consciousness has a significant value in civil life. Other animals except human beings also have consciousness. But human consciousness is different from that of other animals. Because of some moral and spiritual consciousness, human being has become different from other animals. In other words, the natural characteristics of consciousness are human being themselves. Being conscious only morally and spiritually is a different thing. The society and nation will progress or decline due to the same consciousness or lack of consciousness.

The present time demands morally conscious citizens. The society, where there are morally conscious people can advance rapidly. The citizens having moral consciousness, right thought and action deserve significant space in society. He/she has capability to have important role and responsibility in society. Such type of citizen succeed in progressing his/her society and nation.

Moral consciousness:-

Moral consciousness refers to knowledge and good behavior of good character. Such knowledge is reflected in own action. The sequential development of moral consciousness is described below.

1. Thought,
2. Conduct,
3. Action.

1. Thought:

Thought is the first product of consciousness. It can adopt either good or bad nature. Morally conscious person has certainly good thought. The thought is initiated for right action. How and in which area the thought is initiated determines the results.

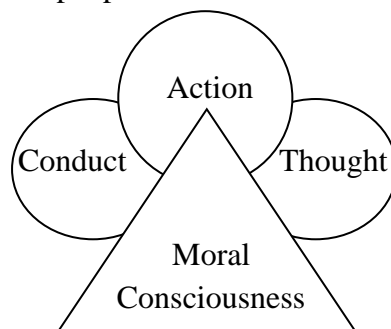
2. Conduct:

This is the virtue or character of an individual. A person's character can be formulated by the living culture. Activities shown by the person determine the identification of the person. It start from good thought and deed.

3. Action:

Deed is the ultimate result of thought. Thought creates the speech and forms a plan. Plan emphasizes the completion of a deed. The end point of the thought is work.

Good functions in the nation can begin according to the thought of morally conscious citizens. Let us see in the diagram the relationship among the thought, character and task emerging from the moral consciousness of people.



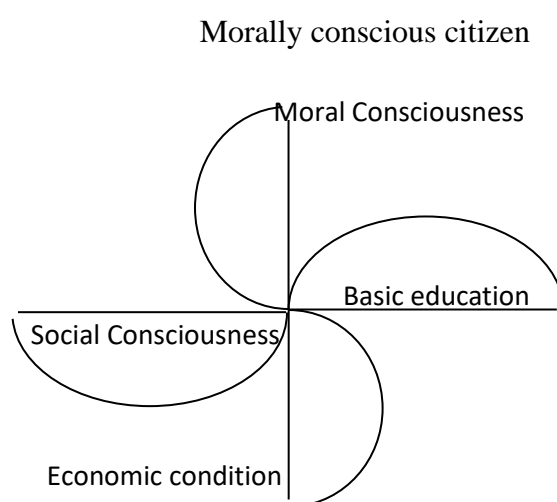
The above figure shows the thought, conduct and action as the process of moral consciousness. The citizens having these three elements are regarded as good citizens.

Development of moral responsibility in citizens refers to their capacity to understand their duties towards society and nation. The consciousness provides knowledge of good character to the

citizens. Persons having such knowledge become ideal citizens. Only a good citizen can uplift society and nation. Therefore, the responsibility of a nation is to produce the morally conscious and good citizens. After production of morally conscious and good citizens, the state should focus on creating economically sound environment for citizens to survive. After that, it should manage the education system. In this way, when fundamental needs are fulfilled, a citizen becomes conscious. Consciousness itself is the starting point of moral consciousness.

Only ideal slogan of moral consciousness cannot develop this quality in citizens. There should be specific plan and programs to produce morally conscious citizens. Unless a good citizen takes responsibility of making others good, the good citizens do not fulfill their duties. The nation should bring specific program for this purpose. The state should create the situation where citizens feel secure.

After only receiving essential academic knowledge and being prosperous only, the hierarchy of the people's consciousness can be immature. Country should regulate the programmes for its permanent nature. The development of moral consciousness is shown in the following figure. \



Nation's responsibility for the public life with moral consciousness

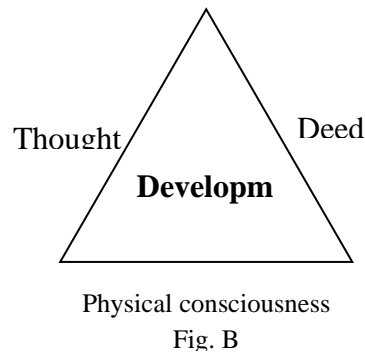
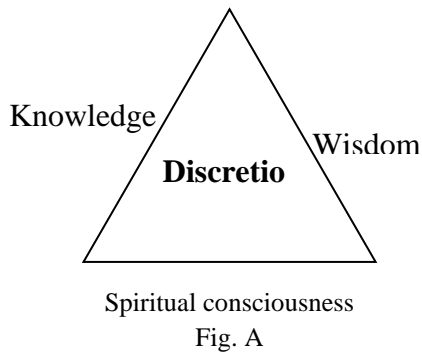
The life of morally conscious citizen has been presented in the form of a fan. The citizens should get fundamental education and economic means for survival. Only after that, consciousness can develop. Moral consciousness can be gained from awareness. In this way, morally conscious citizens can contribute to education of society. Moreover, they play an important role for economic development. Similarly they make other members of society educated and aware for overall social development. This cycle goes on continuously. This cycle should be the feature of continuity. And then after, the development of the nation picks up the speed.

The development of spiritual consciousness:

There is thousand years-old history of the development procedure of spiritual consciousness. Due to this, the world civilized, cultured and advanced. Those cities where this sort of spiritual awareness developed have unfortunately not survived.

In the competition between spiritual and physical development, physical development has won over. Therefore, spiritual development is on wane. But, if we can achieve spiritual and physical development simultaneously, the social development may be wholesome. If we developed the knowledge of spiritual and physical aspects being aware about the salience feature of development physical and spiritual consciousness would be in balance. Because of that we have mentioned the necessity of this.

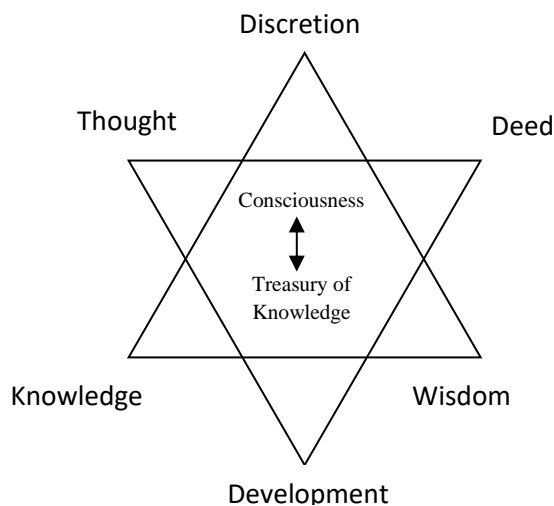
Consciousness itself is the initial point of knowledge. Therefore, let us explain the spiritual and physical aspects in accordance with consciousness. Let us formulate the triangles with these equal and straight three lines to show the spiritual and physical genre:-



In the above figure A which is spiritual consciousness triangle, there are three lines named knowledge, wisdom and spiritual conscious. They have put the discretion in the core. Discretion is the final consequence of spiritual consciousness.

Likewise in the figure B we have physical consciousness triangle, there are also three lines named thought, deed and physical consciousness. They have the development in the Centre point. Development means physical development.

If we overlap these two triangles, by making opposite to any one, they form six angles which are known as the treasury of the knowledge.



Above mentioned hexagon is world famous principal treasurer of consciousness and knowledge which is developed by using both, spiritual and physical consciousness triangles. That is why, this figure proves that if we take the spiritual development with physical development simultaneously we might have more achievement.

Moral and spiritual awareness is required for civic life. This requirement cannot be fulfilled only by civil society. The starting point of moral awareness is consciousness. Similarly,

the prime factor of spiritual consciousness is also good consciousness and thinking. The development of the spiritual consciousness in the psyche of an individual relies on the culture being operated in the particular community and society. The state should manage the environment to create and develop the spiritual consciousness by reserving and practicing the traditional cultures. The nation ought to develop the moral and spiritual consciousness. The state affair should fulfill its responsibility to uplift the life-standard of citizens. The moral as well as spiritual consciousness of citizens can be promoted only by primary function of state. Sacrificing personality, selfless spirit and benevolence in the leader may lead to the spiritual and highly moral society. The people follow the path of their ideal leaders. Therefore the statesman and leaders should leave the moral impression behind them for generations.

Good Governance

Fundamental rights of citizens must be safeguarded in the democratic countries for good governance. There should be participation of people in decision-making process of state affair. Legal decisions should be executed timely by the concerned authority. The decision-making process and its execution should be done according to the provision made in acts and laws. Those activities conducted by different levels of state should be clearly understood and experienced by every citizen. That type of situation is regarded as good governance.

Good governance cannot be imagined until there is corruption in policy making and execution. Therefore corruption must be eradicated because it is an obstacle to good governance. It means good governance can rise only in zero tolerance of corruption. In this situation a citizen need not pay for any decision of the state. Justice is not bought and sold. The citizens get economic, political, social and legal justice in easy manner.

The state and legal organization should exercise the power for the welfare of citizens under good governance. The stakeholders exercising state power should respect and protect the principles like legality, responsibility, transparency, people participation and service orientation.

Political and government systems may vary from state to state. The governing system itself cannot guarantee good governance. The principles of good governance should be protected and adopted in political system to establish it. Morality, faithfulness and trustworthiness are necessary for it. Beside it, six indispensable elements should be accepted to guarantee good governance. These are:

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1. Corruption controlled situation,
2. Rule of law,
3. Local self-governance,
4. Transparency,
5. Right to information,
6. Public accountability,

These six points can be explained as follows:-

1. Corruption controlled situation:

Corruption continues to grow in a society till there occur illegal, immoral, and antidemocratic activities. When corruption grows like this and shakes off government's mechanisms, we cannot imagine a good governance. The corruption, which is against good governance, doesnot only create economic difficulty but it also devaluates moral values and promotes anarchism. Anarchism makes politics unstable and it may end the existence of a state.

The legally sanctioned activities are to be executed by the legally authorized bodies on time and qualitatively for good governance. No work should be obstructed by the vested interest of decision maker and executor. The recipients should get the service easily without any complicated procedure. There must not be exchange of a small or grand bribe. The service provider should deliver the service according to the rules.

Only one person or organization is not sufficient to control corruption. It can be controlled by the court and political government together. For this, a specific plan and program need to be implemented. But the stakeholders should show the commitment and faithfulness with strong will power. The law must not be flexible so that the stakeholders could misinterpret it and misuse it.

The governing authority in the economic activities is naturally corrupted. Such type of governing body should be scrutinized and brought under of investigation.

Not only curative but also preventive measures of corruption control are to be observed.

Whichever measure is implemented the system of good governance is developed only if corruption is controlled. Corruption control must be achieved for the development of good governance.

2. Rule of Law :

The meaning of rule of law is the execution of all activities of the state only on the basis of law.

Rule of law establishes interrelationship between the citizen and state. The system and procedures of the state are made according to the public will. The continuous interrelationship between citizen & state can be established only by the rule of law.

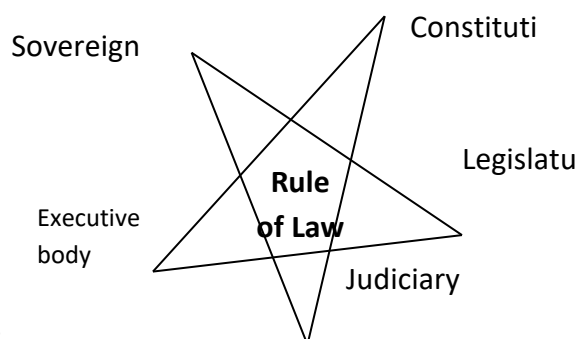
In simple word, rule of law refers to the governing system based on just law. In other words, every citizen should obey the law and they should be governed by the law also. This feeling has to be developed .The government itself should not fail in legal responsibility and authority. Thus, both the citizen and government should move forward by observing the rule of law.

In the democratic system, the executive, legislature and judiciary are provisioned to perform different functions to ensure rule of law. And according to the principles of separation of power, one body cannot interfere, influence and affect another body. The democratic system is prevailing in the world with adherence to this principle. Executive, legislature and judiciary aren't independent in the countries where there is interference from one another. The government becomes unstable, judiciary becomes deficient and law becomes a farce. In such critical condition, the principles of rule of law, do not work. The citizens should also be as competent as the law demands. The state should judge the level of consciousness of citizens while making laws. The laws should not be clumsy, vague, incomprehensive and difficult to practice. They are to be made according to the people's interest, needs and practicality. Thus, law is the need of people. Good law should enable to provide justice to the people .If there is provision of such type of law, it is considered good governance.

Every law does not get legal standard when it is made. Those laws which govern the people on the basis of their education, economic status and political consciousness get legal standard. The constitution, act, regulation and law made on the basis of the principle can be implemented. Otherwise, rule of law cannot be materialized as law goes on one way and personal, social, communal behaviors go on the other way. Therefore, those laws made by considering the level of personal and social consciousness, culture, social behavior, value and custom can guarantee the rule of law. Law and justice should maintain the world standard of justice and peace.

There is significance of five elements in the rule of law. These elements should respect each other's right, freedom, supremacy and work coordinating with one another. Those five elements are sovereign people, constitution, executive body, judiciary and legislature. These five independent elements have different existence though they are interconnected.

The relation can be shown as follows:



While studying this diagram, each point is joined with one another. The five elements are seen completely interrelated but they have independent existence as they have separate point. The points started from sovereign people ends at the same point. In this process a star is made which is called the star of the rule of law.

3. Local Self-governance :

The democratic governance system cannot be successful unless there is active participation of people in the state system. Local self-governance refers to the process of making local body powerful to solve the local problems by mobilizing local resources with the consent, coordination and participation of local people. All the local activities are not possible to execute from the central level. So, local development needs to uplift the local people are addressed at local level. Thus, local self-governance is needed for all-round development of local level by uniting the local people in the organized manner.

