

Anticorruptology



A Science of Anti-corruption

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Anticorruptology: A New Subject of Study

The development of world society is the result of human thinking. Human thought has significant importance since the very beginning of civilization. When any problem emerges, an appropriate solution is sought based on human thought. Consequently, the issues arisen are resolved. The problems seen in the course of human development are resolved. Thereon, as a result, world human development has obtained an advanced form.

Thoughts and philosophies are born in accordance with the demand of time. Such thoughts go on addressing the problems. When a thought is transformed into discipline, it is said to be established by the power of knowledge. Thought can be dignified by knowledge. The 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 a solution. Science always searches for proof and is recognized on the appropriate grounds. The source of science is knowledge, and the product of knowledge is science.

Since the root cause and origination of corruption is the human mind, it is natural that corruption exists in society. Corruption can be controlled only when strong laws are enacted and strict actions are implemented in order to control it. The anti-corruption campaigners of the world have been lingering in these three causes, but as we have understood so far, the law itself cannot control corruption. It has been felt that anticorruptology should be taught in schools, educational institutions, and universities in order to achieve control over corruption permanently.

Anticorruptology or the science of anti-corruption is not a hard science like physics or chemistry. Instead it is a soft science like other social sciences i.e., political science, economics, sociology, and so forth. Experiment, implication, statistical and mathematical approaches have been applied to and interpreted in anticorruptology. Thus, it has gained the status of science.

A discipline, which is thought to be necessary by society and time in

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

Corruption is a social problem. Society itself should be responsible for such a problem. Society is a group of people. That is why a man is called a social being. The behavior of the people determines the advancement and decay of society. Society itself should be responsible if any misdeed or misbehavior is spread. Therein if corruption is found in one part of the society, another part should raise its voice against it. This is the law of human nature. Corruption is a hindrance to human development and overall social advancement. New thoughts and theories are necessary to eliminate corruption. And the same 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 successfully curb illegal actions, corruption, and other undue activities. They challenge state mechanisms. The malpractices of political parties can also be controlled by anticorruptology.

In a nutshell, anticorruptology not only advocates against misdeeds and corruption but also creates virtuous behavior in society. This science has the potentiality to analyze and interpret the illicit conduct of a person. It can also curtail commercial crimes, maladministration, political dishonesty, and other similar misdoings. 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. Its value, importance, and necessity should be felt by the educational institutions, schools, and universities. This new theory has been propounded as a subject of teaching and learning in tune with the demand of our time.

The Preamble of Anticorruptology

- To prepare the trend and character of the world community, manifest its pure, transparent, and friendly human behavior.
- 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 the fundamental rights of the citizens.
- To keep the traditionally practiced spiritual contemplation alive.
- To protect natural resources and the ancient heritage of the country.
- To maintain a 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 a corruption-free society by maintaining ethics, morality, human dignity, and value in the society.
- It is mandatory to have truth and its identification in human society. So, anticorruptology is a necessity.

Objectives of Anticorruptology

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

- To maintain financial ethics, morality, and virtue in the society for happiness, peace, and prosperity of the general public,
- To help people make rational decisions with a positive outlook,
- To promote anticorruptology as a subject of teaching and learning.
- To disseminate information about the significance of anticorruptology and create a global network of anti-corruption activities and movements.
- To make human life more qualitative by developing human characters as full of virtue, proper thought, and right action.
- To maintain traditionally practiced spiritual values.
- To raise public awareness through advocacy and research-based information to control corruption.
- To promote the rule of law and good governance in the world at large.
- To stop unwanted and illegal activities of non-governmental organizations occurring under the guise of social, political, and economic development.
- To stop the political parties from collecting funds for election from businessmen and others.
- To create a situation so that there is a minimum number of political parties.
- To control unhealthy power centers and monopolistic activities of the political parties and to encourage only principle-driven political parties.
- To regulate grants, loans, and other supports from one country to

another under a 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 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 made on utilizing natural resources and heritages of developing countries by another country for a 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 goes 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. That is, it is science against corruption. Science is the pinnacle of knowledge to be studied continuously. In other words, anticorruptology is ultimately a verified knowledge of anti-corruption. It 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 anti-corruption. The various subject matters, policies, and principles practiced at different periods of time in the course of the anti-corruption movement are compiled hereto define anticorruptology more elaborately.

- Corruption is imitative in nature. A corrupt action by one person is infectious to another person. Such a 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 is 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 a kind of catalytic bacteria of communicable diseases in medical science. It is caused by bacterial infection. As the communicable disease can be cured, so can corruption also be controlled for sure.
- Like the dynamic state of water, i.e., liquid, gas, and solid is analyzed by physics, corruption is also changed into liquid, gas, and solid. There are similar characteristics in both corruption and water. Like water, corruption also flows from higher to lower surfaces and finds its own level 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 overall development of the nation, and when development is blocked, there is scarcity. Scarcity creates social conflict. And conflict, in turn, provokes political instability. This cycle 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 many poor, unemployed people and weaken the state or mechanism.
- Both corrupt persons and corruption promoters are criminals. Both of them should be penalized. They should be boycotted and castigated by 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 does corruption knowingly or unknowingly, but it may destroy a person, community, and society as a whole. But only anticorruptology can control it.
- Just making policies, rules and laws are not sufficient to run the administration, but they need to be monitored, supervised, and evaluated from time to time. There should not be impunity. The offenders should be penalized, and dutiful persons are rewarded.
- Collecting money directly or indirectly by political parties in the name of donation and/or grants is also indirect corruption. It should desist. It must be stopped for establishing a stable government.
- Corruption has a magnetic power for attracting anybody, anytime, anywhere. As it is related to money, it has a strong power of attraction.
- Corruption is the enemy of democracy also in the present context. More so, it has been proved to be a risk for ideal democracy. Anticorruptology is the only means to defeat the enemy of democracy.

- Corrupt and treacherous persons are the evils of the nation. They are anti-nationalist and act as a barrier to social development. They should be punished and boycotted by society as a whole.
- If the government does not give priority to anti-corruption activities, it will lose its effectiveness and popularity.
- If political parties are run with illegally 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 good services to the people according to legal provisions, the widespread pollution in the administrative system is automatically controlled.
- Corruption creates political crises and economic chaos. Similarly, it promotes a crisis of faith in society. In this context, guidelines should be given to maintain trust in society.
- Governments may come and go in democracy. But the administrative system is the permanent wing of the state. Only with 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 elements 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 incommensurate 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 administrators, the government mechanism is defamed within a short period.
- Though corruption cannot be completely eradicated it can be controlled to a minimum degree. We can develop proper technology to control corruption. Complete control of corruption is the only way to eradicate it.
- If expert human resources in the anticorruptology department or commission are deployed, corruption can be controlled even in the least developing and undeveloped countries.
- Dual policy and ambiguous law should not be enacted. The law should punish the criminals, and there should be a 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 the wrong path. Such negative character can be turned into a positive direction.
- Corrupt people and mafias emerge from the dishonest political sector. When they have a decisive role in politics, all sectors along with politics become corrupt.
- The weak legal system increases corruption. The legal system itself should control corruption.
- A person must not acquire unjustifiable property. If he gains moreover his fair earnings, the existing law should punish him immediately by dismissing him from the service.
- Corruption is the worst kind of crime. Only politically powerful persons have such ill characters. Such ill character cannot persist for a long time.
- Every crime is committed with a due plan. All the crimes leave some evidence enabling the government to investigate and find the culprits. And the same evidence proves the crime ultimately.

- The people are poor, weak, and innocent in developing countries. So they need to be educated, making them vigilant and conscious citizens.
- Absolute democracy cannot be established unless the 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 laws should be implemented to control corruption.
- The non-government organizations working in developing countries may involve in corruption. Such organizations should continuously be under the surveillance of the state.
- Immediate, short-term, and long-term plans should be executed to control corruption.
- Both the giver and receiver of the bribe are corrupt. The law should punish both 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 provisions to punish them.
- There should be such legal provisions that every citizen should have a right to register the case against grand and petty corruption.
- The law should make provisions to bring all individual and public personnel within the parameter of corruption. Similarly, the law should have provisions to investigate the corruption cases and bring them to the book.
- Corruption is developed in an organized way in a country where politics is unstable. When corruption is developed in an organized manner, the people and country become weak. Such a 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 the 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 produces service-oriented and disciplined employees.
- Yellow journalism creates instability in politics. Instability provokes corruption. Yellow journalism is a curse for democracy. So, it should be discouraged.
- Policy corruption is fatal than financial corruption. Political parties only are responsible for policy corruption. As the political parties run the state affair, there is more possibility of making policy for the benefit of one's party and its cadre at the cost of national interest. Such a type of political party should be penalized.
- Positivity should be developed in citizens. Positivity leads to rationality. Rationality helps in making an ideal society.
- Politics should control administrative corruption. On the other hand, there should be a provision of controlling politics by people.
- The persons involved in state mechanisms should essentially be transparent, honest, and moral. If they become opportunists, immoral and dishonest, the standard of living of the people cannot rise up. When their living standard is not raised, they rise in rebellion. Thus, the government body should be responsible for that.
- The political disorder causes instability. Instability begets mistrust, and it links up with selfishness. A moral society should be managed to eliminate mistrust and selfishness.
- The political environment cannot be stable without control of corruption. National development also is not possible in an instable political environment. The living standard cannot be improved without the economic development of the country. It cannot be called a democracy where the living standard of people is very

poor. Therefore, to make democracy sustainable, corruption should be controlled.

- The trend of collecting donations by political parties in the name of election expenses has badly promoted corruption. So, they must be prohibited from receiving or collecting election expenses from the businessmen or anybody, whoever he may be.
- 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, writers, and nationalists should blow whistles, advocate and write against the corrupts.
- As the country and civil society enter into a new era, corruption also changes its nature and becomes all the more complicated. A scientific mechanism should be developed aiming to control corruption.
- The donor countries have ill intentions while providing grants and/or loans 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 persists. 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 tough 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 a definition. Along with this, the time factor and research study appropriate to the demand of the society should be addressed in the definition.

Ethical Principles and Anti-corruption Formulas

- Good virtue is the virtue of man from birth.
-Moral Science
- A human being is a wise creature. S/he wants to live in the society is 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 a human society becomes possible due to the 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 bribes is a sin. It is not allowed in human life.
- Theology
- Bribe providers and receivers are both criminals. They cannot escape the eyes of the law. Methodology (Science of Law)
- Prithvinarayan Shah

The principles written above are indeed true. We should analyze the structure of human society while explaining these doctrines. There are, however, no uniform rules, systems, and cultures over the world. They differ in different states and communities. Furthermore, their theories

and formats may be explained. And in the current context, these principles and formulas can be mentioned as follows:

- People are born honest but develop corrupt activities in a corrupted society. We should bring them back to the original nature of honesty.
- Both corrupt and incorrupt attitudes lie in human feelings and behavior.
- An individual can choose either corrupt or incorrupt conduct. Its conclusion is that corruption occurs owing to the desire and yearning of the psyche. Psyche can be controlled. If the psyche is controlled, corruption is also controlled automatically.
- An individual is responsible for corruption for the 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, either positively or negatively. Individuals are the most important component as they are the basis for forming a family, a community, a society, and a state. Thus, an individual must have a positive change in behavior and ethics to transform it to the broader groups of society, community, and state.
- Society should be able to adapt to the established affirmative norms and values of an individual
- Corruption is a social problem; thus, the remedy should also be sought from a 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 a corrupt action, it can be usable. We can get rid of that sort of corrupt mentality. We have to develop positive thoughts 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 action 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 real life.
- Today's children are the future nation builders and mature men. So, to make principled citizens, the academic process concerning a corruption-free society must be run right from the primary level. That ought to be managed by the government by formulating the law. Then the number of incorrupt activities and followers will increase. And we can enjoy the corruption-free society.
- Corruption has the characteristics of water. If we let it go free, it damages most of the natural 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 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 fulfilling hand to mouth problem, he/she tries to steal. So, we can get rid of the bad aspect of human beings by providing the basic needs of man or through just the distribution of national resources.

The Naming of Anticorruptology

The time has come for 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 chronic disease. This disease is treated in the same way as other human diseases, which are communicable. Like a disease, we also come to understand that there are many ways for its prevention.

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, antibiotics should be given. Like this, a process is applied to maintain zero tolerance of corruption.

After preparing the science of anticorruptology, we need to recognize the name of 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 appropriately 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 to 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 corruption to prevail in the institution. Character science helps to teach a person and society to live a life in a good and happy way. A 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 field 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 to all problems. By developing the techniques of controlling measures, corruption can be brought down to a zero level depending upon the alertness of management.

4. Anticorruptology:

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

But ‘**Anticorruptology**’ appears to be the most suitable name for the science of anti-corruption. It has included all the sectors for its study. The science of anticorruption has positive and negative aspects, which are included in anticorruptology.

Double negatives make one positive. Two opposite words make one strong character that is affirmative. Minus and minus becomes plus; it is the principle of mathematics. Likewise, anti-corruption is anticorruptology.