Whatever political system is at the central level of the state, the local self-governance must be established at the lower level to uplift the standard of the local people. The local body should be provided power to execute all activities at the local level according to the principles of decentralization. Only then, local self-governance can be implemented.

The local development cannot be possible in the state unless the local bodies are competent and powerful. Democracy cannot be sustainable and stable unless there is local development. The foundations of democracy are local bodies themselves. The democracy can be successful only if local self-governance is implemented without interference from central government.

4. Transparency :

A state should accept the principles of transparency to make the democratic system sustainable. Where there is no transparency in the government system, there is disorder and corruption. The rulers become autocrats and dictators. They are the enemies of democracy.

Transparency does not mean open policy on rules, law, traditional culture, liberty, sovereignty, national security and international relation of the state affair. In the way human body is exposed by covering the certain parts which do not need to be exposed, a state should adopt the principles of transparency in the governance system without blazing the main policy of the state independence and national security.

All citizens have right to information to know about plans, policies and their execution made by the government for peoples' welfare. According to the principle of transparency, public inquiry on decisions and activities of the public personnel in government is allowed. When this culture of transparency is developed, the system of disseminating information takes place. Responsibility among the persons, groups and agencies working for public welfare is developed.

Maintaining transparency in the democratic system is fundamental right of citizens. Under transparency, people came to know how the government has functioned, properly or not, whether policies and programmes are supportive of people's welfare or not and whether public servants have worked responsibly or not. In short, transparency is a picture of an open society where common people can know and judge the conduct of public personnel.

Transparent political system provides a lot of public information to the citizens. The citizens must be informed of every activity of government .The government should not keep anything secret,

which is conducted for public welfare. The authorized persons and agencies should properly discharge their functions. Those who are involved in such types of functions should adopt the principles of responsibility and transparency.

The public decision making process should be transparent and free to inquiry. A stakeholder having authority to make an important decision should enable the local people and civil society to participate in the decision making process. Similarly, for promoting the principle of transparency, information sharing system should be made clear so that the common people would have feeling of participation. Only then, the principle of transparency is regarded to be followed. If so, there is less possibility of corruption.

5. Right to information:

Right of information refers to public access to information. The present democratic age is the age of information. Information has a significant role for the development of the society. Nothing is more important than information at present time. It is needed for making social, economic and political policies and giving guarantee to rights and liberty of the people. It helps to develop work competency. It also helps to develop civil society and promotes democratic practice.

Almost all countries have started to adopt this principle being aware of importance of right to information. The legitimacy of the government is established by the consent and support of the people. The access to information enables their participation, expression of thought and support to government. Thus, right to information is a means of interrelationship among democracy, people and government. The information can be divided into two categories:

- a) Active publication,
- b) Passive publication

Active publication refers to acquiring information without demand from the people. On the other hand, passive publication means acquiring information by public demanding. Active publication is complete guarantee of right to information. It is the democratic and effective way of assuring right to information.

The information is expected from persons, agencies and government bodies. The right to information is related to the information of public interest only. Information of public interest should not be kept secret. When such information is actively published, right to information is regarded operating.

6. Public Accountability :

Almost all the countries in the world run the state affair under democratic system. The principle of public accountability has gradually been established in those countries which have practiced democracy. Public accountability promotes the good governance. The government becomes sensitive towards citizens. The political, social and economic culture is developed by public accountability. Public accountability determines how the institutions of the government become citizen-oriented. The citizens should also be equally be alert and participate in every activities of government.

Public accountability refers to presenting own self whether he/she obeyed and exercised public right, duty and responsibility or not. If there is supremacy of law and justice, the principle of public accountability proves worthy.

This principle helps the public officers and government bodies to be responsible to the citizens. When public officers or agencies do not follow this principle, the public grows discontented. Consequently, there will be abuse of authority and corruption. Thus, there is significance of public responsibility in the democratic countries.

While studying the public accountability, we have to consider legitimacy of public responsibility and public accountability in different organs of a state.

a) Legitimacy of public accountability :

b) public responsibility in different organs of a state:

a) Legitimacy of public accountability :

For the legitimacy of public accountability, the following three elements have to be implemented:-

1. Legal system/ rule of law,
2. Ethics,
3. Carefulness.

1. Legal system :

The state makes the laws and assigns responsibility to persons and organizations to observe public responsibility. The public responsibility is stated in the constitution, acts, regulations and by-laws. The public agencies and government obey the provisions made by acts and laws. It is mandatory to obey the provisions and those who do not obey are punished by the state. This legal provision plays a significant role in maintaining public responsibility.

2. Ethics :

Those people, groups and organizations who have got public responsibility should act as per the laws. Moral responsibility follows automatically while shouldering public responsibility. This moral responsibility is more important than legal one. It is important because legal provisions are explanatory but moral responsibility is not explained. Legal responsibility relates to all except the ethical one. Thus, the ethical responsibility is not written anywhere but it is clearly felt while fulfilling the responsibility.

3. Carefulness :

Public responsibility is reflected at different levels. It is determined by the state and social customs and public awareness. Another product of public responsibility is carefulness. Those who take public responsibility have to function carefully by thinking that general public are alert/careful about their work. Carefulness always gives positive result. So it guides public responsibility towards a right track. It is important for common people to be careful. Public responsibility can be established if carefulness is maintained.

b) Public accountability in different organs of state :

1. Responsibility of political parties :

A political party or politically driven body gets at the top of the executive body to run the administration. The presidential or parliamentary cabinet provides leadership to the civil service of a state. Though political is in power for a short period of time it gets the power of governing the

country. The political party which provides leadership to bureaucracy should observe public responsibility. The political party and leaders should be responsible to the people while in power.

2. Responsibility of Administration :

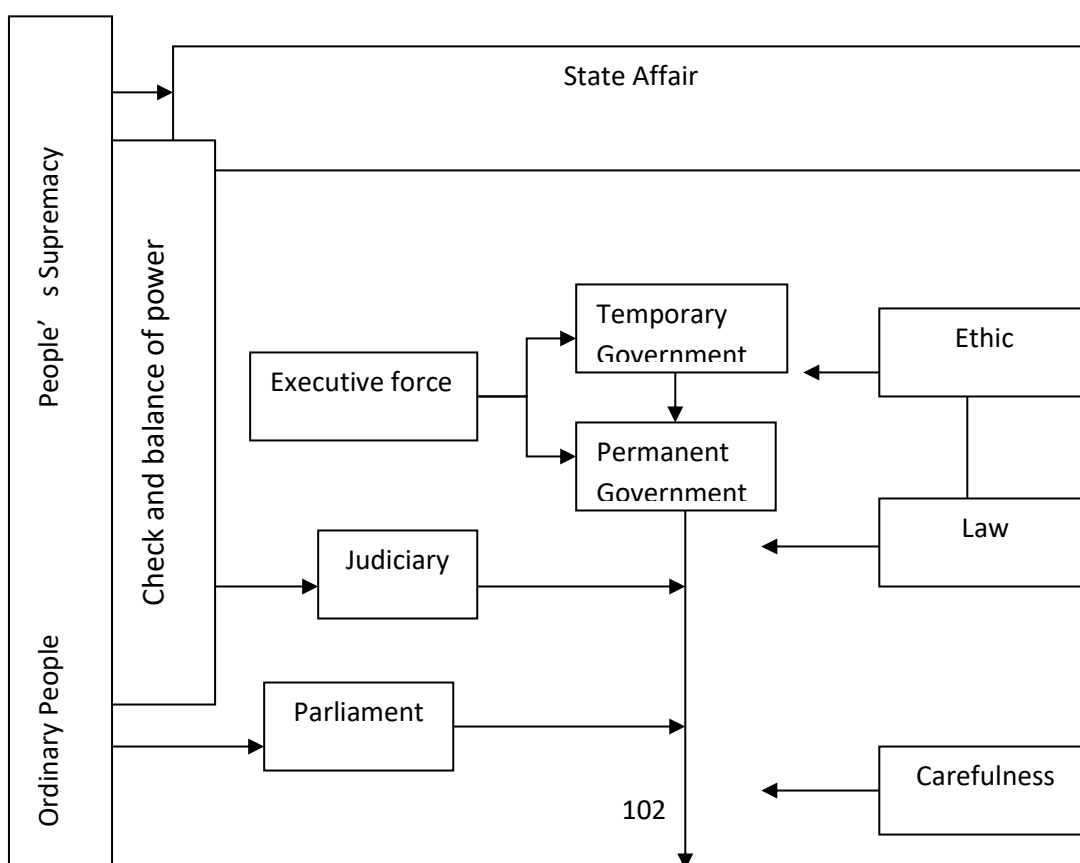
The main responsibility of running state affair is assigned to the bureaucracy which is the permanent government of a state. The bureaucrats have the responsibilities to make plan, policies and execute the directive principles of a state. A political party or leadership runs the government temporarily but the bureaucracy is stable and permanent government. The administration makes small to great decisions, implements those decisions and serves the people and nation. Thus, this administrative sector should be fully responsible. If this sector is not responsible for its function, corruption will crop up and the whole administrative system becomes congregation of corrupt.

3. Public responsibility and the duty of people :

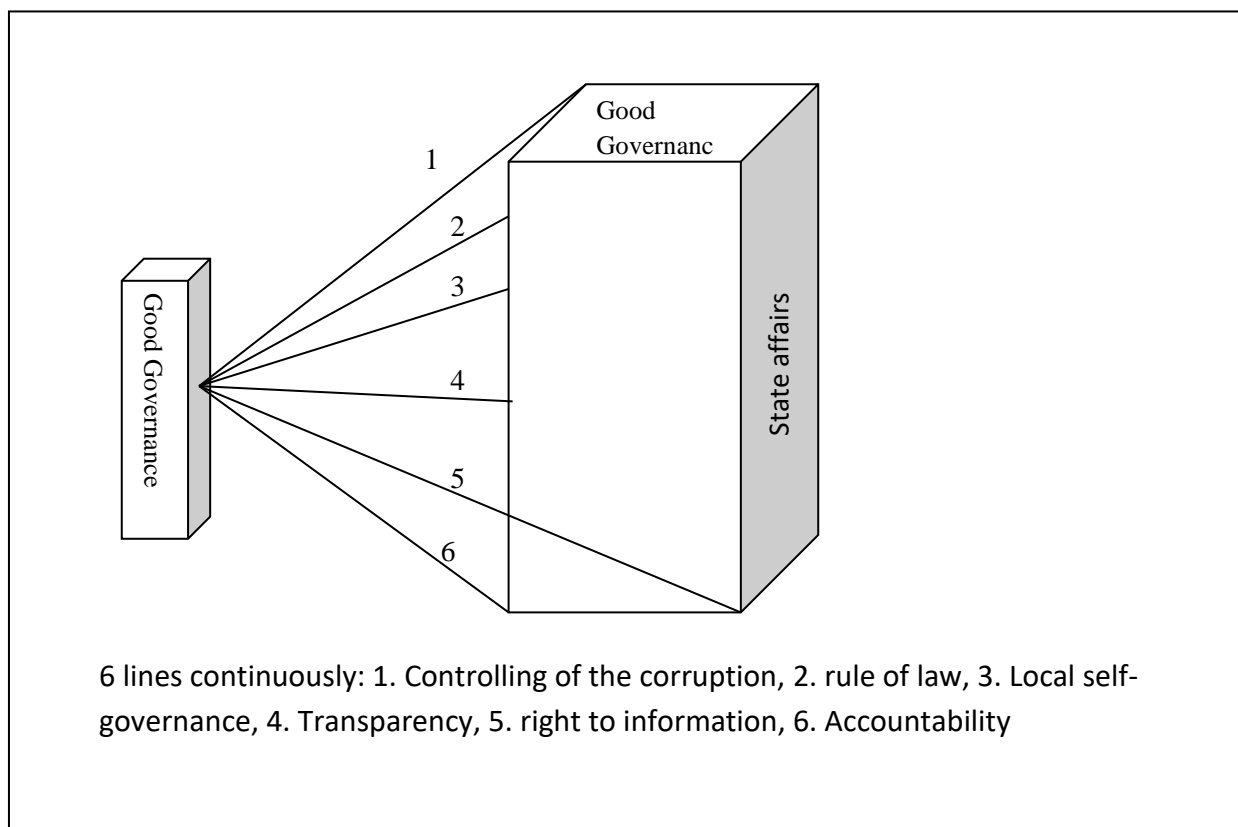
People have to play the pivotal role in the state affair. People are the symbol of sovereignty and main source of state power. The legislature of the elected representatives have the right to create all necessary posts to handle the state affair. Similarly, they have right to guide the state, enact necessary laws and necessary state organs. All these activities are conducted with the backing of people. It proves that people are the main source of state power. The people have duty to be alert and develop the characteristics of a good citizen. Public responsibility depends on the role played by the people. If people are alert, active and capable to seek information from responsible agencies, the role of public responsibility is also effectively established. Thus, it can be said that there is a role of people to maintain public responsibility.

When public responsibility is created, corruption can be decreased. We can see from this way by using the medium of picture on the basis of check and balance of power by forming the core subject to the public responsibility.

General people, state and the public responsibilities:



According to the figure, general or common people stand on the ground. However, peoples' power or supremacy is seen because of consuming them as the source of state affair in the course of time. The role to form or elect the law makers also has been attained by the citizens. Therefore, the persons taking vigor of the government and the agents should be fully responsible towards the grassroots people. This has to be valid. Whether the plight of the public responsibility fully being accepted by the entire organs of executive body, judiciary, parliament and common people which are the elements like morality, law and carefulness. From this, the situation to control the corruption can be easy. We studied about the six elements which are significantly essential for the good governance. We can understand the balancing of these six elements by following picture.



Policies and doctrines of good governance can be addressed into the state affair being covered into the surrounding of good governance system. Thus, these six elements can give the feeling of good governance in the states. In accordance with anticorruptology, in where the state there is the governing system owing to the law, where the judging method is edited by grasping the supremacy of law according to the assumption of the governance of law, where there is the open activity in the action of all level of governmental and non-governmental, that state is the state having good governance or anticorruptology has been established there as the root basis of good governance.

Control of black money

When there started competition to earn money in the world, the money was categorized into two types. The money which was gained from industry, business and trade of skill is called transparent or valid money. The money gained from abnormal and illegal source is called black money. This classification of money did not exist in past because at that time legal and illegal activities of gaining money had not been specified. But in modern period, the money has been started to be classified. The publicly seen money was called valid money and unseen, hidden money was called black money. At present world, the black money is amassed. So, black money is an important subject of discussion.

The black money is converted into white money in various transactions in the market. The general public are unaware of such transaction of such money, no matter it is in large or small amount. Only those, who indulge in this type of money, know its transaction. This type of transaction is done clandestinely; and the black money is transformed into real money by various means.

The laundering of black money is similar in all countries. This type of money is used in buying and selling of contraband goods, services and materials. In most of the developing countries, this type of money is spent in political transformation. In some countries, black money is used to mobilize terrorist activities. Therefore, the black money play a significant role in the transformation of state power of developing countries. All the governing person, agencies have accepted this fact. But this bitter reality cannot be disclosed in front of the general public.

There are two characteristics of black money.

1. Black money is concealed.
2. It is active even if property is concealed.

Having these characteristics, the black property is providing benefit to the people in all countries. The face the ruling persons of the world may look bright but their character is corrupted behind the curtain. This reality is better known to the people in power. It is also a characteristic of black money.

The black money is hidden. But even if it is hidden, it performs a task. The inherent elements of black property are classified in the following three elements.

1. Terrorist activity,
2. Transaction of illicit goods,
3. Antisocial activity.

1. Terrorist activities:

Black money raises egoistic thought and activities in person and society. The terrorist activities have mainly two objectives.

- a. Preservation of religious and racial identity,
- b. To occupy the state power.

a. Preservation of religious and racial identity:

Terrorism causes disharmony among the people of divergent races and religions. Some parties are trapped in the cycle of terror. But the result is void. The terrorist activities conducted in the

support of black money give rise to unstable situation. Therefore, the situation created by black money cannot be stable. The black money only spreads terror and gives pain. It harms and destroys the society. Black money may also be used for purchasing arms and weapons

b. To occupy the state power:

Due to greed for power, terrorist activity is increased within and outside the country. The ambitious person and community adopt two types of activities and plan accordingly by utilizing the black money.

- i. Democratic way,
- ii. Non-democratic way.

i. Democratic way:

By democratic way, they go close to the people. They become candidates for election by spending a large amount of money and giving assurances to the people. It looks like democracy but it is not. It is in practice in all developing countries. This is entirely a nondemocratic practice but it is described as a democracy. They can capture booth and use money and muscles to bag votes.

ii. Non-democratic way:

By non-democratic way, certain caste, religion and community misleads the people to seize state power and to create obstacle for the smooth running of state affair. Such type of unfavorable environment is created particularly in developing countries to weaken the state affair by means of black money. The black money is used to create conflict, terror and capture the state power. After seizing state power black money is gained. Due to this cyclic system, the transaction of black money does not seem to be under control. But it can be minimized and managed when it is identified.

2. Transaction of illicit goods:

Illicit goods are transacted by black money. The black money is illicit and it initiates to have transaction of other illicit goods. The black money has transaction of the following things.

- a. Drugs
- b. Contraband goods
- c. Arms and ammunition

a. Drugs:

The production and trading of drugs from one country to another is legally punishable. However, several types of drugs are produced in many countries of the world. These drugs are supplied to all the countries as per demand. In this way, production, transaction and trade of drugs are carried out by means of black money. In all countries of the world, the drugs are traded covertly with the illegal money. Even if drug is traded secretly, it is consumed openly.

b. Contraband goods:

Contraband goods are traded by means of black money. Some countries prohibit the transaction of some goods according to their policy. There is high demand of such things/goods in that

country. So it is prohibited to export or import. The import and export of such contraband things are done with black money.

c. Arms and ammunition:

Destructive arms and ammunition mean such physical and chemical weapons, which destroy the human and animal existence. The developed countries are mostly engaged to produce such destructive weapons. While dealing with such arms and ammunition, they take maximum profit and arranging commission in the name of national security. In such transactions, black money is used.

3. Antisocial activity:

Any activities that harm the society are antisocial. Many antisocial activities are conducted to make black money elusive. The following activities can be taken as example of antisocial activities.

- a. Gambling (Casino)
- b. Prostitution
- c. Unhealthy Recreation Center

a. Gambling (Casino):

Gambling is any game or activity that is played with a bet. For example, game of card, betting in casino, betting in exchange offer etc. are forms of gambling. All these gambling centers are run by persons of black money. Many countries provide gambling center and casino to collect some amount of tax as well as bribe. But black money is working in the background of such gambling center and casino.

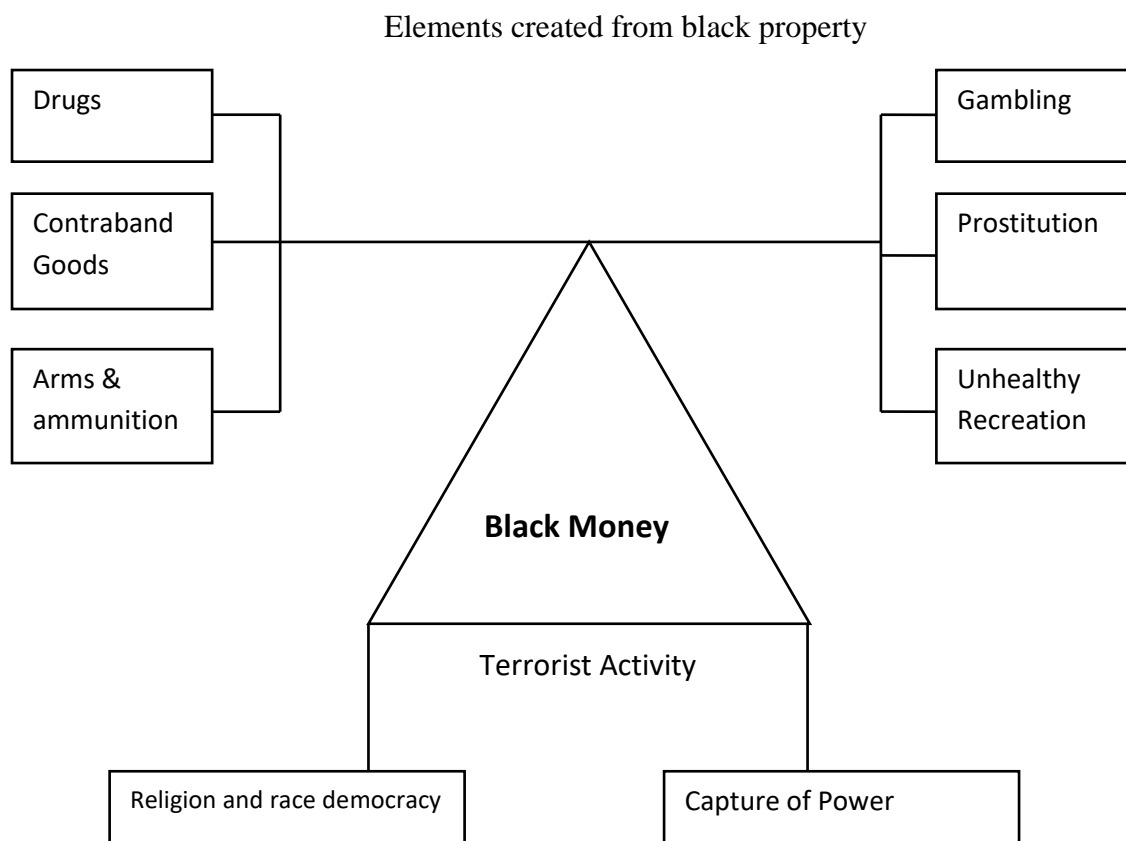
b. Prostitution:

Prostitution refers to trade of sex. But other inhuman activities are undertaken under prostitution. Prostitution is carried out to collect black money. It can flourish by the use of black money. The main source of initiation, promotion and production of prostitution is black money. Prostitution is accepted by almost all societies of the world. Unless black money is not controlled, prostitution won't be removed from society.

c. Unhealthy Recreation Center:

An unhealthy recreation center refers to the place where unhealthy recreation is provided. This includes recreation center, clubs, and other places that attract the youth. In such type of place, human body is sold with money. Unhealthy activities like flesh trade are undertaken in the name of therapy and treatment. Eventually the society gets harmed and these centers are benefited.

The above discussion can be represented in a figure:-



The above figure proves that the antisocial elements are created by black money. Even if all the elements are not related to each other, they develop from the same source. It indicates that controlling measures can be made easily and effectively. It is also proved that removal of black money is removal of all antisocial elements.

Controlling measures:

Controlling measures should clamp down the sources of black money. In other words, all the antisocial activities created by black money should completely be hooked by the controlling measures. For this, the following three compulsory elements are required.

- a. Provision of strict law,
- b. Civil awareness,
- c. Will power in political leaders.

a. Provision of strict law:

It is necessary to have provision of strict law which bring the person and community who acquire money illegally within the parameter of punishment. The condition to obey the law should be created. The investigation act should punish those who acquire illegal money and try to legalize it. The money acquired from laundering process should be nationalized. The criminals should be sentenced for life. This is a better method to control the black money.

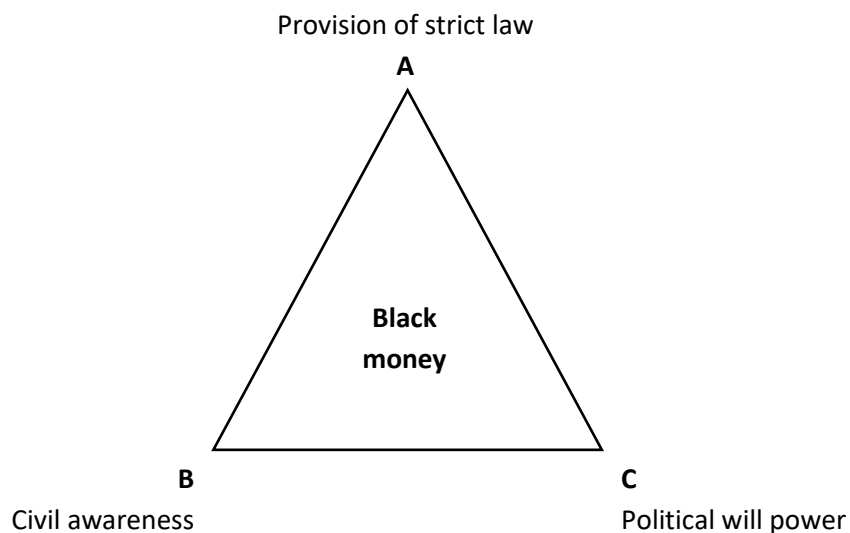
b. Civil awareness:

Civil awareness is a condition where most of the citizens of the country are conscious about their rights and duties. To create this condition, they should be well educated and their basic needs should be fulfilled. In developed countries, such types of people belong to 80 percent of total population but in developing countries the proportion of well educated, competent people is only 20 percent. Thus, it is difficult to promote civil awareness in developing countries. Civil awareness can be maintained when maximum numbers of people are educated. So the main responsibility of a state is to develop aware citizens.

c. Will power in political leaders:

The transaction of black money cannot be controlled unless the political leadership manifests a strong will power. In developing countries, the political leaders tend to capture power with the strength of the black money. So, it is very difficult to control it. However it is necessary to have measures to control it. That medium is the waxing of leader's willpower to control the way of collecting black money.

Let us see the controlling measures of black money in figure:



The above triangle has A, B and C dominated by black money. The strict laws that are implementable along with public awareness and the political leader's willpower corrodes the corruptive activities. If A, B and C are active, they dissuade people to make black money.

But to control the black money completely, provision of strict law, development of civil awareness and political will power must be ensured.

It means even if the black money can be controlled, the developed countries are not successful to do so. It is because in those countries political forces are victims of black money. Those who are involved in black money themselves have influenced political area. Even if the law has been made, it has difficult to implement it to control the transaction. On the other hand, in developing countries, law to control the black money is not yet formulated. Even if formulated in some countries, it is almost in dormant state. Therefore it is clear that law alone cannot control the transaction of black money.

If all these three aspects are effectively executed, the transaction of illicit property can be controlled. If one among three becomes weak, the aim cannot be attained. Most importantly, the political leadership must have strong will power to control the black money.

Responsibility of the State in Education, Health and Justice

Human beings are born in this world like other creatures. But human's life is different from those of other creatures. The relationship of human beings is tied up from family, community, society to the state. So, many options and analytical thoughts are found about the uniformity of the world human society. Various states have been introduced based on different political situation, system and thought and have divided the world. Human society beside on community, society, race and racial culture. As people entertain to be divided into various states based on the language, culture, religion, caste and racial traits, different communities and states have been organized. Unlike ancient system, the modern state mechanism has not created a long gap between rulers and ruled. But many state mechanisms have not managed the civic necessity properly.

a. Life and Nature:-

Human beings have unlimited necessities. People should be able to fulfill all those necessities themselves and they have been fulfilling too. The nature has developed and established people as human beings. It is the responsibility of nature also. The nature has not ceased that responsibility. A human is developed physically due to the boon of nature. Gradually, he/she grows into child then adult and matured person and becomes able to do the welfare of the community, society and nation. A human gets all those necessary traits by the nature from birth until he/she becomes a matured person. All the substances are required free of cost from nature. Thus, human beings are grateful to nature for her attributes and spend their life joyfully in the nature. It means nature has responsibility in the development of human life and human beings have accountability for the protection of nature. Due to this co-operative condition, it has been proved that human life is natural.

b. State and citizen:-

Every human in the world is the citizen of the state of the world. A state without citizen cannot be imagined and a citizen does not have existence in statelessness. Therefore, citizens and state are complementary to each other. The main responsibility of the state is to ensure the status of a responsible citizen to all the people inhabiting within the state. The state should be able to provide three compulsory services free of cost to ensure that all the people are honest citizens. Those services are to be provided in such a way that the nature, under the shade of sky has provided water, air and light, the fundamental elements for human development. The nature also has provided the elements free of cost. The following necessary services should be provided for the personality development of the citizen.