The name ‘**anticorruptology**’ at present is the most acceptable term until any better term is not suggested.

The necessity of the Study of Anticorruptology

Various problems have originated in society from the beginning. We have the potentiality of the solutions to these problems. The controlling measures are to be developed. In human society, any type of problems raised is discussed and tried to be solved. 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 also has a specific remedy. We need medicine for its treatment. Medicines are manufactured by qualified pharmacist. Likewise, corruption can also be eradicated by various means prescribed by qualified experts.

1. Starting of the research:

The main center for the study is a university. So the graduate and post-graduate students should be provided the opportunity to conduct research programs regarding anti-corruption. The students should be provided training in the related subjects of anti-corruption. Such training may be beneficial at the beginning of the study.

2. Starting the Post-Graduate Study :

At the school level, the study of anticorruption may not be initiated at present. So, anti-corruption should be included in the curriculum at the graduate level. The subject of anti-corruption 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 program and the investigation in this field.

4. Preparation of Anti-corruption experts:

After a research program in anti-corruption at the graduate levels, the students of post-graduate level can become qualified in anti-corruption studies.

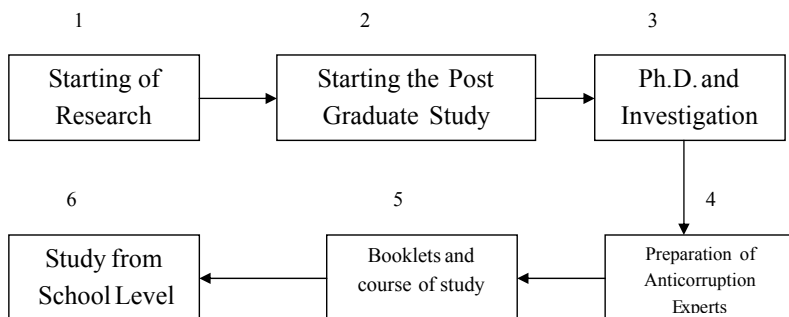
5. Booklets and Course of study.

In the near future the experts on anti-corruption can prepare books and booklets for schools and university students.

6. The study at the 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 anti-corruption.

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

Merits and Demerits of Anticorruptology

Like all other disciplines, Anticorruptology also has both good and bad aspects, as are listed below:

Merits of Anticorruptology

- It creates a positive feeling in human thought.
- It develops creative thought in human beings.
- It creates good conduct among individuals and promotes reconciliation among themselves.
- It provides guidelines for a virtuous lifestyle.
- It teaches lessons of virtue to society.
- It fosters systematic work in the commercial and industrial sectors.
- 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 thoroughly professional.
- It develops a culture of anti-corruption in society.
- It enhances judicious spirit in the legal sector.
- It supports the political parties to run the country having good principles.
- It produces political leaders and cadres with ideal policy and principles.
- It makes the bureaucrats fully responsible.
- It enables bureaucrats to act as nation-servants.
- It helps to run efficient and transparent administration.
- It helps to fully maintain economic discipline.
- It helps to maintain an economic discipline of the society and the state.
- It improves the economic status of the society and the nation.
- It increases the nation's treasure and protects it. Also, it helps make

people and the country more prosperous.

- It produces personnel who can make a decision in favor of the nation. It does not allow anti-national persons/groups to move forward.
- It helps to implement an educational system as per the requirement of the nation.
- It makes intellectual communities always alert towards the nation.
- It discourages illegal activity and misdeeds in the health sector.
- It promotes the slogan of “health for all” as an essential requirement for human beings.
- It finally controls the production and transportation of harmful medicine.
- It protects the 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 a 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 anticorruptology.
- It hurts those who are involved in illegal transactions.
- It prosecutes those who are involved in giving and taking bribes.
- Illegal actors become unhappy.
- The persons and/or organizations who abuse authority are discouraged.
- It creates difficulty in running activities of corrupt political parties.
- It breaks individual-oriented politics. So, leaders and cadres with a 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 fraudulent people who run non-governmental organizations may agitate.
- The agents involved in illegal transactions of natural resources feel constrained.
- Those involved in the 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 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 make it unsuccessful.

The good and bad aspects of anticorruptology have been expatiated as far as possible in the proceeding section. As anticorruptology is a discipline created with a 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 many benefits from this discipline. It is believed that its merits are further explored when studied practically.

Realistic and Idealistic Concept of Anticorruptology

Anticorruptology is a science as well as an art. 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 the 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 level of knowledge. That is why it is a realistic science.

2. Idealistic science:

Anticorruptology has a 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 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 to above mentioned problems to promote the welfare of a person, a society, and a country. So it is an idealistic science as well. Therefore, anticorruptology is said to be realistic as well as a normative science.

Nature and Scope of Corruption and Anticorruptology: A Brief Overview

Anticorruptology is advocated to curb corruption. As corruption changes its nature from time to time, it could not be controlled in spite of various legal and social 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 are comparatively studied hereunder.

a. Nature

Corruption	Honesty
• 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.	• 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

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It loses the wisdom that differentiates legal and illegal acts. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It establishes human wisdom that can construct good deeds. |
|---|--|

- It diverts the judicial spirit.
- It misinterprets laws in the judicial sector.
- It commits injustice by misuse of policy and law. It bewilders the judicial mind.
- It commits misdeed by misinterpreting law and order
- It protects the judicial spirit.
- It creates a favorable environment to interpret the laws.
- It enforces justice.
- It teaches to implement law and order properly.

State and political Sector

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

Administrative Sector

- It makes the bureaucrats irresponsible.
- It makes the responsible officials corrupted.
- It may make the civil servants anti-national.
- It makes the bureaucrats responsible and accountable.
- It creates a favorable environment for officials to work honestly.
- It helps to make the civil servants more loyal to the nation.

- It transforms the feeling of service into exploitation.
- Bureaucracy is perverted.
- It creates a 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 misappropriates the state coffers.
- It makes the economic condition of society and states feeble.
- It makes both the country and society bankrupt.
- It helps to maintain economic discipline.
- It establishes a legal system of accountancy.
- It fully supports revenue collection.
- It promotes 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 society.
- It may invite civil war in the country.
- It protects and promotes social harmony, custom and culture.
- It nullifies social discrimination.
- It protects racial identity and culture.
- It promotes peace and harmony in society.
- It never allows a situation of civil war.

Education Sector

- It makes the intellectuals deprived.
- It destroys the fundamental education system leading the private schools to gain commercial benefits.
- It creates discrimination between private and public schools.
- It commercializes the education system.
- It creates the problem of brain drain.
- It makes intellectuals responsible and alerts towards the nation.
- It helps to implement a sound education system.
- It maintains the consistency of the education system in all schools.
- It invokes a compulsory education system.
- It employs educated human resources within the country.

Health Sector

- It commercializes the health sector.
- It starts the trading of human organs.
- It may degrade human life in the name of sexual health.
- It transacts duplicate medicines.
- It exploits people severely in the name of health education.
- 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 sexual health.
- It never produces such types of duplicate medicines. It tries to control such activity.
- There is no exploitation in the education sector.

Nation and Nationalism Sector

- It may unscrupulously sell the natural resources to another country.
- It protects and promotes natural resources.

- It provokes anti-national and anti-social activity through non-governmental organizations.
- It can distort traditional politics and culture.
- It may divide the nation and nationalism itself.
- It utilizes non-governmental organizations for the interest of the nation and people.
- It can uplift traditional customs and values.
- It protects the nation and nationalism.

Criminal Activities Sector

- It causes crimes to rise in different sectors of 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. However, 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 studied as a science to uplift a degraded society. It has a 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 the financial activities of people. It studies how people generate income and expenditure. It investigates and interprets different methodologies of economics and the nuances of an overall economic system. On the other hand, anticorruptology is a scientific study of nature, traits, and character of property generation. Economics provides knowledge related to the systematic way of economic transaction, generation, and its proper utilization. Anticorruptology stands against illegally gained property and formulates a mechanism to control such property. Unlike economics, it does not allow people to earn and manage property in an indiscreet manner. It advocates the principle that the economic development of individuals, society, and nations is not possible without the elimination of corruption. It openly opposes corrupt conduct in 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 the state, government, state affairs, political activities and so forth. The study of law and order, legal state, stability of democracy, activities of political parties etc., come under the arena of political science. Anticorruptology studies how corruption-free culture can be maintained in a country. A

corruption-free society deserves political stability and peace in the country. Where there is the 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 countries. Precarious political problems are created in countries where corruption is rampant. Anticorruptology helps society promote discipline, prosperity, and moral values because a corruption-free society is created and economic development start. Similarly, people's living standard is lifted, and political stability is maintained. In this way, political science and anticorruptology have a close relationship.

3. Anticorruptology and Sociology:

Sociology is a science of studying all activities practiced in society. It studies the 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 society. It studies political, economic, religious, historical, legal, and moral aspects of society. All these areas are studied by anticorruptology as well because these two disciplines have a very close relation. Anticorruptology provides means to solve the problems arising from a situation where sociology is unable to address them. Therefore, sociology and anticorruptology are complementary to each other.

4. Anticorruptology and Ethics.

Ethics is the 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. 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 society follow morality and maintain a disciplined just, and transparent society. Thus, ethics and anticorruptology have an intimate relationship with each other.

5. Anticorruptology and Psychology:

Psychology is the science of studying the human mind and behavior. It is related to thought, emotion, and feeling. All good and bad activities of a person depend on his/her mentality. The mind is so dynamic that the mental state itself determines the progress and decline of human beings and their personality. Human traits, 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. However, the 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 that cannot be separated.

6. Anticorruptology and History:

History is the study of past events and situations. It can be studied through written and unwritten documents and through physical structure practiced customs, and culture. History provides knowledge about the prosperity and decline of a country with chronological series of social, economic, political, religious, and cultural events. Such types of factual events have value in society. History keeps the records of past events of both prosperous times represented by good and moral persons and corrupt times led by immoral and corrupt persons. The present leadership is guided by history itself. Corruption existed in the past. How it was controlled and how we should control it can be learned from history. Thus, the good era, as well as the 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 events in 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 affairs. Therefore, journalism has been accepted as a fourth organ of the state. It has an important role in scrutinizing 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 their social structure in detail. Similarly, social class, race, religion, culture, values, along with human traits, nature, character, ideology, behavior etc., are studied in anthropology. All these factors change with the change of time. Human thought, feeling, and behavior become corrupt with a negative impact on 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 variations in their thought, trait, and behavior. The same human trait thought, feeling, and behavior are to be studied in anticorruptology. This is how these two disciplines have a 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 the relationship between service providers 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 the nation in public administration. While making such types of action plans, the policy might be made and implemented to benefit and lose the executive, opposition party, and people. In

such conditions, there may occur deviation of right and duty of both service provider and clients. Such a situation is corrected and reformed by anticorruptology. Thus, public administration and anticorruptology have a 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 villages and cities. The social status of people in the 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 the economic aspect, there is a 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 an integral relationship.

11. Anticorruptology and Management:

Management studies its principle, methodology, and implementation. The managerial role, market management, financial management are the main subject matters of management. The complete studies of these matters are management studies. 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 proper management. People are deceived and cheated due to the 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 a special relationship.

12. Anticorruptology and Law:

Law is a written document to run state affairs that should be obeyed by all persons, organizations, and government. When there is confusion in the law, the court interprets it, and hence it is implemented. Law is a subject of study. It is taught and learned to make law stable. Law is not a readymade document. The representatives of people codify it 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. Through this activity, both people and the state face injustice. In that very situation, anticorruptology should control such types of wrong and unjust activities of the stakeholders. Anticorruptology warns them against passing unjust laws. Therefore, Law and Anticorruptology have a 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 because of caste, race, religion, and culture. However, the culture of the people from different caste, races, and religions 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. Anticorruptology corrects such misbehaviors. The development and descent of a society are 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 society as per the demand of time. It analyzes knowledge vs. science, spiritualism vs. materialism, thesis vs. antithesis. It motivates society to move on the right path. Not only that, philosophy inherits the policy and methodology of a newly introduced discipline as per the demand of society. Similarly, anticorruptology also stops 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 human life and promotes the positive and natural development of human society. From this point of view, philosophy and anticorruptology have the 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 valid. It is only an illusion. The intellectual societies understand theology as a communal science. It has to be defined, analyzed, and interpreted seriously. Because theology is analyzed from the Vedic eternal system, it has been dubbed 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 a majority of religions and cultures, should accept it. Liberality, moderation, and tolerance are the aromas of oriental theology. It has gained the highest space in the history of human development. Various religious communities have adopted this oriental theological belief. 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 primary 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, the 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 a mutual relationship.

16. Anticorruptology and public policy:

Nowadays, 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. 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 the study of both public policy and anticorruptology is people themselves.

Anticorruptology as a Natural Science

It is difficult to limit the psychology and behavior of a person, community, or whole 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 times. Anticorruptology, its value, and belief should be scrutinized. Implementing new values and belief means the 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 time. The past experiences cannot suffice for a new consciousness. The present problems can be the particular subject 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 systems and policies in a healthy, disciplined manner at each level of 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 sort of 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 society. Similarly, human behavior also plays a crucial role in ascertaining a person's level in society.