- 1. Education,**
- 2. Health,**
- 3. Justice.**

1. Education:-

Education is the most important element of human development. It is light of human life. It enlightens every aspect of human life. A person cannot go ahead without education. It is energy for human development. Education is not only strength to challenge injustice but also a necessary instrument for the development of society and nation. A person is accounted only as a living creature in the absence of education but an educated person is regarded as powerful in the society. Therefore, an educated person is a hopeful citizen and asset of the state.

2. Health:-

Health is also a fundamental need of human being. Healthy manpower is an inevitable element for all-round development of a nation. It means a healthy person is the main basis for the prosperity of the nation. Health directly or indirectly affects the efficiency of a person. Sound health of a person increases his efficiency. The growth in human efficiency helps to develop all dimensions of individuals, community, society and the nation.

3. Justice:-

All individuals do not have equal energy, talent and capacity. There exists difference among individuals due to sex, age, family status, racial, cultural and individual trait. Uniformity among the individuals in the society does not exist. People are guided to wrong direction because of energy, arrogance and ego which appear in the people time to time. A person commits injustice against to another person. Justice is right and injustice is wrong. But one exploits another and commits injustice. The victimized person and society should get justice. It is a fundamental right to get justice.

But the modern justice does not seem scientific. Therefore, the citizens of developing countries do not have easy access to justice. A common citizen needs to pay court fee to get justice. In many developing countries, people cannot have justice even if they are able to pay fee for it. They are denied justice because it is measured by money. In such countries, people cannot have justice despite spending money for it. To get justice is life and bearing injustice is death.

c. Responsibility of the State :

Every state collects tax from individual, society, and organization within its state territory to operate the state affair. The state has a state fund created from tax. For the welfare of the person, community and society, it makes different action plans for providing services, for the development and national prosperity. In this way, the state affair goes on. The state affairs should not do other activities by avoiding main responsibility. The main responsibility of the state is to make policies and plans for the welfare of citizens to improve the life status of them. The more important responsibility than that is to implement the policies to ensure the status of the citizen. Creating the situation in which all people can feel that they are responsible citizens of the state is the main among the various responsibilities. The state should be able to make policies and implement them to provide education, health services and justice compulsorily to guarantees the civic status and make people prosperous. The education, health service and justice should be provided free of cost. Only the conscious and responsible citizens can fully support the all-round development of the nation. Therefore, the state which guarantees these services to citizens can emerge as an ideal state.

d. Rights of citizens:-

A person belonging to a state by fulfilling legal requirements is regarded a citizen. It is not true that a citizen is a person residing in a state. A citizen should abide by existing laws, pay taxes and have the right to vote. In most of developing countries, citizens are mobilized for political activities. They are used as instrument to get vote. Civic right seems ensured but actually it fulfills the vested interest of some opportunists.

The so-called civic right provides them opportunity to seize political power. The political rights of a citizen cannot ensure all round development of the people. Every citizen must get education, health service and justice free of cost to act as a responsible citizen. This is fundamental right of them.

i. Free and compulsory education :

The state should ensure free education for all from childhood. The guarantee of compulsory primary, secondary and higher secondary education helps the people to acquire necessary knowledge and quality of a good citizen. One who has attained higher secondary education get knowledge and quality. It is the responsibility of a state to provide education up to higher secondary level.

ii. Free and easily accessed health service:

The state should keep its citizens healthy to make all round-development of the state possible. The state should introduce health policies to keep all citizens healthy from birth to death. The citizens should get free and easily accessed health treatment from the state.

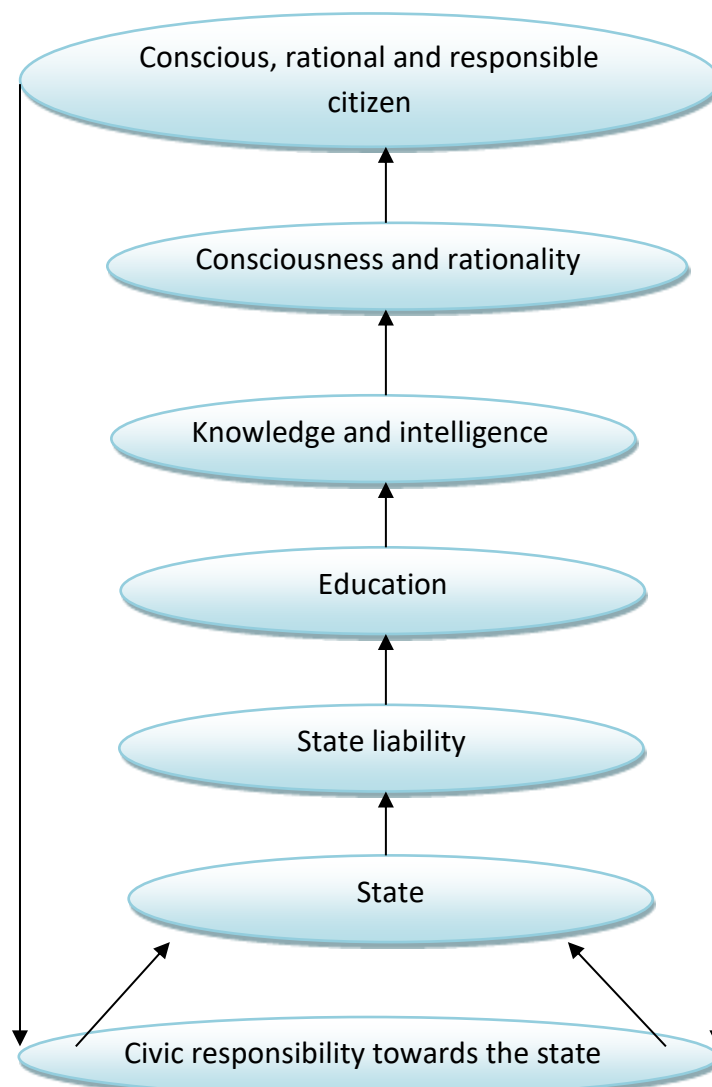
iii. Free and prompt Justice:

An individual cannot feel good when he/she has to pay a heavy cost for justice. Delayed justice is also injustice. Therefore, the state should institute the system of getting free and prompt justice. It is a fundamental right of a person to get justice. Preserving these fundamental rights of citizens is the responsibility of the state.

e. Interrelationship between State and Citizen :

There is unique interrelationship between the state and its citizens. Both the state and citizens should follow the interrelationship. It helps them to progress. The unique interrelationship can be clearly understood from the following chart:-

Chart concerning the responsibilities of the state and citizen



The above chart tries to show that the state duties towards citizens and civic responsibility towards the state. The state should manage education for all its citizens. The conscious and rational citizens become responsible towards the state. The state should be active to prepare good citizens without any pre-condition. As a byproduct of that investment, the responsible citizens support for all-round development of the country. In this way, the interrelationship between state and citizen should be maintained.

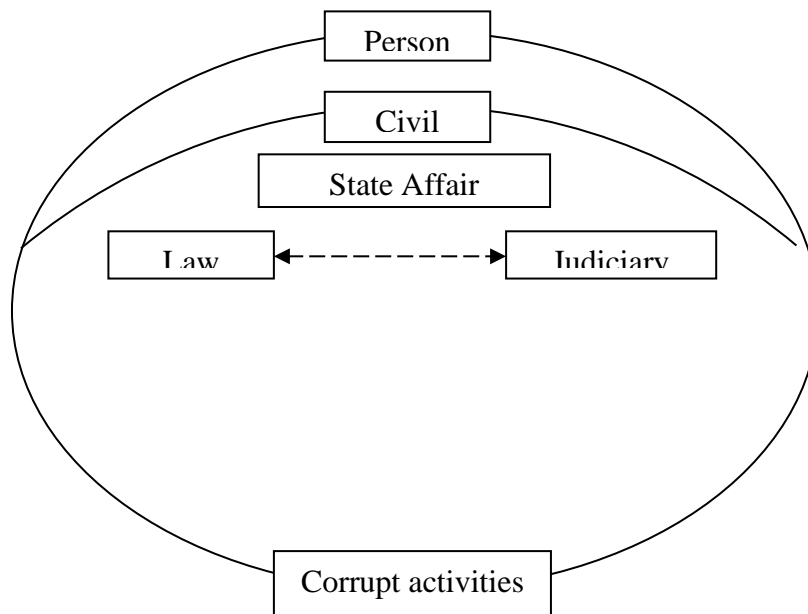
Law alone cannot control corruption

Many people believe that corruption can be controlled by law; so, anti-corruption law should be enacted. This statement is somehow true. But law alone cannot control corruption. In case of corruption, the law on respect of complaint, investigates, inquires and verifies the case. It files the case in the court to learning the criminal within the parameter of punishment. The court studies the case, convicts the corrupt person and declares the penalty. It sometimes gives verdict with death penalty if the corruption is too serious. The court sends good message to the society by such acts. But such type of punishment alone cannot control corruption. It however gives message to the society that the corrupt are penalized. The legal penalty creates fear in society but cannot abolish corruption completely.

The legal principle invented at different periods of time can be interpreted completely. Such principle can be taken as an inevitable legal principle due to subject matter, cause and time of that principle. It is not necessary that a law at its initial phase may be implemented and it is not compulsory to implement as well. Law is not the result in itself. It is a way to result from the cause. The result may be justified by means of law.

If an activity is not prohibited by law, people pursue such activity. People are free to act and the law cannot bind them. By nature he/she is free for any actions. He/she is naturally sensible and progress-oriented. A human being wants to go beyond the control of law. Anticorruptology has to address the environment that should be created to suit the nature of human beings.

This concept is presented in following figure.



In above figure, a person is seen at the central point. Civil society is formed with the involvement of such persons. Civil society is related to state affair. Judicial bodies are responsible to implement the laws. Corrupt activity is directly related to the persons. A person is the main source of corruption. As individuals and civil society are the manufacturers of corruption, the state law and judicial body cannot control corruption.

On the other hand, the established principle of law defines an individual and social unit differently. The law accepts that an individual is involved in different agencies. In this respect a physical person denotes a human being; and a legal person refers to a small or big agency. The government is constituted by legal components of persons.

Regarding this concept, the law is thought as follows:

Natural person	Legal person
One is free to do anything except prohibited by law.	One is prohibited to do anything except provisioned law.

A natural person is free to do anything except prohibited by law. But a legal person is prohibited to do anything except allowed by law. Therefore, a small or large agency in terms of civil society, the government and its bodies are under the legal system. The people, residing in the same country have right to do anything except forbidden by law. As the main source of corruption is an individual, the law alone cannot control the individual like other government bodies and/or social units. When law cannot control an individual, it cannot control corruption as well. A person and his/her aspiration goes forward and the law just follows activities of person.

A natural person has a specific human characteristics i.e. intelligence, wisdom, conscience and so on. These characteristics cannot be seen, comprehended and touched by law. The same intelligent, wise and conscientious person can be taught about the culture of anti-corruption and he can be diverted from corrupt behavior. This is to say, a person has the capacity to accept and adopt the culture of anti-corruption. Anticorruptology will succeed in developing the culture of anti-corruption and would be easily adopted and practiced by the world human community.

Pressure Group

A pressure group opposes and pressurizes to correct the misconducts carried out by government and government bodies against the interest of the people. In other words, pressure group is a group of people who are associated together based on similar interests. They are organized to promote their interests. People may be organized in small or large groups. Some pressure groups work for the interests of the people and some are critical of government works. Here we are discussing about the pressure groups which work for the welfare of the country and people.

A pressure group plays a vital role in strengthening democratic system of a country. In the countries where democracy is successfully practiced, the pressure groups are found to be working effectively and creatively. It should be understood that pressure groups are necessary for successful practice of democracy. Pressure groups are formed according to the level of awareness of people in the countries. The more advanced the society, the more pressure groups are found. Their roles and responsibilities increase. The positive aspect of democracy is the formation of selfless and creative pressure groups.

Professional, economic, political, social, cultural, religious, linguistic, racial and democratic groups are directly or indirectly active in a society. These groups have specific but different interests and objectives. They pressurize government or government bodies in accordance with the political environment. Those communities are also known as pressure groups. Here our focus is on such types of pressure groups which are mobilized for the establishment of a political system and for supports control of corruption.

Those pressure groups, which have positive and creative policies and function accordingly, can enhance ideal democracy.

Pressure groups can be categorized into following types:-

- 1. Constructive**
- 2. Destructive**

1. Constructive:

For development of constructive pressure groups, the conscious people in society come up voluntarily to form a group. When formed, this group makes a clear action plan including its policies, objectives and activities. That action plan can be implemented duly. Only after this, constructive pressure group is found useful for people and nation.

2. Destructive:

Destructive pressure groups are instigated to revolt in developing countries. They are sponsored and guided by somebody else. Where there is financial gain, such groups are organized. In other words, these types of pressure groups are used by political parties to achieve their objectives. Such groups are mobilized internally or/and externally. These pressure groups harm both people and the country.

Among two pressure groups explained above, only the constructive pressure group is necessary for us. The constructive pressure groups are also divided into three categories:-

- a. Consumer group,
- b. Interest group,

c. Political group.

a. Consumer group:

Consumer group works for two sectors:

- i) Supply of necessary goods,
- ii) Preparation of development and infrastructure.

b. Interest group:

Interest group concerns with:

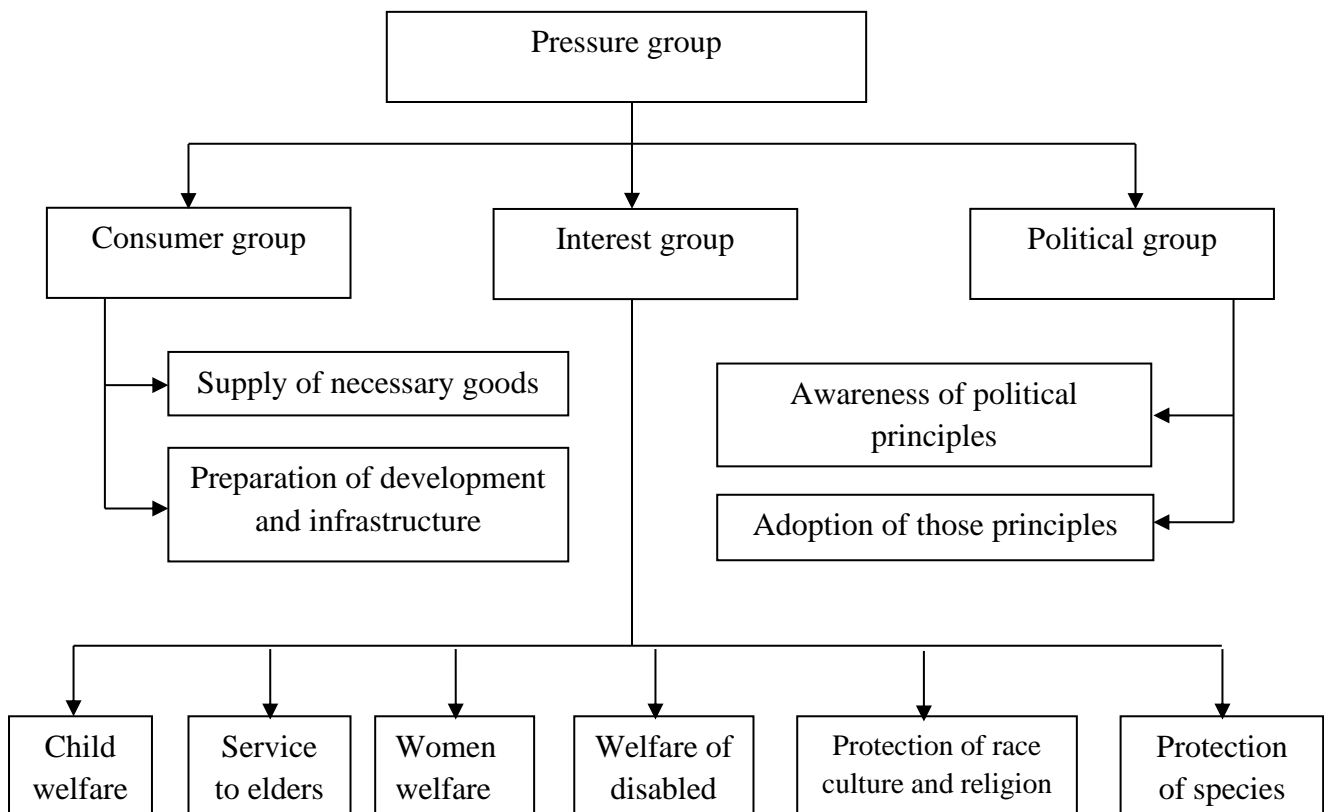
- i) Child welfare,
- ii) Service to elders,
- iii) Women welfare,
- iv) Welfare of disabled,
- v) Protection of race, culture and religion,
- vi) Protection of species etc.

c. Political group:

Political group's main roles are:

- i) Promotion of political principles and their awareness,
- ii) Creation of environment to adopt political principles.

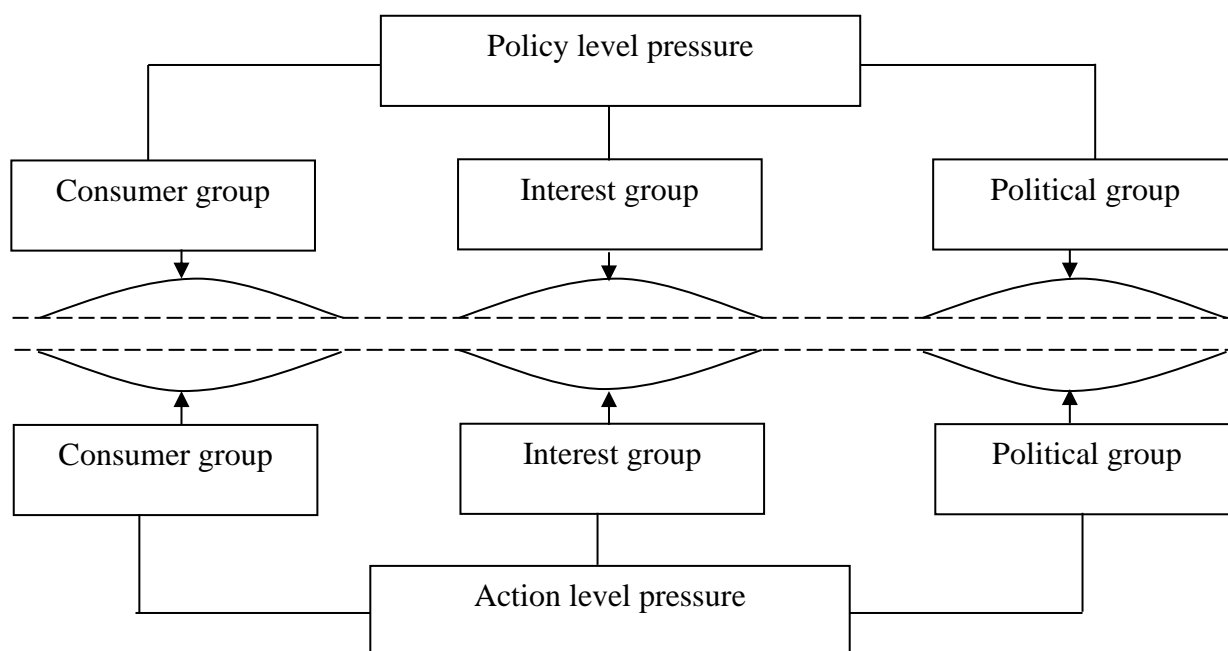
The classification of pressure groups stated above is given in following chart.



From the above chart, we can see the areas of three types of pressure groups. We can study their areas comparatively. In this way, democratic system can be sustained by creating pressure groups.

The pressure groups pressurize the decision at policy and makers action level. They control the authority with their pressure.

How the pressure groups control the concerned agencies from autocratic is clarified in the following chart.



The functional method and procedure of a pressure group should be based on the existing law and regulations of the country. The pressure groups should determine their working area and criteria according to the government policy and strategy. A single pressure group can make its criteria/methodology according to change in time and situation of a country. The pressure groups should be extremely alert. Positive and constructive pressure groups are interesting and people want to form and promote them. If such types of pressure groups are formed, the democratic welfare state can be retained.

But if they are subjected to ill political influence, the pressure groups get weak. If there is penetration of foreign interest in pressure groups, their effect the people and country will be negative and harmful. Therefore, formation of such groups, their policies, action plans and activities must be scrutinised, monitored, guided and controlled by the specific law of the country. They should work positively for the people and country. The law to operate the pressure groups should be specifically made. Such type of legal provision is as important as the awareness of the people. The country should create the environment to develop such smart pressure groups. After that, there comes the condition of zero tolerance to corruption.

State and the political party

State and the political party are different agencies. Their function, role, responsibility and right are different. However their working areas are the same. Political parties exist in a state. The political party influences the state by remaining the state affairs. However the state is a powerful organization. And political parties get managerial responsibility in that state. It means political parties play special role to handle the state affair in a country. From this perspective, it is clear that though state and political party look different, their functional area is the same i.e. the state affair.

As a powerful organization, the state has greater validity than that of the political parties. From the point of view of validity, political parties are weaker than the state. However, they control the state affair. On the other hand, political parties have capacity to strengthen or weaken the state power. Thus, these two components should be studied simultaneously. In this context, the nature of state and political party sounds similar to some extent.

Now, Let us discuss the nature and essential components of the state and the political party:

State:

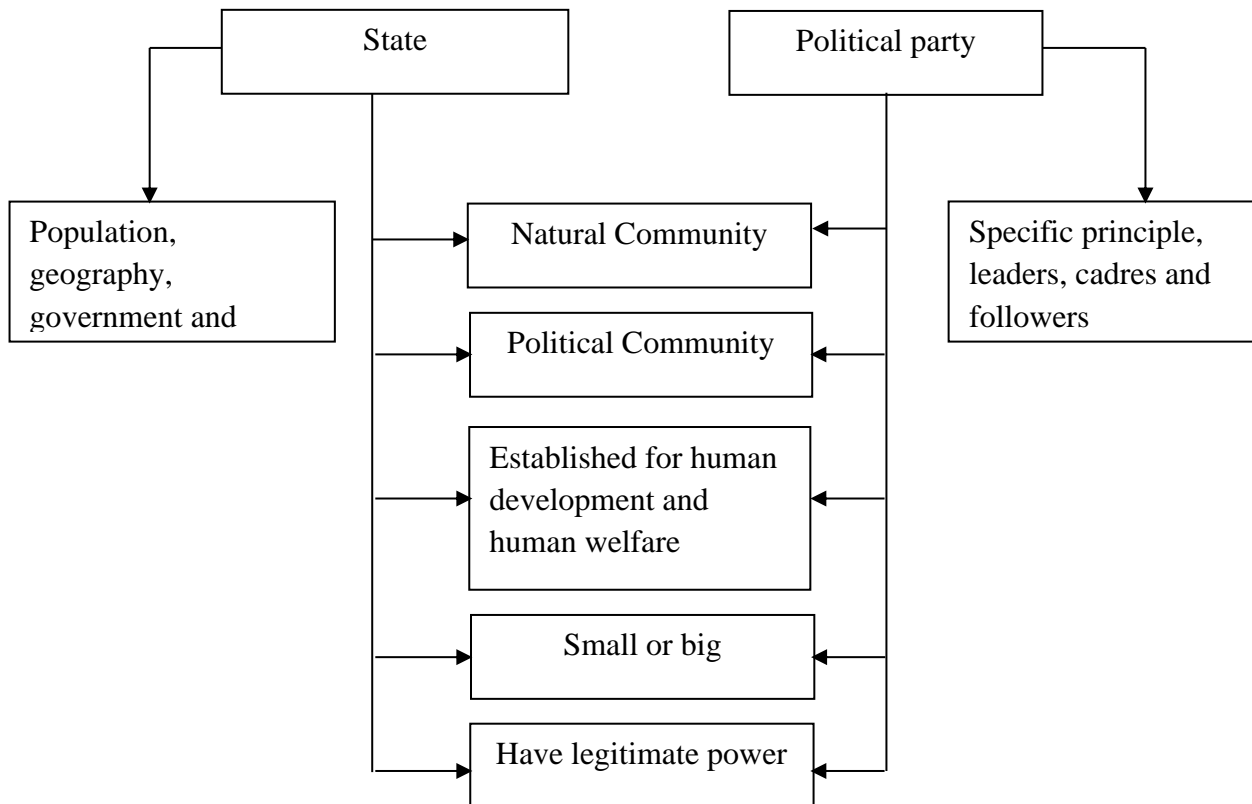
- i. State is a natural community.
- ii. State is called political community.
- iii. State is established for human development and human welfare.
- iv. State can either be small or big.
- v. It utilizes the legitimate power.
- vi. The population, the geography, the government and the sovereignty are four elements of a state.

Political party:

- i. A political party is a natural community.
- ii. A political party is called political community.
- iii. A political party is established for human development and welfare.
- iv. A political party can be small or big.
- v. A political party exercises legitimate power.
- vi. The specific principle, leaders, cadres, followers are four components of a political party.

The above mentioned nature and elements of state and political parties are similar. They differ only on their elements. From this reason too, both state and political party should be equally valued.

Let us visualize their nature and elements in figure:



The above chart describe the natural and essential components of state and political party. Discussion about state and political party has been done in other sections as well. But it is necessary to study political party in relation to anticorruptology. Thus, importance of four elements (i.e. specific principles, leaders, cadres, followers) of political party in study is discussed as follows.

Political party:

In this section, we discuss the importance of four elements of political party. For the stability of political party, it needs to have the following four elements:

- a. Specific principles of the party.
- b. Leaders to run the party,
- c. Cadres to run the party.
- d. Followers to support the party.

Among these four elements, if one element becomes deficient, the party cannot run smoothly. The political party can be fully successful only if the entire four elements become strong.

a. Specific principle of the party:

A political party is formed with specific principles. Political parties in the world are formed with different principles. Those parties are democratic either conventional or modern. Under modern democracy, the parties are either parliamentary, socialist or communist or radical communist and/or so on. All the political parties are guided by certain political philosophy. They must not divert from their philosophy.

b. Leaders to run the party:

The leaders, who run the political party, are the pioneers of the political philosophy that guides the party. The leaders should be disciplined, ascetic, unselfish, moral and also virtuous. If the leaders become immoral, selfish, corrupt, they harm not only the party but also the state itself. The state becomes a failure where such leaders exist. Virtue of leaders is related to the purification of the party. A political party is strong when it is run by virtuous leaders.

c. Cadres to run the party:

There is great importance of cadres in a political party. The cadres are the main element of a political party. The fundamental basis of a party is its cadres. A party becomes strong with the activities of its cadres. Cadres are the followers of a particular party. They are active to strengthen and promote the party. As different organs are required to smoothly run human body, so the cadres are essential to run the party. If the cadres become selfish, corrupt and opportunist they harm their party. The political cadres should be devoted, faithful, disciplined, moral and virtuous.

d. Followers to support the party:

Followers are those who are devoted to certain political principles. They support the expansion and development of a particular political party. The followers of a party propagate the principles and manifesto of the party amid general people, promote the prestige of the party and trust the leaders and cadres. If a party does not have followers, it cannot get people's vote. Along with principles, leaders and cadres a political party must have its followers. A party can gain power only with the support of the mass of followers.

Four essential elements of political party are discussed above. As the four essential elements are found shaky in the political parties of developing countries, there is political instability in such countries. Political instability hampers the prosperity of the state and people. Therefore, the political parties must run with above mentioned principles.

Political instability is the main reason that developing countries have suffered from. Political parties themselves are the factors that bring instability.