Human behavior can be viewed from two different dimensions:

Good behavior and Bad behavior.

Good behavior generates respect in society, and bad behavior disrespects. 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 is corrupt. There are two dimensions of human character:

Virtue and corruption

Both the qualities of virtue and corruption exist in human mentality. Growth in one of the qualities damages the power of the other. It means that 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 a specific manner continuously for a long period of time. Thus, it has been established as a science. Anticorruptology saves social behavior from being immoral. So, it goes on constantly in 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 the 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. Moreover, people are fulfilling their necessities 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 prosperous and robust person or society is regarded as 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 the satisfaction of the people. In other words, time and situation determine the limitation of economic growth. Economic growth is expected to move forward with a 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 :

The administrative organization is needed to run an organized institution like a business company, non-government organization, and state affairs. 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 in the correct order. 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 into the hand of a dictator or terrorist, anarchism prevails. There is a lack of genuine political mission and democracy. When there is a 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 natural science.

Scope of Anticorruptology

Anticorruptology refers to the study of anti-corruption 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 the 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. The 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 that 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 a 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. Procedures and specific rules guide it. Science is universal. The laws of physics are its examples. Science establishes a relationship between cause and effect. Anticorruptology establishes a relationship between cause and effect of human trait, nature, behavior, 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 procedures, policy formulation, and practical aspects 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 people with practical methodology along with providing theoretical knowledge. Thus, it is both science and art. That is why the conglomeration of science and art is the nature of anticorruptology.

2. The subject matter of anticorruptology:

The subject matter of anticorruptology is determined as per the present definition. However, 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. The 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. The 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 of 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 should not commit corruption.

ii. Control of social values:

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

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 to such corrupt conduct and try to avoid such misconduct.

iv. Control by human virtue:

Human virtue is good conduct based on the 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 virtues. He has to be controlled as well by laws. Only after that, a man turns out to be a human being.

v. Control by the ruler:

Corrupt and immoral behaviors are controlled by state rulers. History has shown that the supreme person or agency of the 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 the 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 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 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 society. It is an enemy of human beings and human development. Such a type of thought has to be dismissed. So, the following concepts have to be accepted.

i. Good governance:

According to the law, to exercise good governance in a country, there should be timely action from the authorized agency. We cannot imagine good governance as long as there is corruption in a state's legislature and executive body. 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 the modern era. (The detailed discussion has been done under the chapter ‘Good Governance’)

Limitation of Anticorruptology

Anticorruptology is the science of analyzing good conduct and good character. It is difficult to limit the scope of anti-corruption, but it is necessary 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 consider human interest, morality, character, proper responsibility, duty, and more sensitive issue i.e., abuse of authority. Though corruption is being extended limitlessly, anti-corruption 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 a project
4. Relationship between political party and state affair
5. Amendment of the 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 not easy to analyze, interpret and present the evidence in this case.

2. Bribery between the service provider and client:

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

3. Illegal transaction during operation of the project:

Before the actual implementation of a project, there is a 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 the commission until the project is completed. They are doing such illicit deals with the backing of political power. The internal sector and the external donors or supporters and their officials have illegal interests that lead to the increase in investment. Not only that, developing 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 a provision of a specific term of reference (TOR) to control the illegal financial transaction in the projects operated or to be operated in developing countries.

4. Relationship between political parties and state affairs:

There is a specific legal framework to run the state affair. The state affair should smoothly run as per the law of the land. However, the state affair of developing countries is ruled by political power and not by the legal system. The state affair becomes weak when it is controlled by political power. When it becomes weak, the government becomes unstable. The political party that goes into government for a short period cannot function effectively. The

political leaders of developing countries become opportunists and exploit the state affair. They do not get a 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 parties and the state ends.

5. Amendment of the 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 developing country is often vague and ambiguous. This is because rich countries are directly or indirectly involved in drafting the law and they influence it as per their wish and motives. When such 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. But they amend the constitution and other laws to fulfill their interests, misuse the national budget, retain their power, and exploit the nation and citizens. Thus, this type of tendency must be checked.

6. Vested penetration from the third country:

There is a trend of vested penetration into developing countries from developed ones. 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 their favor in the back force of finance. Similarly, penetration may create such a situation where the 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 their interest. They keep the developing countries in their grip through penetration. That is why to break the network of such penetration, anticorruptology needs to be studied.

7. Mismanagement in the internal affair:

Internal affair undergoes maximum illegal and opaque activities in a recent democratic system. When state affairs are run by morale, ethics, system, and law, undergo anarchism, especially in developing countries. There seems the maximum trend of running state affairs autocratically though they advocate democracy. It is necessary to run the state affair with established norms, values, systems, and rules by correcting such dysfunctional systems. Mismanagement in internal state affairs should be avoided. However, due to the present anarchical political system, immorality, irresponsibility, autocracy, and imbalance are rampant in state affairs. Consequently, the total state affair has been devalued and become dysfunctional. If it is to be corrected, we need to develop the system from the ground and operate the state affair based on the principles of check and balance.

The scope of anticorruptology is beyond a limit. The conditions as mentioned above in developing countries should be included in the specified area of anticorruptology.

Concept of Anticorruptology

The main aim of anticorruptology is to establish a corruption-free society. It needs a clear concept to achieve this aim. And 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 forces have to be fully active. They are:

1. Civil Societies.
2. Socially established political parties.

The citizens of a country should take cognizance of establishing a corruption-free society in the country because the citizens themselves have to bear the consequences. Political parties are established by a 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 capturing power. They get intoxicated by the state's power. They patronize their cadres. Citizens are ignored. So civil society and political parties have to be treated and given responsibility separately. Let us divide this thought 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 civil societies are responsible for the all-round development of our country. They have the responsibility to be active in the prosperity of a given society. They should not forget their responsibilities towards society. The duties of civil society are as follows:-

- a) Moral awareness,
- b) Good deed,
- c) Nationalistic feeling,
- d) Transparent character,

e) Taking 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. A society having an 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 moral values and beliefs is regarded as a true human being. Such a morally conscious person can play an important role for the nation, nationalism, and the prosperity of a society.

b) Good deed:-

Every person in society performs a duty right from 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 good deeds serves his family, society, and the nation. A citizen engaged in the good deed is a valuable treasure of the society and nation. He/she is the dignity and glory of the nation.

c) Feeling of Nationality:-

A person is born with the innate quality of responsibility. At the preliminary stage, he/she is helped by the family. After entering into adulthood, he/she interacts with other members of society and gets matured. After that, he comes to know about the family and society. He understands the role of his nation in world politics. At this moment, he decides as to which aspect is to be prioritized. And Only then he feels responsible towards the nation, nationalism, and national development, and there arises patriotic feeling within his heart. Citizens of a country have to become patriotic for the development of their own country. A country develops equally in

all fields where the citizens are patriotic. Thus, nationalistic feeling into the heart of the citizens is the fundamental basis if national prosperity is sought.

d) Transparent Character:-

Transparent character directly means moral character. It plays a very significant role in personality development. A human character may be good or bad. A person having a bad or immoral character pollutes himself, his family, and society. This affects the nation too. Therefore, the transparent and good character has to be sufficiently infused in the minds of the citizens for the social and national development of a given country.

e) Taking the Responsibilities:-

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

2. Establishment of the nationalist political parties:-

The present state affair is different from that of the past. There is a 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 state affairs, policies, and methodologies. They hire cadres for nurturing power and activities to be achieved when in power and other developmental programs. 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 that fails to fulfill the people's needs and address the national development may fall down from power within a short period. When the government is changed after a short period of time, the

national political system becomes unstable and political instability invites conflict thereby. 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 seen to be very important:

- a) Principle,
- b) National Development,
- c) Nationalistic thought,
- d) Economic transparency,
- e) Responsibility and accountability.

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 time if it adopts the philosophical principle compatible with geography, history, culture, custom, and social structure of that nation. A few political parties are seen existing in the well-developed countries of the world. They sustain for a long time and run the state power, turn by turn. On the contrary, a large number of parties exist in developing and poor countries. They follow opportunistic groups. Therefore, the political parties have to adopt nationalist and people-oriented, stable political principles to achieve the height of success to land on the moon.

b) National Development:-

The main agenda of the political parties must be overall national development. Political parties in 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 dedicated to the real development of a nation and people can be dearer to people and sustains for a long time.

c) National Thinking:

Political leaders and cadres need to have nationalist thinking. The

parties without national thinking cannot be regarded as nationalists. The parties lacking nationalism cannot even think for nationalist welfare. It is compulsory that most parties must have a 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 makes political leaders corrupted and create neo-feudalism and make the leaders dictators. The major disease of developing countries is economic bungling. The trend of collection of donations by the parties is increasing day by day openly. It is open that some donation is expended during the election period, but the leaders grab the remaining balance for their 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. Being guided by this mentality, they are active in collecting money. It is fatal to the democratic system. The financial management is fair if this sort of collection is transparent. In conclusion, the parties must be fully transparent in financial matters and use this weapon properly.

e) Responsibility:-

Responsibility is the new principle of the present era. The person or organization must be accountable for all acts they perform. Responsibility refers to taking responsibility for both the good and bad sides of any work done. The political parties should take responsibility for their direct or indirect responsibility while executing state affairs. They have to clarify to the people. But in developing countries, the parties are not responsible as laid down by the principle of responsibility. They have to be responsible towards people as the parties in the developed countries.

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

Let us have a look at their responsibilities:

Civil Society

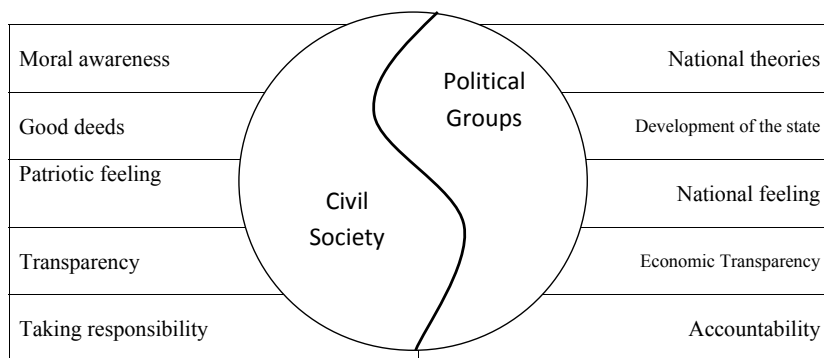
3. Moral awareness
4. Good deed
5. Nationalist feeling
6. Transparent character
7. Taking responsibility

Political Parties

- = Principle
- = National Development
- = National Thinking
- = Financial Transparency
- = Responsibility

The above table shows that civil society directs the political parties. When civil society violates the principles and policies they are defined, they may have to bear the punishment. However, 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:-

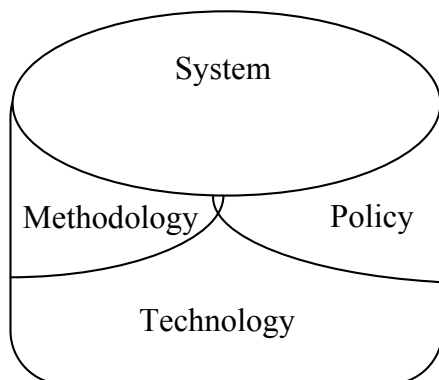


Civil societies and political groups have been fragmented into different portions even though they are in the same mass or the circle according to the mentioned figure. The duties of peoples' group and the political aspects have been seen equal to each other even if they are in such different sizes. That kind of conclusion can be clarified with 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 a key role in keeping 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. However, 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 the 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 in detail:-

1. Learning and teaching technology:

Anticorruptology has emerged to be taught and learned. In the past, the subject related to anti-corruption was not an area of study. So, it becomes difficult to make anticorruptology a discipline of study. But, with the advent of anticorruptology, the subjects related to anti-corruption became suitable to be taught and learned in the intellectual world. Now, it should be gradually developed as a discipline of study. So, until it is taught and learned from school to university levels, it should be studied at the college level. While starting its study, it can be developed through 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 dissertations in the area of anticorruptology. Students who have carried out dissertations in this area at 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 a thesis in anticorruptology and then do their Ph.D. in this discipline. Experts of anticorruptology can be prepared in this process.

When anti-corruption experts are ready, the course, curriculum, and

textbooks of anticorruptology for school and university levels should be designed. The area specialist should further study and analyze the essential components to make the subject more comprehensive.

b. Stable stage:

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

2. Preventive methods:

For the genuine implementation of anticorruptology, corruption should be controlled through preventive measures. Otherwise, it is not easy 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 against corruption is punishment. The 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 act. They should participate in the anti-corruption movement. Similarly, awareness about corruption and anti-corruption in the citizens should be developed. If they are aware of it, the conscious people will take various activities and movements to control corruption in society. If they have knowledge about anticorruptology, they will depute corps of volunteers to fight against corruption. People who are influenced by 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 anti-corruption 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 and so. If such informative awareness and public notices are publicized from all communication media, preventive measures can be effectively implemented.

c. Social disgust to the corrupt person:

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

3. Reward and punishment policy:

Punishment policy should be applied on the legal ground. Almost all the countries of the world today have a democratic political system of their own. Where there is a democracy, there is the rule of law. When there is the rule of law, the corrupt persons will be punished as per the provision of law. In most countries, 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 a mechanism to reward those working 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. The situation during the bribing period,
- b. Punishment after inspection and investigation,
- c. Complaint and punishment.

a. The situation during bribing:

Giving and taking bribes prompts corruption. A bribe is given and taken from small to the great amount in both governmental and non-governmental services. It is covert in some offices and overt in others. To control the trend of bribery, the giver and taker should be nabbed red-handed if possible. But it is difficult to nab the culprits red-handed. For this, when a 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 the bribe is being given. In this way, the agency can catch them red-handed. However, 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 perimeter 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 cases committed by the corrupt person/organization and impose minor or major punishment. In this way, while doing such legal dealing, it needs judicial verification. Therefore, the general or special court decides which case is severe and which is not.

c. Complaint and punishment:

There is a culture of filing and registering a 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 court. The law of a country ensures the power to punish 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 because it takes a long time to establish the fact. In both developing and developed countries, the result of the judicial verdict comes only after the crime is about to be forgotten. So, such a result thereof does not have any effect. At the same time, there is every possibility of escaping the criminals to foreign countries due to prolonged judicial process. Therefore any complaint, judicial investigation, and punishment should be done by a fast track.

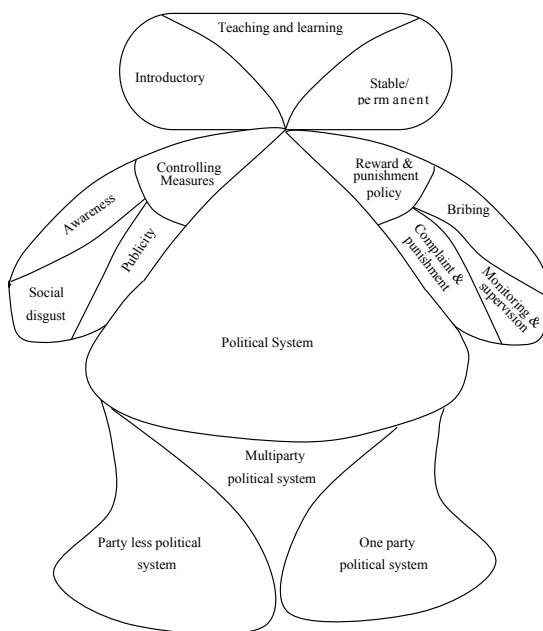
4. Political system:

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. Whether the government is run by a king or the army, or the political parties do not matter. 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 all important. The present political system can be studied as follows:

- a. A party-less political system,
- b. A 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 national development. If this party-less system runs for a long time, a country may achieve all-round development within a short period. However, 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:

The one-party system has been practiced in many countries of the world. It was a new practice of the 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 the development of a nation.

c. Multi-party political system:

Multi-party 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 multi-party 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 procedures. Therefore, it is necessary to study how multi-party become divergent in different countries.

- i. Multi-party in the developed countries,
- ii. Multi-party in the developing countries.

i. Multi-party in the developed countries:

Multiparty 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 the opportunity to have access to 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. A multi-party system 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. Multi-party in the developing countries:

The multi-party system practiced in 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 benefits by changing the culture of developing countries. Small and developing countries do not get the chance to utilize resources and become even poorer.

The powerful and developed countries encourage many political parties in 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 benefit. So, many political parties exist in developing countries.

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

The above figure visualizes a human body. The teaching and learning activity in mind is received by the political system, and the same handle the daily matters. So, established as the 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. If the four components of anticorruptology i.e., teaching-learning technology, controlling methodology, reward and punishment policy, and political system, are competent and impartial, anticorruptology will become a complete discipline.

Determination of Corruption Level

The controlling measures of corruption can be prescribed after a clear understanding of how and at which level the corruption is plaguing the concerned 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. The 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 the effects of corruption.

It is difficult to determine the corruption level because the origin of corruption is primarily human's mentality. Human mentality is very sensitive, and its conduct is determined by the rising and falling status 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 anti-corruption. It is necessary to determine the corruption level to make the principles of anti-corruption powerful and strong. Despite the different corruption levels of developing and developed countries. It has been tried to ascertain the 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 bribing:

It is a worldwide practice to give and take a bribe. It is also a form of corruption because a bribe refers to the immoral or illegal transaction of cash or kind. This simple conduct is found all over the world. Whatever they transact illegally is a primary form of corrupt conduct. Giving and taking bribes is divided into three categories:-

- a) Transaction or bribing done internationally
- b) Customized bribing or transaction,
- c) Transaction or bribing done by necessity

a) Transaction or bribing done Intentionally:

Taking money or other goods intentionally from the clients in return for the service provided by the employees of the governmental and/or non-governmental organizations is called a bribe. In this condition, the service receivers give bribes 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, and it is a preliminary stage of corruption. This type of conduct is found in almost all countries of the world.

b) Customized transaction or bribe:-

Giving excess money than the 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, customs offices, etc. 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 bribing done by necessity:-

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

2. Corruption in the Administrative sector:

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

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

- 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 the 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 the law, act, regulation, and traditional custom. The contract between administratively powerful and powerless is illegal and corrupt.

b) Decision executed:

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

d) Use of quasi-judicial authority :

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

3. Corruption in the government contract and tender:

The administration is responsible for the development activities and for the conservation and utilization of natural resources. There is maximum corruption in the government contract and tender, be it a developing or developed country. There is a 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 of works is actually performed under the government contract in developing countries.

Similarly, there is an indefinite amount of corruption in the contract of the 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 contract and contractor
- 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 the project, corruption occurs at different levels of execution. About fifty percent of the total allocated budget is misused by the people involved in the project. There is bargaining for the commission of the remaining amount of money while providing licenses for importing and exporting.

b) Foreign contractor and contract:

Foreign contractors are permitted to execute small and large projects in most developing countries. A significant amount of budget is misused in large-scale projects. Large projects are generally operated with foreign aid or loan. While executing a 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 made to give profit to the foreign agency itself. In such a type of contract, the country and its citizens lose a lot, and the foreign donor gets an undue advantage.

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 developing countries cannot utilize minerals and natural resources due to a lack of capital. In such a situation, the feudal people and wealthy pose as a businessman, influence ruling political parties, and get maximum benefit. In this type of partnership, the concerned country incurs a loss, but the other party to get the highest benefit. The ruler or ruling party of a poor country allows the natural resources exploited by other people, companies, countries due to greed. It means the construction partnership leads the country to a significant national 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, and they are 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 developing countries. Some countries tried to change the law in the name of political reformation, but still, they have not 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 still 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 had not 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 a scientific judicial process. However, it is proven as a curse in developing countries.

c. The lawyer:-

The lawyers are the pillars of the judiciary . The judicial decisions are regarded as justifiable only if the lawyers are sincere. But, in the 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 lawyer's demand to get justice in developing countries. It is a very negative aspect **of the judicial system.**

d. The judge:-

The word 'judge' is indicative of a 'gentle', 'sincere', 'rational' personality with divine strength. But we cannot find that ideal person in the 21st century. Appointment, promotion, and facility given to the judges are parallel to the civil servants in developing countries. Because of this reason, the quality of judges usually has not improved. Due to excessive power, responsibility, and authority, and inadequate facilities, the judges are misguided by corrupt lawyers.

5. Institutional Corruption:-

It refers to a group effort of corruption by misinterpreting the existing law or making provision of the legal way for the corruption itself. Though institutional corruption is not publicly clear, it has horrible form and affects internally. It does damage not only 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 bribes is group corruption. The group corruption was later called institutional corruption. It was accepted as a white-color crime. Group corruption is transferred from developed to developing countries. Some countries have tried to cover it up, but some have practiced and accepted it. The developing countries are in trouble due to this group's corruption.

b) By The Political Parties:-

The political parties do not have any source of income. They have to run their parties 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. However, the ordinary 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 the benefit. For example, the fixed properties or resources of any nation cannot be transformed directly, but they can be provided in a lease by contract. While providing it in the lease for a long time, it is as good as the transformation of the 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 their leaders and cadres, to make them financially sound, want to distribute the budget to make their parties and cadres financially profitable. To achieve this goal, they formulate acts and laws in their personal interest and misuse the state fund. Similarly, by formulating new laws and acts, they hand over mineral and natural resources to their henchmen.

6. Corruption in the NGOs and INGOs:-

Non-governmental organizations were established in 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, transactions of corruption started in poor societies.

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

7. Corruption in the Social Sector:-

The social structure in developing countries is formed by a 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. However, 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 the standard of living. The living standard adopted to spend life happily is nearly religion, and continuity of the custom adopted is culture. When the traditional guidance by religion and culture started many centuries ago, they became unstable. The instability created social problems. The poor community followed the religion, belief, and culture adopted by the rich community. And ultimately, culture became the same as 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 different sectors of society. As a result, it was felt that these organizations had caused an increment of corruption in society.

c) Education:-

Education is an inevitable element of human development. However, education became like a business and a good source of profit in developing countries. Private sectors started to exploit society financially. The ordinary 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 to thrive in society.

d) Health:-

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

e) Discrimination between rich and poor.

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

8. Corruption in the Economic Sector:

The development of a nation takes place by the prosperity in the economic sector. The economic sector includes 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 transactions in the traditional manner even before the establishment of banks. The farmers used to take paddy seeds as a loan, and after production, they used to return the loan back added with 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 a loan. The custom of taking a loan for the festival and other occasions resulted in high-interest charges. Gradually, corruption was created in the traditional transaction as well.

b) Financial Organization :

When financial organizations came into existence, the traditional transaction gradually decreased. The banks spread all over the world within a short duration. But the world financial sector is still confused about whether banks, private, public or government are suitable for the country. The banking sector has contributed financially to the development of the developed countries. However, the corrupting policies in the banking system have thrown many of them into bankruptcy. The banking system has increased in developing countries. 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, insurance companies are exploiting society in the third-world countries. However, the government is not in a position to penalize them. They are beyond punishment despite their financial crimes as the insurance company is affiliated to other countries. In this way, the open corruption in the financial sector paralyzes the economic condition of the country. However, there are renowned financial companies in some countries that have performed well. The majority of financial organizations haven't operated according to their objectives.

c) Market:

The slogan "Today's need is the market-oriented economy" has increased the significance of the market. The market of developing countries can be operated without control. They want to expand the market by competitive policy as in the developed countries. As a result, the market gets out of control by monopolies and mafias. Thus, in many countries, the market goes beyond the controlling power of the government. It has an adverse effect on the economy and economic principles.

d) Industry:

The number of qualitative manufacturing goods is decreasing, and there is the growth of industries that manufacture quality-less goods. It is a curse for developing countries. Although there is a legal provision to measure the quality, it is not enforced. Despite laws and acts, there is no control over private industries. Thus, they are operating without control. There is a risk to human life due to contaminated food production and adulteration of medicines. It is indeed a painful situation for the citizens of developing 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 developing country has to face many troubles. If this sector becomes weak, not only the economy but the country as a whole also suffers from losses.

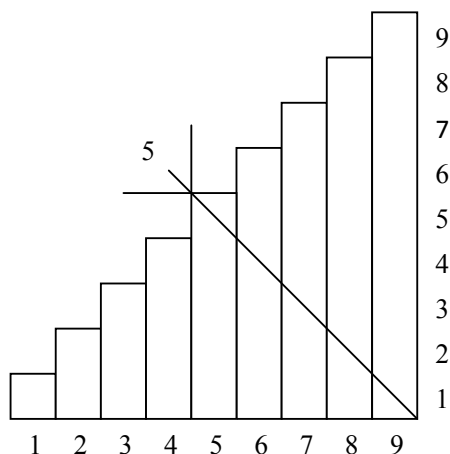
9. Corruption in the Political Sector:

Political parties are established to run the state affair by a specific philosophy and principle. A party should be transparent, honest, and pure. 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, unprofessed, and ambitious persons who only misuse power. Great leaders are seen to have been born in some countries only but in a very long period. In many countries, the political parties are led by irresponsible and indiscreet persons.

At the initial phase, a political party can run by collecting levies from its members and sympathizers. When the party is in power or opposition to parliament, it stops collecting the levy. Among the millions of cadres, only a few activities to ruling power and the rest get displeased. In this condition, the party gets into a financial crisis. When a party has an unknown source of income, the fund comes from different sources. For example, forceful collection of donations, getting a grant from foreign countries, issuing new licenses, permitting new industries, leasing out national heritages, transferring natural resources become a 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 ordinary people frequently with advertising materials and hoodwink plans to the people. Besides that, they have to be able to collect votes by spending a significant amount of money during the election period. These are all compulsory activities the political parties need to do in developing countries. These activities are corruption and crime.