Now we discuss the weakness of the political parties of developing countries.

a. Theoretical aspect of political party:

In developing countries, political parties run with double standard. It means they are guided by one principle and behavior and conduct but they follow just the opposite. They do not stand on their principles as they give more importance to state power than their guiding principles. During election, they go to the people with manifesto prepared on the basis of their guiding principle, but when they come to power, they hardly abide by them. As political parties are adopt in making pretence, fraud and deception, they are exposed before the people. Unless a control mechanism is made, the parties run in disarray. Such activities of the party are against the spirit of anticorruptology.

b. Responsibility of political leaders:

A political party can be strengthened by the good conduct of political leaders. But generally in developing countries, leaders are involved in politics just to seize state power. When leaders become corrupt, the party automatically becomes corrupt. Power-oriented leaders cannot be statesmen. Unless a leader becomes statesman, he/she cannot contribute for prosperity of the state and people. Corrupt leaders act as the foreign stooges and cannot work for the welfare of the state and people.

c. Responsibility of political cadres:

Responsibility of cadres is very important for a political party. In developing countries, those, who are unemployed and cannot run any occupation, get involved in politics and become cadres of a party. They give emphasis to their relation with leaders rather than to political philosophy. They join the party voluntarily or with some payment. They get weekly or monthly salary from the party if the party has provision to pay wage to its cadres. The role of cadres is to attract common people towards their party. They promote the party by convincing the general public. The cadres have very significant role during elections. They are actively involved for the victory of their candidate. For that purpose, they convince the voters, attract, influence, threaten them or even spend money to buy the votes. At that time, no cadre follows political philosophy, policy and morality. Their sole purpose is to defeat the opposition candidates. They have only one intention, i.e. to get victory in election. It is, in fact, beyond the stated role and conduct of political cadres.

d. Responsibility of political followers:

Political followers are just general people. They are attracted by political philosophy, leaders, cadres and their conduct. But in developing countries, the political followers are swinging from one to other sides. They change their conduct according to their relations with leaders, cadres and influence of money. It is a wrong practice in the name of democracy.

In above section, we discussed the situation of political parties in developing countries. Now we have to consider how such situation can be reformed. The political parties should run smoothly on the basis of four essential elements. We have to promote such mechanism to run the parties in keeping with these elements.

Political parties exist only in multiparty democratic system. The party system may either one party or multiparty political system. Only a few countries of the world have practiced one-party system. A large number of countries have practiced multiparty system. A few political parties are in existence in developed countries but, on the other hand, there is a large number of parties in developing countries. The countries are economically and politically weak where several political parties exist. It means there is low economic growth and political instability in such countries. The reason behind these things is neglect of the political philosophy of the parties.

The state should make provision for following policies to control the political parties.

- i. Political parties should be service-oriented.
- ii. No extortion by political party.
- iii. Financial transaction and property of leaders and cadres must be transparent.
- iv. No influence and interference from other countries.
- v. One-door policy in financial support.
- vi. Transparency in election expense.
- vii. Provision of threshold in election.
- viii. Provision of election system.
- ix. No political interference in bureaucracy.
- x. Legal provision to punish leaders and cadres.

- i. Political parties should be service-oriented:

It is necessary to develop the feeling of service and welfare in political leaders and cadres. They need to practice politics with such feeling. In fact, the aim of political party is to serve the country and people and the noble aim should be reflected in the conduct of the leaders and cadres.

ii. No extortion by the political party:

Political parties should not extort money from businessmen and others. Parties in developed countries receive donation from such persons. It should be under control. In developing countries, the political parties and their cadres extort money by threatening the businessmen, entrepreneurs and so on. Extortion for running political parties must be banned. The parties extort money for election expense. It should be controlled. Parties drawing from state coffers for vehicles, phones and press materials should be curbed.

iii. Financial transaction and property of leader and cadres must be transparent:

The property statement of leaders and cadres of a political party should be submitted to the state. Leaders and cadres are not occupants. So that, their source of income should be transparent.

iv. No influence and interference from other countries:

Some foreign countries or international organizations are interfering in the internal affair of a country. They use their agency and agents for political change as well as religious and cultural conversion of that country. Such activity must be stopped.

v. One-door policy in financial support:

Foreign countries, international non-governmental organizations provide physical and financial support to the country or a particular organization of the country. Such type of support should be provided only through one-door policy.

vi. Transparency in election expense:

There should be legal provision to make the election expense of political parties transparent.

vii. Provision of threshold in election:

Due to the lack of threshold system in election, the number of political parties is large in developing countries. To control the large number of political parties, there should be threshold system. In such system, a party, getting less than five percent of total vote, should not be allowed to participate in next election. Such system minimizes the number of parties and brings credibility in political system.

viii. Provision of election system:

The educational and economic level of the citizens should be analyzed while determining the election system. Direct or indirect election systems are prevalent in different countries. For the exercise of adult franchise, all (at least 90%) people should be politically conscious. Otherwise, the same adult franchise affects the impartial election system adversely.

ix. No political interference in bureaucracy:

The bureaucracy of a state should be free from political interference. Democracy cannot be stable and successful in the country where there is political interference in army, police and civil service of that country. Thus, bureaucracy should always be kept beyond the interference of politics.

x. Legal provision to punish leaders and cadres:

Many countries are developing a trend to punish political leaders and cadres if they commit crimes. There should be strict law to punish them if they are found involved in any illegal act and corruption. The law, justice and the court verdict should be effectively carried out.

As discussed above, a state should make a policy to control the political parties by internalizing the above mentioned facts. The parties are no doubt foundations to run the state affairs. But state affairs should bring them in right tract. There should not be conflict between parties and state as far as their role and responsibility are concerned. They should be operated without interference in each other's right and duty.

Code of ethics of political party:

Code of ethics is a set of rules and regulations which are formulated to keep the people and organizations within the limitation of good conduct. Code of ethics is formulated to control and operate the target group and organization in disciplined manner. Political parties need to be kept within the sphere of ethics. Code of ethics for political parties should be made according to the current situation. No matter whether it is developing or developed countries, code of ethics must be set for political parties. Many countries have formulated such codes of ethics. But it seems weak in developing countries. As the result of weak rules and regulations, the political parties in such countries run arbitrarily.

The political parties in developing countries are ridiculing the concept of good governance. They neglect law and make decisions in favour of own party, leaders and cadres. They defend illegal acts in the name of political decisions. To control such type of behavior, strict code of ethics for political parties should be set and implemented literally.

Nationalism:

Political parties should be nationalist. A political party should be accountable to the state and people. Political parties are the operators of state affair. They should be fully dedicated towards the state. The political parties must not be internationalist. If they are inclined to internationalism, they deceive their country and people. Political philosophy can be adopted from foreign country, but the parties must not have unfair connection with that country. The parties should be responsible to the state and people of the country where they have formed. It is an omnipotent principle for political parties.

Coalition government may be harmful:

If no political party has majority in the legislature, more than one party form a coalition government. This type of government is generally formed in developing countries. In such case, the government becomes unstable. The political parties in government focus on prolonging the tenure of government rather than working for the welfare of the people and the country. Consequently the people and state suffer financially. Coalition government is found harmful for the country and its people. The number of political parties should be low.

There is no future of a party based on insurgency:

The political party emerging from insurgency does not have a prospective future. This type of party cannot work for the welfare of state and people. Insurgency starts at the time when people are trouble and discontent is deep-rooted in the society. Therefore, the political party raised from insurgency cannot work for welfare of the state and people.

Dictatorial aspect of political party:

Internally political parties are dictatorial this type of dictatorship is not exposed outside. In developing countries, the internal dictatorship of political parties is known outside as well. As a result they become unpopular. It is a natural principle. Political parties in developing countries practice extreme dictatorship. It is against the party system. The state should make sufficient legal provisions to control the dictatorial trend of the party. The state affair should have clear policy and law to operate the political parties smoothly and in democratic spirit.

Selection of executives posts:

Executive members should not be selected under personal favour. In developing countries, qualification, expertise, specialization and efficiency are neglected while selecting people for executive posts. The close relatives, blind supporters of leaders, submissive and uneducated persons become dearer to the leaders. Such type of situation should not arise in state affair. This system culture the country and people.

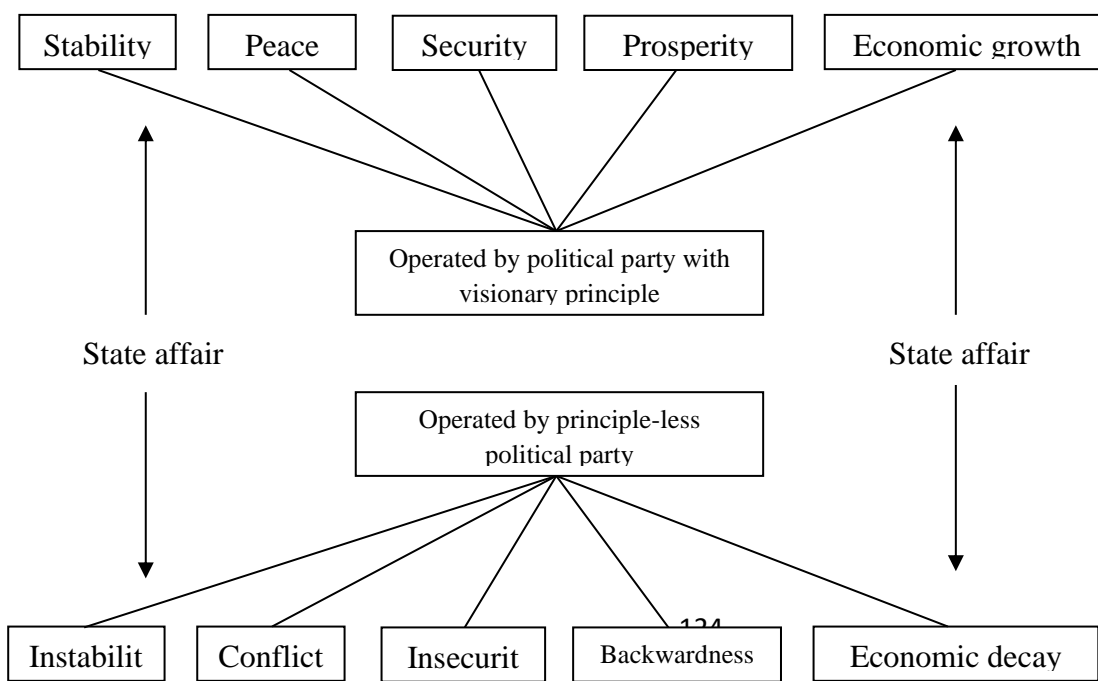
Difference between state and political party:

There is a great difference between state and political party. Political parties themselves engage and operate state affair. But the state has certain principles which the political parties lack. These two seem similar but actually they are different. Their inner principle should be same if we follow the principle of political authority. The state and political parties have same inner principle only in a few countries of the world. The countries, in which state and political parties have similar inner principles, have progressed well. On the contrary, the countries, in which there is difference in inner principles of state and political parties, have not progress. Such countries need to be reformed. The following reforms can be implemented for their reformation.

- i. Political stability.
- ii. Prosperity of the state.
- iii. Maintaining peace and security.
- iv. Security of the nation and people.
- v. Economic growth of country and people.

The above five elements are essential elements for political parties. But in developing countries, due to weak performance of political parties, these elements are ignored.

Now, let us see these elements in chart.



From the above chart, we understand that despite the same principles, the state mechanism runs adversely when the political parties lag behind in their principles. How they form a political party is main concern of anticorruptology. There should be a system where the parties run the state affair based on the principles of the state. For this, political parties must be controlled by law, and there should be a culture of operating parties according to the legal provisions. They should run on the basis of the main principles of the state. Otherwise, developing countries cannot progress for a long time. It is necessary to establish nationalist, corruption-free and committed political parties which respect the rule of law.

If the number of political parties is high, the country and the people become poorer and more exploited. So, countries having many political parties are poor, under-developed. Political instability is their feature.

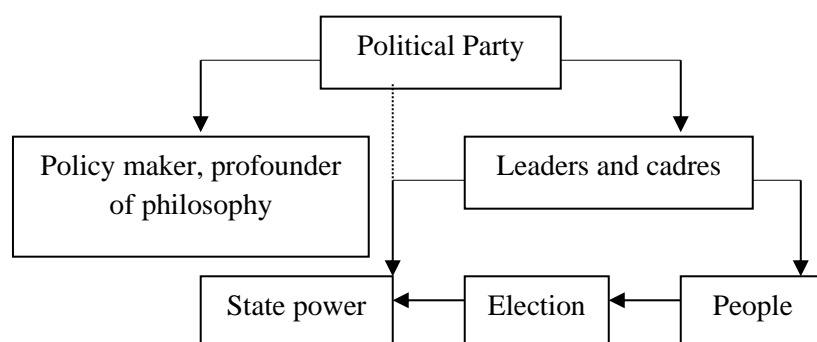
A country can be governed by any political system; but if political parties become a burden on the people, no system will become stable. Therefore, a policy to control the parties should be implemented. Only principled parties should exist.

Political party:

A political party is divided into two classes: first, Leadership and second, Cadre. These two classes are the candidates of the state power. The cadres are promoted to be the leaders and when they become leaders, they have access to power. There is competition among the cadres and leaders to come to power. Due to this desire for power, different fractions emerge in a party. When fractions are created, division becomes natural and the number of parties increases. This is the bad aspect of any political party. The political party has become a curse on the developing countries as they do politics for power while it is supposed to be done for service.

Aspects of improvement:

The political leadership should be divided into two categories. The first category makes plans and policies according to their philosophy and instructs others to implement that policy. The second category goes to the public with guidance and supports to the first category, participates in the election and reaches the state power. It means if a political party is established by creating two categories i.e. one that goes in the state power and another that does not go in the power, the dividing trend of the parties can be controlled. In this condition, the leaders out of the power evaluate the performances of leaders who are in the power. It promotes check and balance of the power and party can run smoothly and effectively. This principle can be understood as follows.



The system that does not take the policy makers and propounders of the political principles in the power makes the party service-oriented. When top leaders cease to reach the state power, the self-interest and autocratic decision of leaders are controlled. If the leaders in the power make decision against the interest of party and state affair, the leadership of the power will pull them back from the power. It improves the goodwill of the parties and service-oriented feeling is developed.