Let us see in the graphic figure how the level of corruption is determined:-



That is certified that the role played by digit 5 is core. However, this has been increased on digit 9 regularly increasing from 1; corruption rises from level 1 to 9. The meaning of digit 5 indicates the institutionalization of corruption. In reality, it can exceed control or cope, suppress and remove slowly to all levels of corruption. But, it may be tough to control, suppress and remove from the corruption that has prevailed institutionally. The reality is that it has received validity. The main target of anticorruptology should be to eradicate corruption prevailed in the form of institution.

Back Force of Corruption

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

The state agencies are responsible for the prosperity and poverty of the state. When they become, irresponsible corruption makes a headway. It is these agencies that 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. Non-governmental 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 integral parts. Unstable government acts as a breeding ground for corruption.

2. Policy making sector:

Policies and plans for the 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 damages 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 who is another agency for policy making should make policies that support the wellbeing of the state and its citizens. All the state agencies having the power to make plans and policies should focus on formulating and executing the policies. Otherwise, the same policy-making agencies act as the sources of corruption. Many people at the policy-making level in developing countries are involved in institutionalizing 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 relationships 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 rampant in all developmental activities, from local-level to national-level projects. Although the commission is lesser in developed countries than in developing nations, nonetheless, it exists in the developmental activities in all countries. Corruption is overt in the development activities as the commission is traded in work performance even if tender of the same works is sold in competition. Competition in a tender is only a pretension. That is why the 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. Besides these two types of trade, any occupation aims to get benefits to be taken from the 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. The commercial sector is profit-oriented. Profit is the main motivating factor of corruption. Morality and responsibilities are neglected on such occasions. When morality and responsibility are neglected, there immoral behavior starts. It increases corruption. Thus commercial activities are the mainstream 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. 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 non-governmental organizations. Those international organizations are operated according to their culture, history, social behavior, and their own interest as the foremost goals of their activities. All of them strategically implement their agenda in poor countries. They influence the cunning people of developing countries and make them implement policies and plans to fulfill their interests. That is why NGOs cannot work well for the well-being of developing countries. They work as a vital source of corruption. It can be said on the basis of international relations that most of the NGOs run in developing countries with the intention of making them dependent, thereby inducing 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 has adverse results. 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., newspapers, radios, televisions, telephones etc, are not operated without having a self motive. 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 pleasing image in the general public. The communication channels have the power to sensitize, stimulate, and motivate the community. They can also fan rumors and propaganda. Such types of miscommunication can be sponsored intentionally by any person, community, group, political parties, and foreign agencies. These activities have continued in developing countries where the code of conduct in communication is not obeyed. Therefore almost all communication agencies in developing countries are seen as the back force of corruption.

7. Political Parties:

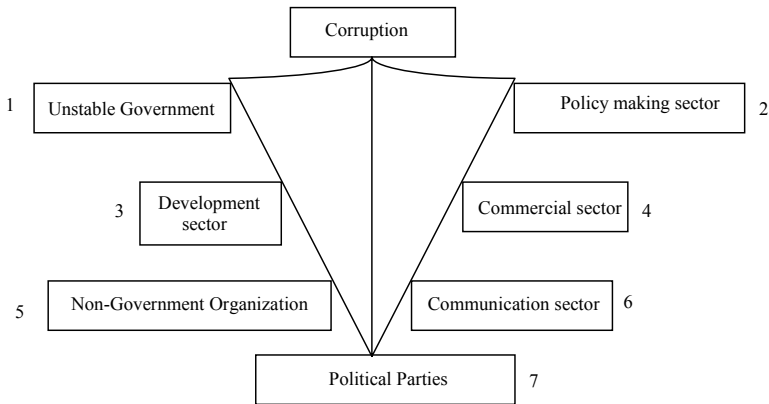
The political parties in almost all countries of the world have developed their political areas. They have gained their political status in the country. A few political parties are active in developed countries. But hundreds of political parties try to gain political status with an active role in developing countries. The political situation of the countries which have a maximum number of active political parties remains highly unstable. The more number of political parties, the higher the increase in the ratio of instability emerges. When politics is unstable, the parties start to weaken the state fund and collect the property in their fund when they get a chance to execute state affairs. The parties 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 power, and another party joins the government. That party also collects property from the state fund. So it also cannot stay longer and is overthrown. In this way, only political parties have

the right to form the government. As a result, from a few parties to several parties always hurry to form a coalition government, and even a tiny dispute causes to dissolve the government. The political parties experiment to come in and fall back from the 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 a 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 developing countries. The politics where those people are active are polluted. The polluted political sector prompts corruption in the country.

Political parties exercise a 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 a big amount of money to run their parties. Hence, all political parties, which are successful, are basically corrupted.

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 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 opens a door for its study. The materials should be available for in-depth study. Furthermore, anticorruptology is posing as 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 anti-corruption. It is also related to customary behaviors directed by religion and culture practiced for many countries. Rules and regulations of anti-corruption are found to have developed, followed, and established over thousands of years. There was a system of virtue and vice about human character. These traditional approaches of anti-corruption 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 anti-corruption from ancient and medieval times. It has been adopted in the present time as well. Good character is considered a virtue and corruption a vice. History points out virtue and vice as a cause for deciding life. Corruption has always been defeated, and good conduct and just treatment 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 the feeble aspect of human nature. Various sorts of thoughts developed time and again by not letting the feeble aspect dominate. Those thoughts have good encouraging 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 a 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 an intimate space of human life. Although the religious community has been stated in the definition of religion, the community itself is not a religion. Religion is eternal truth that 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. However, all religions aim to make the lifestyle of human beings civilized and cultured. Thus, religion and culture cannot corrupt individuals, communities, and society. If corruption increases, religion, and culture try to counter it by just transparent and faithful society. It is the virtue of religion and culture that always stands for anti-corruption. Religion dispels all misconceptions about corruption.

d) Behavioral and Psychological:-

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

e) Legal:-

Law is in the form of a 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 the form of a systematic document. It is in favor of truth against falsehood. Therefore, anticorruptology is safeguarded by law.

2) Present Approach:

Corruption was seen as a complex problem for the development of a 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 the provision of more approaches of anticorruptology as per the 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 covers 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 a democratic system. The most significant aspect of democracy is the principle of separation of power. According to this principle, the 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 for 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 in controlling corruption. Accepting this principle, some countries have provided constitutional provisions to anti-corruption agencies.

On the other hand, some countries have taken this agency within the responsibility of the 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, the anti-corruption agency must not be kept under the command of the executive body. It should be installed as an independent constitutional body with separation of power.

b) Good Governance :

Good governance means a good governing system. Good governance refers to a situation where both rulers and those outside the government feel that the existing government's system is sound. 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 and so are in practice. The procedure of good governance supports to execution of the principle of anticorruptology. Similarly, there is good governance in the countries where principle, methodology, and procedures of anticorruptology have been adopted. In the present context, anticorruptology and good governance must be complementary with each other.

c) Coordination methodology :

It refers to the 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 anti-corruption 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 anti-corruption will be actively executed and united in coordination methodology. Thus this methodology becomes effective.

d) Teaching and Learning :

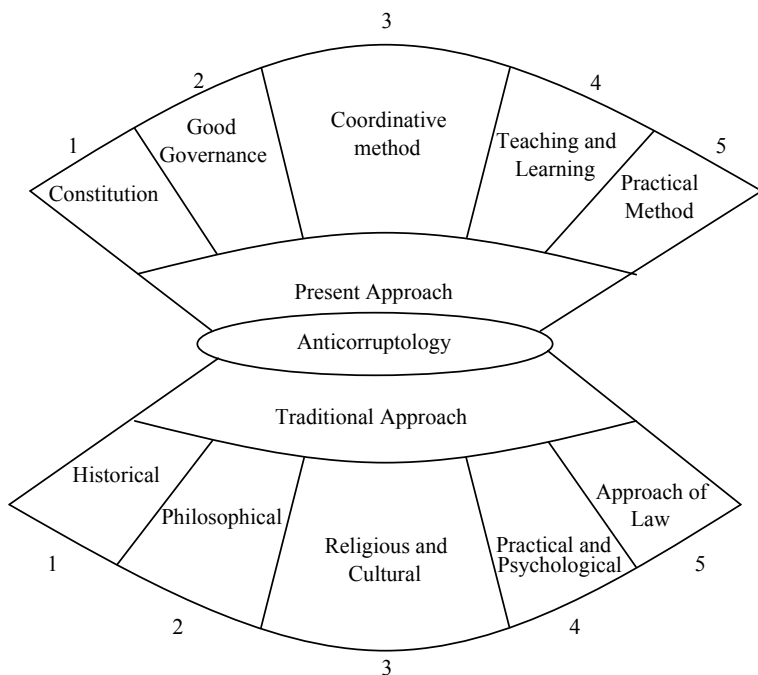
Anticorruptology is a social science, and corruption is a social problem. This subject has to be included in teaching and learning. Maximum numbers of people have to be involved here. This subject has to be started right from a lower level of study. However, due to a lack of teaching and learning materials, it cannot be taught. Therefore, all the universities in the world are obligated to include this subject in the curriculum of the post-graduate level. Before teaching this subject, at the post-graduate level, subject specialists and semi-specialists have to be produced. For that purpose, post-graduate students of all Humanities and Social Science faculty have to be encouraged to carry out research works in this area of study. It helps to produce semi-specialists. Those semi specialists emerge as experts by enabling them to pursue a doctorate in anticorruptology. When subject experts are produced, they should be encouraged to write textbooks for primary to higher secondary levels. Anticorruptology can be taught from lower to higher academic levels. In this way, we can help the study of anticorruptology by expanding 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 as 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 the 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 anti-corruption. In all those agencies, corruption can be measured by observation, testing, monitoring, and evaluating according to the methodology of anticorruptology. A conclusion can be drawn, and the result becomes evident. If the methodology is appropriately implemented, the increasing tendency of corruption can be prevented and controlled.

Situation and influence in the figure:



We can see different factors one influencing the other.

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 at a parallel bar. However, each factor has influenced the other at an equal bar. This is a real scientific fact and proved truth. Therefore, traditional and present approaches are not different. Though, there may not be much varying in the theory of function. In this way, it can be clarified with the guidelines of the historical approach. The present approach can be assumed to have been ascertained. It is evident that due to the historical approach present approach has been ascertained.

Structure of Society and Change of Social Class

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. However, the structure of human society is similar. The structure of society in both developed and developing countries is also similar. It is balanced and determined by the existing culture of a particular place. Other factors which influence the structure of society are geography and the natural environment. Even if the 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 all the five fingers work jointly if any object is to be grabbed. In the same way, the social classes act together to run collectively. We can predict that this class system will be continuing in all days to come.

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

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

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

1. High class;

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

2. Middle class:

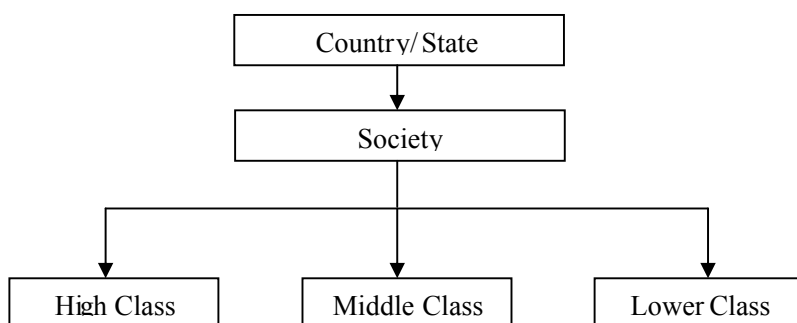
The middle class plays a vital role in the prosperity or decline of society. It is in-between high and low classes. So, it connects both the

classes. 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 in transforming a social system. It runs the society in the status quo for a short period. The people of this class are intellectual, innovative, social reformers, development motivators, and nationalists. 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:

This class refers to the lower community in the society, which labors 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 labor and agricultural works. So, sometimes they lack their basic needs. Thus, this class is poor.

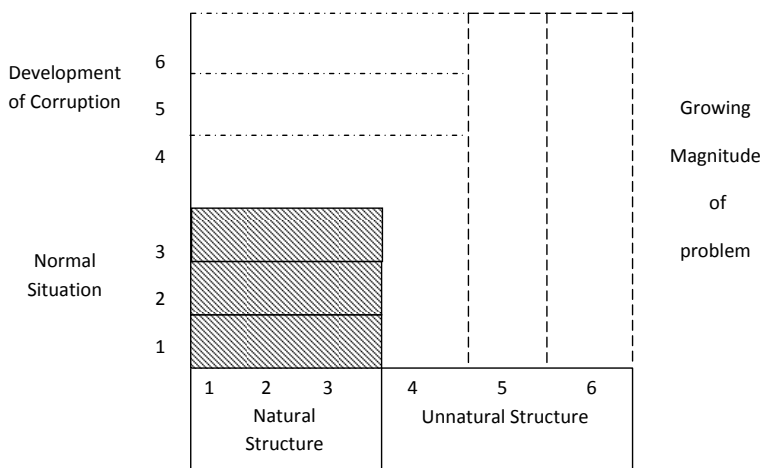
From ancient times, society has been categorized into three classes. Let us see the class division in the figure:-



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 the head, legs, hands, and other organs are required to automatically operate a human body, and these classes are also required to operate

a society. However, in a corrupt society, more than three classes can be seen. The increment of the number of social classes depends on the extent of corruption. The more corruption occurs, the more classes of societies are created.

The following 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 a number of social classes. When the magnitude of social problems goes high, the ratio of social development diminishes.

As corruptions grow in society, 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 a high ratio of corruption exists. Generally, the middle class is seen to be divided into two classes:

- a. Upper middle class,
- b. Lower middle class.

a. Upper middle class:

The upper middle class has a culture and customs proportionate to a high class. They raise their social status and start to use more and more facilities. Top government officials, political leaders, business people and industrialists, who are involved in corrupt activities are examples of this class. Those who are corrupted upgrade to the upper middle class. Corrupted leaders, business people, industrialists, activists, and media persons who have an illegal relationship with foreigners are transformed into this class. This class has a close relationship with state power. It has a significant role in changing 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 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 some time 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:

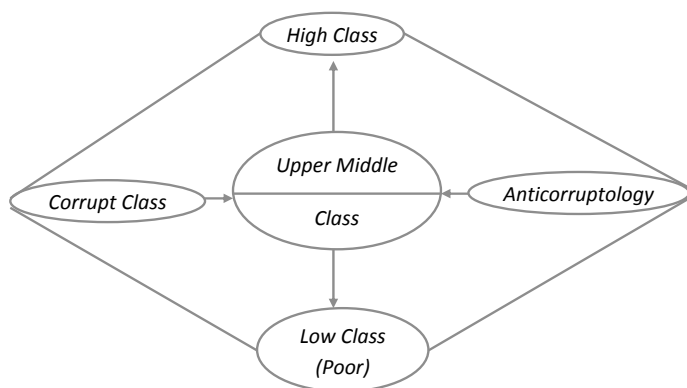
This is also a middle class that has been at the midpoint of social structure from ancient time. As it is established naturally, all the human virtues exist in this class. Thus, this class acts as an agent of social development. This class is capable, honest, and active for the social and national welfare.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

Corruption is the major factor that divides the middle class into two sub-classes. When corruption is committed in all sectors, the

economic standard of corrupted 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 involved in the high class/culture. As a result, there arises a conflict.

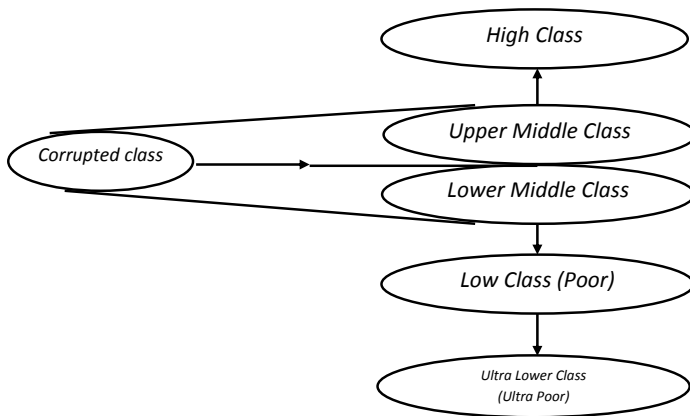
Let us see the present social structure from the perspective of anticorruptology:-

Structure of society and interrelationship among corrupt classes:



The corrupt class in the social structure is shown in the above figure. The upper middle class is created by dividing the middle class. This upper-middle class is attracted to the high class. Similarly, the lower middle class is attracted to the 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 in 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:-

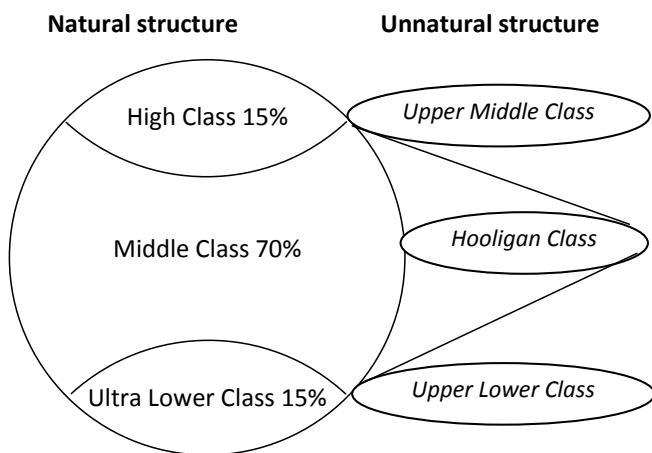
In the above figure, the corrupt class has encroached and divided the middle class into two sub-classes. Consequently, the condition of lower-class has been miserable, and the ultra-lower (ultra-poor) class has been created. Ultra poor class lacks basic needs i.e., food, clothing, and shelter for their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

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

Corruption creates hooligan and mafia-like it creates extra social classes. Hooligan and mafias have the most influence in the city and border 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 that hooligan class has also been added to the structure of society. This class creates a group of anarchist leaders, and such leaders defend hooligans.

The old social structure is being destroyed, and a new one is emerging in developing countries. So, these countries have to face various social problems. Division of a social class and the 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 further division and the creation of a new class can be controlled by anticorruptology. An unnaturally created class can be left out by the natural way. It is proved by the following figure:-



This figure shows a balanced society under the natural structure consisting of $15\% + 70\% + 15\%$ equaling 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 tumor in medical science. That tumor has to be cut out for good health. The additional social classes which are created outside

the boundary of the natural structure of society can be removed by anticorruptology. Ultra lower and upper-middle class create conflict, injustice, anarchy, misbehavior, 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 anti-corruption refers to the gradual development from origin to its destination policies and nation to achieve the goal. The analysis and interpretation of how this science originated while making a development plan, how it has been changing, how its natural change is considered, and its developed form are the questions related to the gradual development of this subject. The gradual development of the science of anti-corruption is as follows:

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

1. Academic debate and discussion on anti-corruption:

All the corruption-related activities in the corrupted society obstruct 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 the 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 adverse circumstances. This attempt is intellectual thinking, a debate, and a decision. In this way, academic debate and discussion on anti-corruption 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 anti-corruption provoke intellectual analysis, research, and investigation on this subject. When post-graduate students research this area, they can go in-depth about the subject matter. It is not possible for the students of secondary and higher secondary levels to carry out research to the required intensity. The science of anti-corruption can be taught and learned at a 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 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 anti-corruption. Thus, post-graduate students should be encouraged to carry out research works by taking anti-corruption as a major subject.

2. Identification and analysis of subject matter:

Identifying and analyzing the science of anti-corruption by various research works help to correlate it with other subjects. This also helps to complete the subject matters which are still incomplete. Proper 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 the subject matter is identified, and its correlation with other subjects is established, it should be prepared to be included in the curriculum of post-graduate studies. If course books and other learning materials are not available, it is not possible to introduce the subject in the curriculum at the school level. However, 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 malice

that appears in society. Thus, it is a social problem. It has a close relationship with all the teaching/learning subjects 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 the 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 world's intellectual history.

4. Introduction of anti-corruption 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 anti-corruption 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 anti-corruption. This new thought and philosophy cut the network of corruption into pieces, which has been spread in human society. Furthermore, it erases the corrupting network. Anticorruption science will gradually abolish corruption which has spread in 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 anti-corruption are formulated. It is not possible to introduce the science against anti-corruption at the primary, secondary, and university levels without course books 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 the primary level get a chance to study anti-corruption science, a corruption-free society can be built as soon as possible. Therefore, the anti-corruption subject needs to be taught and learned from the lower

level of the school, and textbooks should be written accordingly.

6. Production of experts :

Experts on anti-corruption 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 sector since they can help develop the subject. Only semi-experts are produced at an initial phase when the subject is taught in the universities. However, after the introduction of the 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 at the post-graduate level and doctorate level of the university.

7. Making policies and plans in state affairs:

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 the book. The state should follow the guidance of the anti-corruption theory while making policies and plans. This is the time to be governed by the rule of law. Only law can guide society. Therefore, strict laws and policies should be made against corruption. The state fails when it cannot make a law against corruption. Thus, policies and plans against corruption need to be made in the area of a state affair.

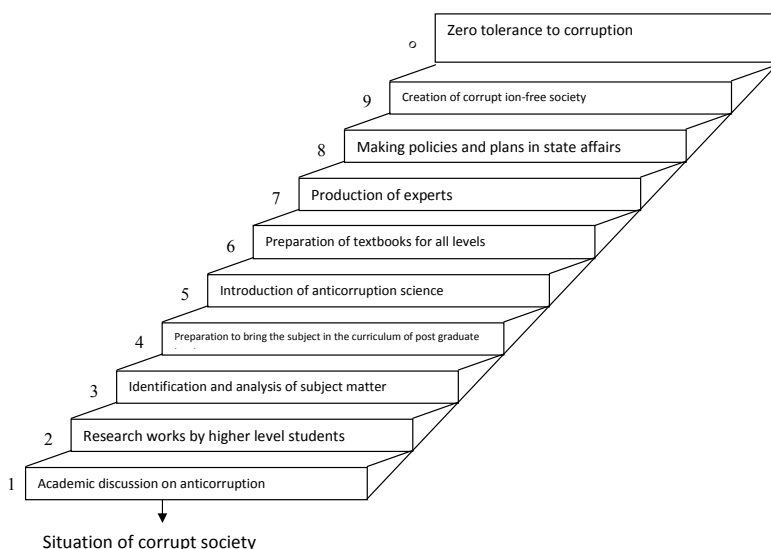
8. Installation of corruption-free society:

It refers to the condition of society where no corruption is observed or committed. A corruption-free society is the main goal of the anti-corruption movement. Corruption is eradicated from society as the anti-corruption movement is effective. Anticorruption should fully be active to create a corruption-free society. A corruption-free society focuses on zero tolerance for corruption. Thus, a corruption-

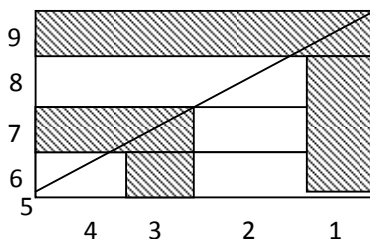
free society itself is a situation of zero tolerance against corruption.

Society is transformed from corruption to corruption-free stage by crossing different nine thresholds. The corrupt society passes through different stages and reaches the stage of 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 a mathematical angle. There is a 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 equaled fragmented till nine by being lifted from the point of 5. Thus, one point has established the relation as an equal form in the angle or volume with another point. Or, the academic discussion started by the point of 1 can form a corruption-free society of 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 labor force of that vulnerable 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 the present USA and other small and big countries and established its boundaries in different corners of the earth. Similarly, other European countries like France, Germany, Spain, and Portugal also colonialized over various South America, Africa, and Asia countries for a long period.

Due to the political renaissance during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the colonialized countries economically, socially, and politically got freedom. But, those countries have not been completely free and sovereign as yet. The powerless countries have got rid of direct political interference. At present, the powerful countries seem to be liberal indirect political interference. However, 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 a loan, direct economic assistance grant, a 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 follows:

- a) Providing direct economic grants for a specific project.
- b) Providing economic assistance from non-governmental organizations to achieve specific objectives.
- c) Assisting 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 a vested interest in weakening the developing countries by providing financial assistance.

2. Social Attraction :

Developed countries conduct various policies and plan to change the norm and beliefs of developing countries. They introduce the social-welfare program to change the customs, social behavior, culture, social thought of developing countries in tune with their interest. They raise the issues of un-touchable and sexual discrimination as a powerful slogan among the people of poor countries.

The structure and development of a society are determined by the traditional social customs and established culture. The activities in society are guided by and limited to social values and customs.

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 transitional 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 developing countries to dominate them with their cultural values. To fulfill their target of changing other's cultures, they finance various plans and programs to vilify other's religions, customs, social behaviors, values, and beliefs of the developing countries.

They conduct the programmers in the following manner.

- a) Deploying religious mechanisms for the special influence of their religion in the developing countries. They may try for religious conversion also.
- b) Imposing the language of developed countries in the developing countries.
- c) Propagating its fashion in the developing countries to displace the traditional customs.
- d) The developed countries are attempting to dismiss the festivals, ceremonies, social traditions of the developing countries. Gradually, the social behavior in developing 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 good or bad, successful or unsuccessful. The rich countries penetrate the politically ambitious persons of developing countries and attempt to introduce a 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 developing countries, but they have not lasted long.