The Education Policy of Anticorruptology

Man is a social animal. This is universally accepted statement. We have to consider this well-defined belief. Man is like other animals, but not like any beast. Man and beasts should naturally be different. We have felt that humans are treated like beasts in many of the developing countries. Education is the measurement to distinguish man from the beast. Knowledge is the differentiating factor between man and beast. This is the root cause of the importance of education.

The education policy went on developing along with the creation of human being. The education policy had its role before the letters were invented. Therefore, we can assert the strong attachment of culture, civilization and spiritual knowledge in the history of human development. That kind of society is not visible in all the places and times. We conjecture that the situation appropriate to human welfare prevailed in different societies at different times.

Before writing or printing system was discovered, the knowledge from one person to another was transferred by verbal medium. When the writing or printing system developed human knowledge and experience could be recorded. The beginning of the history of education was speech or action. The importance of the modern education system lies in speech and action.

The society can be described as good if the good or moral education is developed. The development of society can be assured if the education policy is implemented. Everybody should contribute to the development of the society.

The test of the potentiality of a person lies as the base of education. The nature of the potentiality depends on what type of education someone gains. Therefore, good education should be imparted in society.

The developing and developed countries plan education policy granting it top priority. But the education policy has not yet been successful in many of the developing countries. The shortcomings in the education policy herald the conflict, confusion and corruption along with terrorism. The society is trapped in the problems as the state could not impart the education that suit the human welfare. The society can be well-administered if the education policy is correct.

Corruption has been understood as a challenging problem in all kinds of modern society.

To curb corruption whether in small or in grand scale and whether personal or institutional, we are required to fall back on education. While making good education to curb corrupt behavior is necessary for all. Making education policy, we have to keep in our mind three spheres that are affected by the policy. These are:-

1. Making good citizens
2. Establishment of the community or society
3. Organization of the political parties

1. Making good citizens:-

Man takes his place in society as he goes on with his acquired knowledge. After acquiring education worth mentioning to human measurement, he can be able to be counted as a human being in society. That man can be accountable for the development of the society. The qualification is ascertained on the knowledge of him. The individual requires physical as well as spiritual knowledge. Physical or material education helps him how to save his body and how to promote the society. Spiritual knowledge teaches him to build up his personality

and how to mobilize the society in the path of truth or integrity. While preparing the education policy, we should plan with four points in mind. They are:

- a) Benevolence
- b) Positive thought
- c) Honesty
- d) Discipline

a) Benevolence-

A benevolent citizen can contribute to development in society. Morality is another name for it. To encourage morally high persons, we should plan suitable education policy. While making education policy, we should provide theoretical as well as practical knowledge initiating from the primary level of education. The individual can be oriented to righteousness if s/he is provided morally uplifting knowledge from the childhood.

b) Positive thinking-

Positive thinking leads to his all-round development. If ill will springs within him he can damage his character and harm the society. This is why the positive thinking is a must for the development of the society. The conscience can be held high with positive thinking. Scrupulousness is a great human trait. There should be education policy that enhances positive thinking.

c) Honesty-

Honesty is a human virtue. If one is dishonest, he is disregarded in the society. Honesty is the highway for personality development. All welcome honesty. We should choose the education system that imparts the education for honesty development.

d) Discipline-

Discipline should be main subject of learning. Discipline is a must in building human character. The person can be disciplined if his/her career develops satisfactorily with the help of education. Discipline is a must in human trains.

The important impact of the education can be visible if we apply essential elements for the development of personality, such as:

- i. Prosperity
- ii. Success
- iii. Acquiring achievement
- iv. Peace and happiness

2. Building up community or society-

As education policy works for personal development, so also the community or society requires education policy for their development. A perverted individual can be rehabilitated

through the help of the society. To create good atmosphere in society, these four components should be enlisted in education policy expansion.

- a) Practice of moral value
- b) Development of a co-operative society
- c) Feeling of responsibility
- d) Rule of law

a) Practice of moral value-

Immorality may cause problems in society. Therefore, the moral value accounts supreme over other elements. We should provide a suitable situation for the enhancement and promotion of moral value.

b) Development of a co-operative society-

Cooperativeness is highly useful in society. Cooperativeness generates the feeling of trust, unity, co-existence and development.

c) Feeling of responsibility-

Responsibility cultivates accountability for any right or wrong action. There should be sense of responsibility in social, political and economic sectors.

d) Rule of Law-

By the term rule of law, we should comprehend the customs, ways, methods, cultures, social values and legal provisions given by the state. Citizens have a duty to abide by them. Then only, these implications can be attained:

- i. Public development
- ii. Economic success
- iii. All-round development
- iv. Viability and freedom

3. Political community or organization of political parties:

Active political parties are responsible for the development of the standard of living of the people and the country. The political parties can serve the interests of the people and the country. The development of the people and the country depend on the political stability. This prompts the development of the people and nation. The four components are necessary for the stability of the administration:

- a) Definite principles
- b) Service mentality
- c) Responsibility or accountability
- d) Good governance

a) Definite principles:

The political parties should come forward with definite principles of serving the people's interests. Only those parties following these principles can uplift the nation.

b) Service mentality:

The political community exists in two kinds:

- i. Capturing power by hook or crook
- ii. Gaining power using the service mentality

The parties with the motive of capturing power for their own sake have been unsuccessful though temporarily they seem successful.

The parties with service motive are successful. They can serve the people and the nation. They can establish stability and attain all-round development.

c) Accountability:

The political parties should be fully responsible to the people and the nation. The party, the leader or the cadres associated with them should be loyal, responsible and accountable to the people and the nation. Such kind of system should be managed. Then only, the responsibility does work in government.

d) Good governance:

The concept is that the rule of law in administration and good governance is necessary. These six components for the good governance are necessary:

- i. The state affair based on rule of law
- ii. Establishment of corruption free society
- iii. Public responsibility
- iv. Right to information in the society
- v. Transparency
- vi. Local self-government

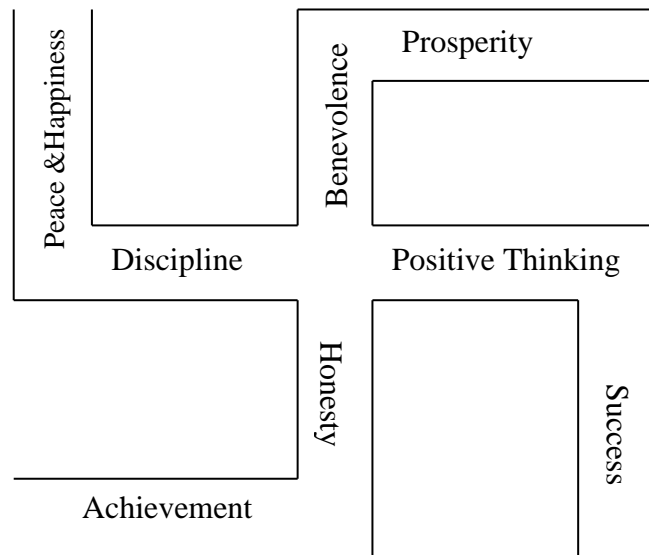
For the formation of political party, the above-mentioned basis should be obtained for following impact:

- i. Building-up prosperous society
- ii. Successful Politics
- iii. Stability in politics
- iv. Peace and order

To attain these goals, the suitable education plan should be formulated.

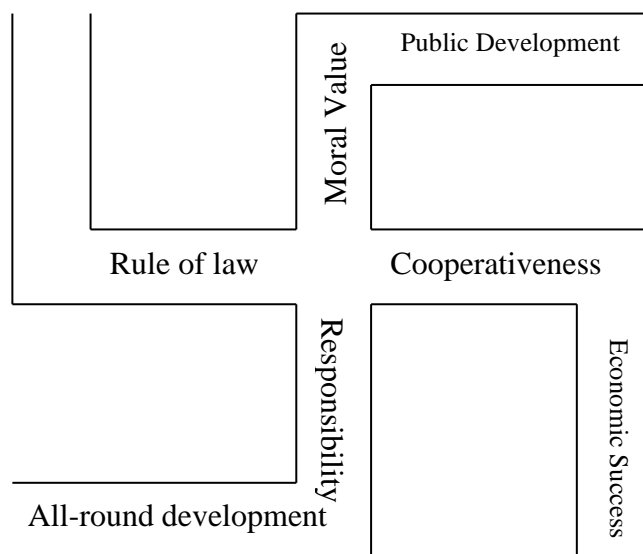
Let us have a look at the auspicious signs and execute them:

- i. Let us observe the individual build-up of the individual, its cause and impact:



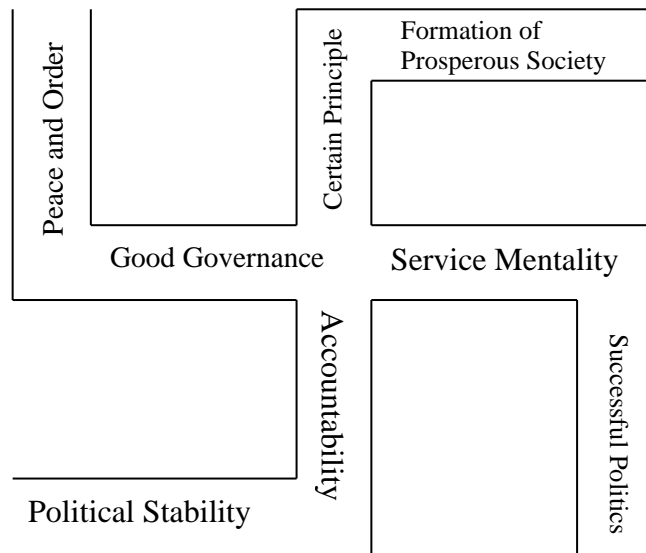
<u>Cause</u>	<u>Result/impact</u>
Benevolence	Prosperity
Positive thinking	Success
Honesty	Achievement
Discipline	Peace and happiness

ii. Building up society, its cause and effect



<u>Cause</u>	<u>Result/impact</u>
Moral value	Public development
Cooperativeness	Economic success
Responsibility	All-round development
Rule of law	Viability and freedom

iii. The cause and effect of building up of political parties



Cause

Definite principle
Service mentality
Responsibility
Good governance

Result/impact

Formation of prosperous society
Successful politics
Stability of politics
Peace and order

We discussed the cause and effect in the auspicious sign drawn above. To achieve these goals, we understood the impact to be very useful if implemented with the education policy for them. The sign revolves always in its axis. Such revolving is to continue the topic. It can give the vividness and this is a universal truth. Anticorruptology should be inclusive in the education policy and then only we can expect results.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Almost all the countries of the world experience corruption. There is no country which has not been affected by corruption whether it is a large or small country. But the nature of corruption in developing countries is different from that of developed countries. Corruption in developed countries is invisible but it is visible in small and developing countries. It is crystal clear that the world society has completely been dominated by corruption. It is necessary to get rid of corruption.

- The corruption has unknowingly developed simultaneously with development of human society and it is deep-rooted in the society. It is established so strongly that it is very much difficult to find out its roots. The social reformers, intellectuals and pioneers of society could not find the way to abolish corruption completely. It is the nature of corruption that it grows gradually along with the development of human society. All developed, developing and underdeveloped countries are suffering from corruption. The anticorruptology has emerged when the countries are agitating to get rid of corruption.
- Even though, corruption has extended worldwide and created various problems in society, the governments have shown no serious concern to control and prohibit the corrupt activities. The social pioneers, political leaders and state mechanism itself also could not understand the complexity of corruption. But knowingly or unknowingly, almost all countries of the world made laws for prevention and control of it. Moreover, some countries made provision for constitutional commissions to investigate corrupt activity. In spite of constitutional and legal provisions, corruption could not be curbed. Actually speaking, only law cannot control corrupt behavior. The law can bring the corrupt persons, society and organization only within the parameter of punishment. It collects the proofs, investigates, makes inquiry and penalizes the convicts as per provided by law. Such punishment gives message to the potential corrupt persons that corruption is punishable deed. Law cannot create a situation where no one commits corruption. Therefore it is necessary to create a situation where there is no corruption and suitable environment that discourages such criminal activities.
- The system of colonization by powerful countries over weak countries has been practiced for a long time since ancient period. At present, they have not colonized politically but indirectly the weak countries have been colonized economically and culturally. Due to this system, weak and developing countries have always been victimized by powerful countries. Legally the weak countries are recognized as sovereign countries but they are colonized in practice. In such a situation, the weak/developing countries and their citizens lose their identity. Almost all sectors in such countries suffer from corruption, a social disease. To get rid the miserable condition, a new trend of anti-neo-colonialism must be pursued.
- As non-governmental organizations have been proved auspicious for developed countries, they provide service to the people through those organization. The developing countries try to imitate the same trend of mobilizing NGOs, and consequently the countries and citizens have fallen to the swamp. The founders of NGOs in developing countries make great profit. They work less and make greater gain. Their role in developing countries is suspicious due to higher economic benefit and lower service. They are also charged for selling the national interest and pride. In spite of such charge, they are still active in developing countries. The so-called intellectuals of such countries themselves are the founders and operators of such NGOs. Such NGOs have more disadvantages than advantages for protecting national

interests. So, care should be given about the function and role of such organizations. Some NGOs are however operated with good interest. But most of them are established and operated with vested interests of weakening the state and citizens. Therefore, such NGOs should be discouraged.