Whether the 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 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 an 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 developing countries for adopting a political system of their choice. They can implement the system according to their desire in developing countries. They exercise influence in the developing 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 an unstable political system:-

Various means of infiltration are conducted to cause political instability in poor countries. The developed countries have the policy to create instability in the poor countries by influencing political leaders, providing economic assistance or running the political parties. If they cannot extend their access to the political leaders, they provide financial assistance to the intellectuals of developing 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 developing 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 developing countries by eschewing ethical principles.

d) Grant for economic development:-

Rich countries provide a grant for economic development to developing countries. They provide a 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 the natural resources of the developing countries, exploit them and make the developing countries poorer.

e) Social and cultural interference:-

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

5. Diplomatic mobility or trick:-

Diplomacy was started in the world with the existence of the 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 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, counselor, 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 the two countries is handled by 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 business people, religious teachers, social service providers or common people, etc. The developing country does not notice 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.

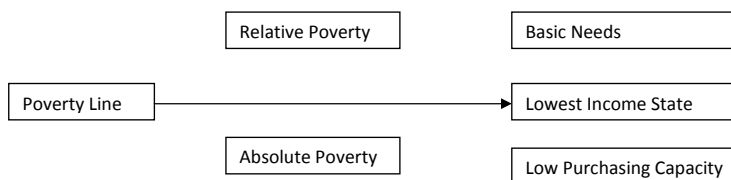
Colonialism is established based on the statements and facts given above. The colonists adopt and implement any possible strategy and policy to extend their colonialism. Colonialism itself refers to control and exploitation. The people of the developing countries are being troubled by economic, political,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

Poverty and Corruption

Poverty is a condition determined by the human lifestyle. More specifically, poverty is measured on the basis of a person's fulfillment of his minimum requirements, his consumption, and the ratio proportion of his income. Democratic community cannot fulfill its fundamental needs despite being within a boundary of an 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. Moreover, geography, time, and ecology also determine the situation, nature, and trait of poverty. Thus poverty itself creates poverty and may promote different trends of crime as well.

Let us discuss poverty line before the further discussion about it. The under mentioned chart helps to understand and analyze poverty very clearly.

Poverty line and condition



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

Nature of Poverty:

Poverty itself cannot determine the status of a person or community. There are different forms of poverty 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 a minimum income to meet their fundamental needs like food, clothing, shelter, health service, and education are considered poor.

2. Relative poverty:

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

3. Ultra Poverty:

This condition is worse than absolute poverty. Those who are deprived of the opportunity for human development fall under the ultra-poverty class. Ultra poor persons or communities are regarded as a barrier to the economic development of a country.

Corruption and poverty:

All types of poverty, be it absolute, relative, and ultra poverty play a vital role in corruption perimeter. Where there is deprivation, there is a temptation to fulfill the wants. When wants remain unfulfilled, human beings look around for a way out. In such hardship, nobody thinks of good and bad, legal and illegal, moral and immoral, faithful and unfaithful. People may take any risky decision to meet their basic needs.

An empty stomach cannot maintain morality and good conduct. It

is not possible for a poor person to take a stand for the interest of people and the 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 of the poor. The development project is directly concerned with local development, and people could be a good example of it. Moreover, the cost of a vote is determined during the 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 who can fulfill fundamental needs 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 relative poverty. Along with boosting up economic activities, health and education activities should also 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 categories as follows:

- A. Developed Countries
- B. Developing Countries

Let us analyze their characteristics from the viewpoint 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 over population and employment management,
- 4. Controlled market and financial growth,
- 5. Establishment of constitutional government.

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 has made them developed. They have built all kinds of infrastructures. Europe and America fall under this category.

2. Modern Techniques and Proper Management:-

Countries, where there are modern and proper management techniques, have developed comparatively. They ensure to develop road and electricity facilities. Appropriate techniques are developed, and efficient management applies them to good use.

3. Control population and employment management:-

The developed countries control the population growth so that all adults could be provided jobs. For small populations, employment facilities can be provided. All the citizens get employed according to their qualifications 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. A good market facility is available in a developed country.

5. Establishment of Constitutional government:-

In the developed countries, the law is strictly enforced and active. Where there is proper management of law, then we say this is a developed country. In such a system, the law is regarded as the guardian of citizens. In other words, law is equal to all people.

Characteristics of Developing Countries:-

The countries which have a weak economy and lack of development of industries are considered to be developing countries. They belong to the continents like Latin America, Africa, and Asia. In developing countries, there are abundant natural resources but no proper utilization. These countries are exploited by the developed countries. The per-capita income of a person is very low in developing countries. Citizens have to face the problems of unemployment, improper education, health, nutritional diet, and good shelter. Developing countries have the 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 depend mainly 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 are not able to raise their income.

2. Traditional Technology:

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

3. Poverty and lack of capital:

Poverty means a lack of basic resources to meet needs. Furthermore, 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 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 over population growth in 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 to feed a high 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 to work have not got any job. The main problem of developing countries is unemployment. People are ready to work but are not provided jobs. So, they are moving to other countries for employment. Citizens going abroad is not suitable for the country. If the rate of unemployment is increasing, the people may not follow the pressure of moral dictum.

6. Mass Poverty:-

The other major problem of the developing countries is mass poverty. There are no further steps and processes taken in order to get rid of poverty. Due to poverty, people change their behaviors 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 a lack of jobs. Secondly, even if the job is available, there is no justifiable salary base. 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, environments of zero trust can be created in society, increasing frustration and bad will.

8. Development of Uncontrolled Market

In developing countries, market development is not a controlled way. As the market is captured or dominated by the active people,

why, the total capacity and fixed prices of different goods not fixed? If the market is not controlled, the consumers have to face a price load. So naturally, the dealers/retailers/shopkeepers have to sell their goods at a higher price. This is how the people are poor in 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 lifestyle of the people by changing their religion, culture, and tradition. All people in the world are surviving according to their values and norms. A foreign country should not interfere with the culture, values, and norms accepted by any state or society. But, the changing of one's 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 and tension in developing countries.

10. Irresponsible community:-

The responsible community for the development of 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 a community in developing countries. This is the reason why all the irresponsible sections of the people are powerful as the spokesperson. In social, economic and political arenas, but also in all the fields of the state such as public administration, most irresponsible persons are effectual. This is the obstacle against the progress of the people and the land.

11. Institutionalized Corruption:-

The level of corruption can rise itself and take institutionalized form in the developing districts. Corruption has been in the institutionalized form where more than single folks make partnerships. Similarly,

corruption surfaces in the form of laws and decisions of political leaders that leave the impression of institutional corruption. The business/commercial offices or agents of the advanced stage are dominating the poor states by building a commercial network. The selfish and clever agents of these dominated states can exploit the general people by applying the black law to commit corruption over the country, people, and society.

12. Antinational activities of political leaders and parties:-

Antinational activities of political parties or leaders in developing nations can be waxed highly in uncontrolled forms. There can prevail every decision of political parties and leaders in favor of citizens in the name of democracy. And by the medium of the same political illusion, political parties and leaders adopt the laws and regulations for the country and people by perfecting their interests. All interests and activities they show are not in favor of the general people. Whatever types of activities the political agents do, it is just for befooling the people. The decision made by the political leaders goes to the account of the party, and the path issued by the party becomes the path finder. This is to say, the decision of political leaders is conceived as the conclusion of citizens. Therefore, political leaders become all in all in developing countries. Thus, political parties and leaders are against the people and the state. The source of corruption is certainly there. So corruption prevails rapidly in societies.

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

Positive Attitude and Social structure

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

At present, a 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. Thus, if there is a positive belief in all individual's minds, society also becomes positive, which eventually leads to the prosperity of the country. To the country, if there is an abundance of negative attitudes, 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 that is controlled mechanically. As an individual, it is natural that all his activities, thoughts, and beliefs are also natural. A person's thoughts may vary according to the change of time, place, and environment. The formula of anticorruptology can change the thought of a person.

A person's attitude is established by his personality and mentality. Likewise, his identity is also determined by his personality. Personality helps to shape his identity and status. In other words, personality is guided by his thinking. Therefore, a person's personality in society plays a vital role.

A person's thoughts 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 a good human character. A person needs to have positive thinking to be identified as a good person. One who is active in society with a positive attitude can lead the society and nation. A person with positive thinking may not be glorified as the hero of society, but his positive activities are properly evaluated and appreciated. It means positivity enhances an individual's personality and 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 is applied to both the educated and uneducated classes. Completely positive and completely negative people are rarely found in society. Therefore, the majority of people in society have been formed mixed attitudes. Many people have neither positive nor negative thoughts. But they have mixed thoughts.

3. Negative thought/Attitude:

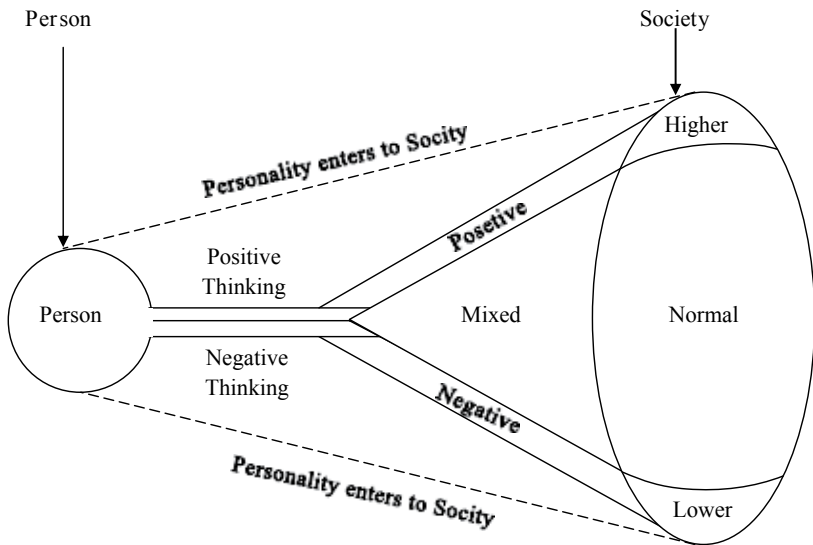
It is the opposite of positive thinking. People having negative thoughts are selfish. They always think for their benefit at the cost of other people. People with negative attitudes always try to harm other people in society.

They are engaged in activities causing injury or loss to society and the nation. Such types of people are dishonest and cruel. So, they are never happy. They create conflict and terror in society. Negative thinking creates obstacles in every sector of progress. So they are considered as an enemy in society.

The persons with positive, negative, and mixed thoughts are found in every family, community, or society. But they do not have the same attitude. The persons with positive or negative thinking are very few in

any society, but most 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 the negative ones influence them, society is directed to decline and end in miseries. It means mixed thought has a determinant role in society.

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

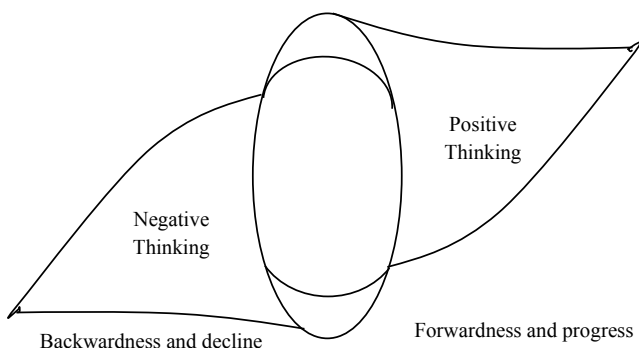


The above figure shows that positive, negative, and mixed thinking is created in persons and penetrate society. In society, 80 % of people have mixed thinking, and 20 % sharing 10% each have positive and negative thinking. The 80% is having mixed thoughts belong to the general or middle classes. The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

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

The progress and regress of a society based on the above thought are presented as follows:

Formation of Society



The above figure shows that people having higher or positive and lower or negative thinking have a proportion of 10% in each, on the other hand, the people having mixed or everyday thinking contain 80%. Even if the proportion of the normal class is higher, it can be influenced by the 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 society. When 10% of positive thinking influences the 80% of the middle class, the society gets a path of prosperity and develops according to the time. On the other hand, if it is influenced by 10% of negative thinking, 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 in developing countries. The backward or regressive society should be transformed into a progressive and proactive one.

Rational Decision by Positive Thinking:

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

Antisocial Behavior from Negative Thinking:

Antisocial behavior is generated from negative thinking, which is also called misconduct. Moreover, misbehavior is mentally bad behavior. Persons are having negative thinking lack morality. They are keen on selfish motives. They lie and do not give value to others and ultimately harm society. Such types 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. When interpreting from different points of view, they should, of course, be thought differently. Anticorruptology sets the guidelines to sustain positive thinking and to discourage negative thinking from society. That is why this subject is necessary for teaching and learning discipline.

Development of Culture against Corruption

The lifestyle of people is determined by culture. Culture is a part and part of a society where people live. Hence with the development of culture, the lifestyle of the people also goes on developing. In a vegetarian society, people love and care for animals like their family members. A person wants to follow the culture which has guided his/her society. Culture is composite of acquired human traits. People are habituated with the culture where they are born and grown-up. They can be with anti-corruption activities. Therefore, culture should be developed to minimize and control global corruption.