- Today is the age of democracy. Democracy has been established in almost all the countries of the world. Some communist countries have accepted their political system as democratic governance as well. Even if a single party captures state power, it is identified as the representatives of people. That is why the one-party communist government in some countries should also be accepted as a democratic system by the rest of the world. The political parties themselves are the agents of state power whether it is one party, partyless or multiparty. Therefore political parties must be transparent, ideal and responsible. Some intellectuals and clever persons in poor and developing countries try to capture state power by advocating communism. In this way, such communist and extremist parties capture the state power in many countries. Though they capture state power, the governance system changes into multiparty system. Even if we cannot determine what types of political parties are required to handle the state affair, we have already been convinced that more than one party are compulsory for good exercise of democracy. It does not mean that a dozen of parties would be established and a multiparty democracy would be practiced. In developed countries only two or three parties are active. Therefore only two to four political parties based on principles should exist in developing countries as well. This type of system must be practiced. Provision of limited number of political parties should strictly be implemented to control hundreds of parties from being established in poor and developing countries. If the political parties are limited, they would become sincere, accountable and idealistic for the nation and the people.
- Political science incorporates study of state, state affair and political party in depth. When political science was introduced as a discipline, there was no political party like at present. The political parties were introduced after a long period of time. Political parties were considered essential and hence, they were born. The concept of political parties was introduced into the study of political science only after politics was exploited by political parties. As the concept of political parties was introduced into the area of political science later, the advantages and disadvantages of it had not been studied in depth. Consequently, political parties are started to operate and run by own their principles, guidelines and activities in different countries of the world. Therefore, the problem of uniform principle and guideline was raised. The main problem of political parties is election itself. They need to spend mental, physical and financial resources to publicize their manifesto during election. They are compelled to collect fund for the election. Due to this reason, they commit tolerable and/or intolerable activities and misuse the national property/treasure. Consequently corruption in political sector has increased. Now it is compulsory to include anticorruptology also in the realm of political science to initiate the corruption-controlling measures.
- Economics has a long history. It has been analyzing and interpreting the policy of financial management and economic transaction for a long time. Economics studies economic transaction, production of goods, marketing and so on. But it is silent about illegal income and transaction of such property. Finance has controlled almost all sectors of present society. Similarly, the central focus of corruption is property. When gaining property is emphasized corruption increases. There is influence of corruption in all finance-related sectors. Petty or grand corruption is seen directly or indirectly prevailing in all institutions involved in production, import/export, trade, commercial transaction, financial transaction, exchange of

goods and so on. Since anticorruptology supports the study and analysis of such financial crimes, it should be incorporated in the study of economics as well.

- Corruption interferes social and national development unless it is controlled. In the past, if somebody was identified as corrupt, the society used to isolate and neglect him/her. Due to such social norms and values, corrupt persons discontinued to their practice overtly. If they committed corruption, they used to do so clandestinely so that no one would notice it. Because of such social belief, only petty corruption could take place. It was very minor crime. But at present, if one violates law and makes money he spends a prestigious life in spite of a grand corruption he/she committed. Whoever earns great property by corruption, he/she would have higher prestige in the society. Due to this social psychology, corruption is being increased. Sociology studies social behavior, caste, ethnic group, social discrimination and other social problems. But it does not incorporate the study of corruption. Present society has severely been affected by corruption. All people have understood the fact that the cause of most of the problems is corruption. They have understood that corruption should be controlled. In spite of the understanding, anticorruptology has not been included in sociology. Corruption is a social disease. It is compulsory to eliminate it. Considering this fact, anticorruptology should be included in the study field of sociology and other sciences.
- As rural development is significant in developing countries, the study of rural development is introduced in various universities. Since it is a new discipline, almost all developing countries have given priority to it. They have to political reason rural area has not developed well. The study of rural development has not pointed out this bitter reality. There is higher influence of corruption where there is much political interference. Where there is higher rate of corruption, there will be more barrier to rural development. Therefore, anticorruptology assists the study of rural development.
- State mechanism provides pension to the retired civil, military, police, administrative and judicial services to those who retire after long period of nation-service. It is good to provide pension to the nation-servants for their retirement life. But in developing countries, not only the nation-servants but also people's representatives in political sectors get state facilities throughout their life. Furthermore, former executives spend a luxurious life by utilizing a huge property from state treasure in the name of social security. The top level army, police officials and bureaucrats exploit the lower nation-servants for their domestic works. The higher-level officers treat the lower-level employees as a servant by misusing them in their household works. It is not good at present time. Therefore, this traditional bureaucratic system should be abolished. All the nation-servants should be equally treated and respected.
- The executive body is the main organ among three pillars of state mechanism. Though government is a single whole, there are two facets of it i.e. political leadership and bureaucratic staff. Bureaucracy is established as a permanent government. Public administration is introduced as a discipline of study which would help the bureaucracy to be efficient, capable and immune from interference. Public administration is studied in most of the universities of the world. Bureaucracy, the permanent government, is in fact the government in real sense. It is accepted in almost all countries. The bureaucracy has state policy, guiding principles and federal strategy. All those policies, principle and strategy are accepted as the significant policy of a state. The political government comes and goes. But national policy must not change. That principal policy of a state should be beyond the interference of the political government. The study of public administration includes what

roles and responsibilities bureaucrats should play to avoid political influence in the main national policy. But most of the corrupt persons camouflage loyalties with bureaucratic traits. So, anticorruptology would be very significant to keep bureaucracy under the close surveillance.

- Good management is a requirement of the present world. Proper management is required not only in a factory and industry, but also in a business house, financial and marketing sector and so on. There is equal importance of management for commercial organizations, service-oriented health and educational institutions etc. The study of management has become so important that it is directly related to the development and success of an organization. Similarly, bad management's results in organizational failure. Now human resources need good management. Due to this importance, human-resource management is taught in many universities of the world. Management includes much wider area of study. It is called good management if there is efficient, disciplined, systematic, strategic management. Monitoring, supervision and evaluation are main areas of management. The undisciplined acts, illegal work, irresponsibility, unlawful conducts etc. are considered corrupt activities. Therefore, there is close relationship between management and anticorruptology. It is essential that the policy and principles of anticorruptology are incorporated in the curriculum of management.
- Independent judiciary is guaranteed in a state through the principle of the separation of power. The judiciary plays the role of a parents for people. Jurisprudence has a significant role to strengthen the rule of law. The legislature, the responsible body to make law, cannot realize this true system because the members of legislature-parliament are the representatives of the political parties. Those political representatives want to pass laws as per their petty interests by amending the existing law. Jurisprudence should be alert and control the political representatives from making the law as per their party's selfish interests. Constitution is the fundamental law of a state. There is a legal principle that any law, which opposes any article of constitution, would be void. But in most of the countries, acts and regulations are enacted or amended to obtain their vested interests of particular political parties. But jurisprudence is silent about what punishment should be imparted on those who make law to meet their selfish interests. The jurisprudence, which includes all types of legal theories, has not adopted any principle regarding the corruption, illegal act, misdeed and abuse of authority. Therefore the policy and principle of anticorruptology should be systematically incorporated in the study of jurisprudence.
- The present age is the age of communication. Journalism was stated to be practiced in almost all countries after the advent of democracy. Started from print media, it developed into to radio, TV and online journalism. Journalism develops in tune with the technological advancement. Journalism plays key role in the democratic countries. Therefore, it is considered a discipline of study. Journalism is defined as the fourth estate of government in democratic countries. Its significance has increased. It has been expanded from simple journalism to study of mass media. It is the responsibility of the academic sector and universities to make it a systematic discipline of study. The world and expression targeted against journalism is 'yell-journalism'. But now a days, communication-crimes have increased excessively. The media houses/journalism are actively involved in political upheaval, illegal business/profession, protecting black money and promoting tyranny. The media/communication has a great influence whether it is developed or developing country. But mass media has become so corrupt that all concerned authorities have realized that it should be strictly controlled. Therefore, the principle of anticorruptology should be adopted

by mass media if we want media to run sincerely, honestly, legally, transparently and faithfully. If the mass media run in right track, the state mechanism will succeed fast.

- Some Asian and European countries were engaged in development of human civilization since ancient time. Human beings are developing a life-style when they learn to survive. European and some Asian countries have prominent role to have such higher level of human development. Spiritualism has a major role in such ancient culture/custom. Consequently the societies have been established based on spiritual belief in such area. The people living in such spiritual society have experienced more happiness, peace and prosperity in their life. For some years, spiritual knowledge is publicly advocated in many countries. The society, devoid of spirituality does not deserve happiness and peace. It is believed that human being has gone thousand years back. The whole society is badly affected by materialistic thinking. Human beings are running to fulfill the materialistic needs. That is why, the present society is trapped in the cyclone of conflict. Human life is severely victimized by immorality corruption has increased in the societies where only materialistic thought is in vogue. Therefore, spiritual knowledge should figure in university curriculum.
- The developed countries manufacture war equipments and sell them to small and weak countries at higher cost. The developed countries promote conflicts among the weak countries. The developed countries incite them to buy war equipment. In this business, the developed countries pay high commission to the ruling figures. Due to this activity, the weak countries and their citizens are highly exploited. They decide to buy war equipments due to the greed of commission even if they are not necessary for them. Because of this reason, the development process of such countries ceases. Production and transaction of war equipments promote corruption. So this activity should be completely stopped.
- A human beings have achieved multi-sectoral development due to the ethical conscience. Likewise, they have succeeded to survive easily because of same wisdom. Culture was developed to systematically run the easy, happy and prosperous life. They could set right path of life style due to the development of art and culture. Realizing the same fact, moral science is developed at present time. Moral science studies human behaviour, manner, beliefs, honesty, human conduct, ethics and humanitarian education. The moral education is not prescribed at lower and elementary level of education. In some countries moral education has been given priority in lower educational level. But most of the countries have not included morality in education. Moral education is related to internal feeling of a person and anticorruptology is concerned with human behavior. Because of this reason, moral education and anticorruptology should be studied by interlinking with each other.
- The trend of interfering and occupying the natural resources of a country by another country is increasing. Every country has complete right and authority over the natural resources belonging to her. But due to the bad policy of powerful countries, they are using the natural resources of poor countries unfairly. Due to the inability of proper utilization of water resource, petroleum, invaluable metal, jewels, minerals, many countries have become poor. Because of this ignorance, the developed countries buy the political officials/leaders of poor countries and exploit the natural resources of those countries. It is surely an exploitative, in justified and corrupt activities. Not all countries are full of natural resources. It is necessary to create the environment to utilize the available resources properly if the political and bureaucratic leaders who are in state power of a country are honest and responsible for the nation with feeling of welfare of citizens, the country can progress like other countries. The

reason behind the discrepancy of rich and poor countries is just ignorance and corrupt activity of political leadership of a poor country. If this reality is analyzed by anticorruptology, the discriminating gap between poor and rich countries of the world would be narrowed.

- Today is the age of globalization. A single country cannot provide all the essential commodities. A country needs to depend on other countries in production, construction, market management, import and export of commodities and so on. Natural resources can be transacted and exchanged by agreements and treaties. Similarly, global tender is announced for construction. All these activities are influenced by corruption. Therefore, such agreement, treaty, global tender, exchange of natural resources must be executed sincerely, honestly and justifiably. National and international contracts may sometimes be the rendezvous of corruption. But even if we know that they are the rendezvous of corruption, we cannot stop executing such contracts and agreements. Therefore, such contracts agreements and treaties related activities should be executed on the principles of anticorruptology.
- The focal point of modern democracy is good governance. Good governance means rule of law. But good governance does not only refer to the implementation of law. It further includes protection of the right to information, transparency, public accountability and so on. Even if development of good governance is compulsory for the improvement of democracy, not all democratic countries are focused on it. Some countries have started to exercise the concept of good governance. But some democratic countries do not know even the concept of good governance up to now. Also a country must implement good governance if it wants to strengthen and make the democracy stable. Only the democratic countries, which have adopted and implemented good governance, can flourish the democratic norms and values. Therefore, good governance is the demand of present time.
- With entry into the world of academics with new identity, anticorruptology can easily be introduced in the educational field. Such favourable situation has been created. Introduced itself as a science, there is sufficient possibility to use the formula of both pure and applied/social sciences in anticorruptology. The formula of pure/theoretical sciences i.e. physics, chemistry have been properly used in it. Similarly anticorruptology can be interpreted on the mathematical formula. It has further close connection with humanities. Therefore, curriculum and textbook on anticorruptology for elementary to secondary level of education should be designed. The teaching/learning materials to provide knowledge of anticorruptology should be prepared. Moreover, teaching/learning materials, textbook for higher level also need to be written/prepared to bring anticorruptology at all levels of education. Besides the universities, the state body responsible for education should also focus on production of learning materials, writing of textbooks, introducing the subject in curriculum, teaching and learning anticorruptology at different levels. Since the science of anti-corruption needs to be interpreted from intellectual perspective through study, research, experiment and analysis, all the universities of the world should be responsible to publicize and develop anticorruptology.

Study and Amendment

This is the starting point of worldwide academic journey of anticorruptology. Anticorruptology is a new philosophy offered with guidelines, methodology, thought and policy. Furthermore, it is a science proven with required facts and formulas. It is a complete discipline for now. But it may not be complete since further study, research and revision go on continuously. Any thought or philosophy is invented as per the need of time. At present, anticorruptology has occupied a significant space in the field of social science by formulating necessary policies, principles and justifying the necessity, rationale of anti-corruption science. It has been established as a science of anticorruption in the academic realm.

Moreover, it has succeeded to keep a direct relationship with other sciences in addition to anticorruption science by scientifically defining its preamble, objectives and meaning. It has also got the status of other disciplines by analyzing its strength and weakness, policy and principle and interpreting its significance of study and research. Corruption is a psychological disease and can be cured. And anticorruptology has specified the curative measures, methods of corruption. It has also been proved that anticorruptology can lead social development by solving social problems. Briefly speaking, it is a complete discipline of anticorruption science. Since it is a complete discipline teaching and learning with anticorruption activities should be started. But being a complete science, it is incomplete. It is so because it needs further study, research and revision as per the demand of time.

It can fulfill today's preliminary requirement. But anticorruptology also needs to accept the consequences of time. It is the second decade of twenty first century. If anticorruptology did not address the speedy change of time, obstacles would come in its progressive development. It needs to move itself forward together with the speed of social changes by amending itself as per the need of time. The way time changes society compatible with the speed of time, anticorruptology should also change itself according to the change in time. For this, further study, research, analysis need to be carried out by accepting amendment that may go with it.

Anticorruptology is a study worthy by its nature. It is a dynamic discipline and has patience to accept amendments. It means it goes on changing and revision. That is why anticorruptology should be open for further study, research, revision and analysis. For this, specific contribution should be sought from intellectuals, activists, sociologists, study centers, academicians among others. Furthermore, the universities in the world should also create favorable environment for further study, researches, revision and analysis of this discipline as per the change and demand of time. In this way, anticorruptology is revised according to the need of a state, society and time. Then it can support the socio-economic development of the society and the nation itself.