Ethics and culture

Ethics and culture can be studied separately or side by side. Ethics and culture and two main aspects of social development should be studied in-depth. These include them two-in-one in anticorruptology. Ethics is analyzed by moral science and culture by the science of culture. Ethics and culture both are ideal paths. They are always good aspects of society. When they become bad, society turns astray. Thus, they are positive and always have positive consequences.

Ethics: Directed to maintain various positive behaviors in human life.

Culture: Balances the human lifestyle.

Ethics:

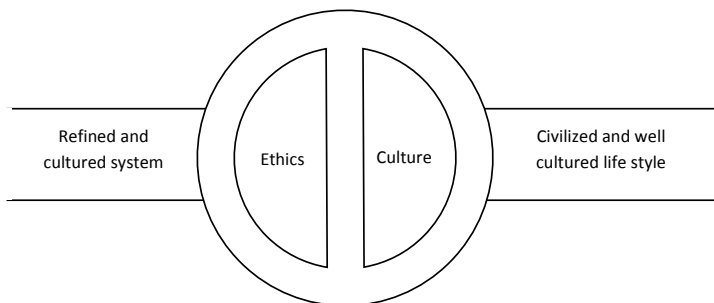
Ethics retains the code of conduct, rules, regulations, and character determined by leaders of society. Moral science has defined established principles, rules, and regulations. They help develop civilizations from the ancient period. Moral science analyzes and interprets the essential principles of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

Culture:

Culture refers to a refined and civilized model of social activities.

Similarly, society, art, craft, conduct, ideology, custom, and ceremony are also parts of culture. Culture refines and improves the lifestyle. A society that has a disciplined lifestyle is called a prosperous society. Culture manages the lifestyle of people and gives harmony to human behavior.

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



The above figure shows that ethics and culture can reside within the limits of 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, a new culture can be developed, and they can reside within the same context. In this way, even if they are centralized, they create a refined, cultured system on one side and a civilized, well-cultured lifestyle on the other.

Development of Anticorruption Culture:

It is already discussed above that necessary rules and regulations should be made to develop a well-cultured lifestyle. What type of policy should be made to develop anti-corruption culture was also raised. But we know the eternal principles of human welfare. The existing policies and principles, if effectively implemented, can help the anti-corruption culture can be developed. Thus, it is not necessary to introduce new

principles for the development of anti-corruption culture. We can direct towards anti-corruption culture the people who can adopt the existing culture in their lifestyle who can follow the practiced ethics and regulation. There are many persons and communities, who are spending a 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 anti-corruption culture.

While developing anti-corruption culture, the target group should be identified. The target group is person, community, or society because if a person grasps the culture, that becomes a life style. But if society adopts it, that occurs as culture itself. That is why culture is adopted by the 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 Hows:

1. How to prioritize and forward the common interest?
2. How to be powerful jointly?
3. How to build a 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 proper thought are eternal truths that had been practiced from time immemorial. Right conduct and proper 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 anti-corruption culture can be developed easily.

The following facts should be publicized by all means to develop the culture of anti-corruption. 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. The question is raised against qualification, but the corrupt persons are penalized when authority is abused.
- c. As a corrupt person is socially boycotted, his family members as a whole are affected by his behavior.
- d. Those, who acquire property unfairly, are brought to court for punishment.
- e. No law can change a corrupt person into an ethical one. It should be known to all.
- f. In the modern age, politicians and journalists are powerful. Both of them should be subjected to codes of ethics.

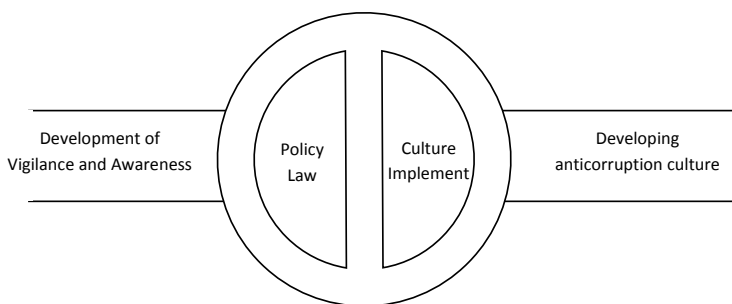
If the above suggestions are duly obeyed, the new horizon will be seen in anti-corruption culture. Gradually anti-corruption culture develops in society.

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 the present time, the groups are involved in corruption than at person all levels. It is easier to guide society and community towards the right track. The way to guide it to the right track is to make strict laws and effective implementation and to monitor it.

a. Meaning of law-making is forming of policy.

b. Implementation of the law is the development of culture.

Let us see this concept in the figure below:



When the law is made, implemented, and monitored, vigilance and awareness develop side by side in society. Anti-corruption culture develops along with it. And necessary policies have to be made to develop anti-corruption culture. The culture of implementing law should also be strictly followed.

Development of Ethical culture:

The culture stemming from geography, caste, and time is respected from ancient times in both the developing and developed countries., The culture of one community, is dissimilar to that of another. 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 correct ethical principles. Ethical principles help to establish a well-mannered society. If ethical principles work against anti-corruption in the back force of this cycle system in developed, anti-corruption culture is developed on the person, community, and society.

Good and Bad Aspects of the State of Mind

The human mind is studied by psychology. Being within the circle of psychology, anticorruptology also analyzes and interprets the good and bad aspects of the human mind. Here human mind has been dealt with within a limited circle as per its requirement in anticorruptology while considering human nature and thought. The state of mind can be categorized into five attributes. They are: conduct, thought, action, intention, and tendency. Those five elements are the main aspects of the human mind. They are positive. Let us discuss them one by one.

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 behavior. So, it has great importance in human life.

2. Thought:

Serious thinking about some favorable and unfavorable situations 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. A 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:

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

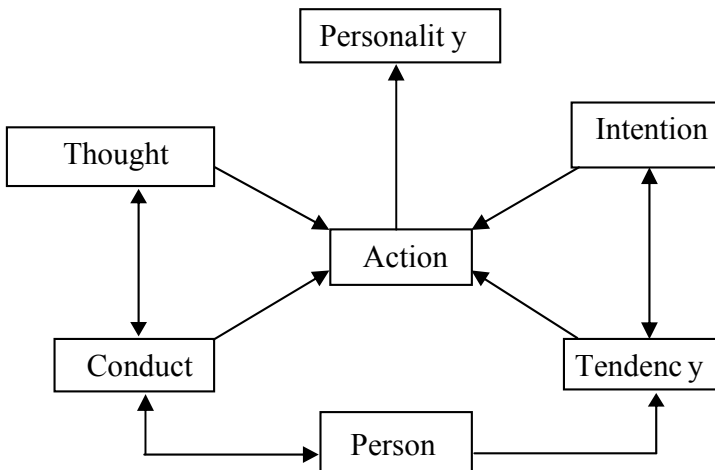
5. Tendency:

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

The personality develop

ment of a human being is possible when the above-mentioned five aspects are developed.

Let us see in a diagram:



Human action is determined by his/her intention, tendency, conduct, and thought. The action of an individual determines personality. If a 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. 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	Bad conduct
2.	Thought	Right thought	Wrong thought
3.	Action	Right action	Wrong action
4.	Intention	Courtesy	Uncourteousness
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. Bad conduct
3. Good thought	4. Wrong thought
5. Right action	6. Wrong action
7. Courtesy	8. Uncourteousness
9. Positive tendency	0. Negative tendency

Good qualities=25

Bad qualities=20

The sum of good aspects is 25 and that of bad 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 the right action. It means that the environment for the right action can be created.

We discussed the weak aspects of the human mind in this chapter. We also identified that the negative aspects could be guided into a positive path. The human mental state is natural, whether positive or negative. Anticorruptology helps to make rational decisions in any situation.

Identification of proper and improper activities

We may observe proper and improper performances in society. The all-round development can be accelerated in society if the persons in authority perform their duties properly. And if they do not do so, the society becomes weak and, the development activities cease to move forward. Therefore, a 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 a successful and developed society. The responsible or accountable persons or institutions should perform their duty honestly until the project is completed properly.

Let us consider the important areas only where 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. Industrialists, 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 for their jobs assigned. The army, police force, or institutions responsible for security should be sincere and honest. They should obey the rules and regulations with full accountability and responsibility. Those who lack responsibility should be considered criminals.

3) Person active in the health and educational sector:

Personnel involved in education and health should have a notion of humble service. They never indulge in profit-earning activities. Further, they should be loyal to their service. Moreover, service-oriented jobs should always be cost-free or of 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 connect with 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. Society and the government should be vigilant in abolishing such systems.

5) Peoples representation and exercises:

The people's representatives should be responsible and accountable towards their people and nation. People's representation means the representation from the 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, which should be considered abuse of authority. The representatives are bought and sold in most developing countries. The evaluation of such a representative is

improper in terms of money. The environment to stall such acts should be created.

6) Industrialists, businessmen, and professionals:

Those involved in industry, commerce, and other economic activities should conduct their business honestly and responsibly. There should be no injustice to any industrialists, merchants 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 provisions 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 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 a 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. Animals other than human beings also have consciousness. But human consciousness is different from that of other animals. Because of some moral and spiritual consciousness, the human being has become different from animals. In other words, the natural characteristics of consciousness are human being themselves. Being conscious only morally and spiritually is a different thing. Society and nation will progress or decline because of the same consciousness or lack of consciousness.

The present time demands morally conscious citizens. 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 the capability to have an important role and responsibility in society. Such type of citizen can succeed in progressing his/her society and nation.

Moral consciousness:-

Moral consciousness refers to the knowledge and good behavior of the 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. A morally conscious person certainly has good thoughts. The thought is initiated for the right action. How and in which area the thought is initiated determines the results.

2. Conduct:

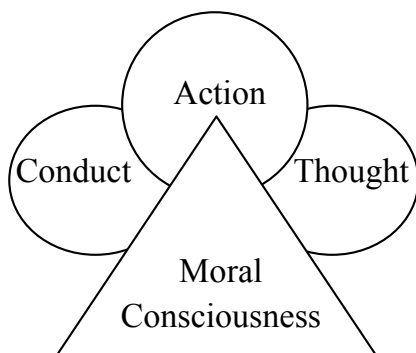
This is the virtue or character of an individual. The living culture

can formulate a person's character. Activities are shown by the person determine the identification of the person. It starts with good thought and deed.

3. Action:

A deed is the ultimate result of thought. Thought creates the speech and forms a plan. The 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.

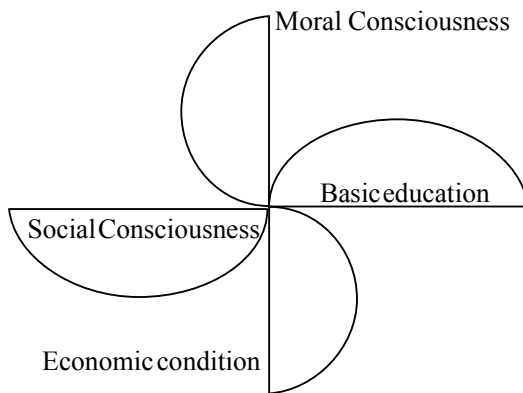
The development of moral responsibility in citizens, refers to their capacity to understand their duties towards society and nation. The consciousness provides knowledge of the good character to the citizens. Persons having such knowledge become ideal citizens. Only a good citizen can uplift society and nation. Therefore, the responsibility of a nation is to produce morally conscious and good citizens. After the production of morally conscious and good citizens, the state should focus on creating an 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.

The only ideal slogan of moral consciousness cannot develop this quality in citizens. There should be specific plans and programs to produce morally conscious citizens. Unless a good citizen takes responsibility for making others good, the good citizens do not fulfill their duties. The nation should bring specific programs for this purpose. The state should create a 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. A country should regulate the programs for its permanent nature. The development of moral consciousness is shown in the following figure.

Morally conscious citizen



Nation's responsibility lowered public life with moral consciousness

The life of a morally conscious citizen has been presented in the form of a fan. The citizens should get fundamental education and economical means for survival. Only after that can consciousness develop. Moral consciousness can be gained from awareness, and morally conscious citizens can contribute to the education of society. Moreover, they play an important role in economic development. Similarly, they make other

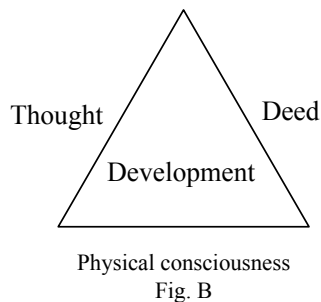
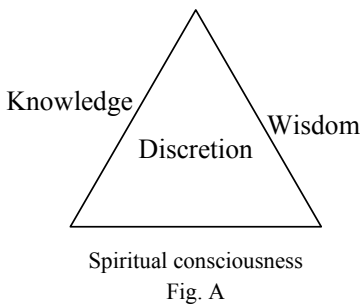
members of society educated and aware of overall social development. This cycle goes on continuously. This cycle should be the feature of continuity. And then after, the development of the nation picks up the speed.

The development of spiritual consciousness:

We have a thousand years-old history of the development process related to spiritual consciousness. Unfortunately, the cities or the places where spiritual awareness had developed did not exist now.

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

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:-

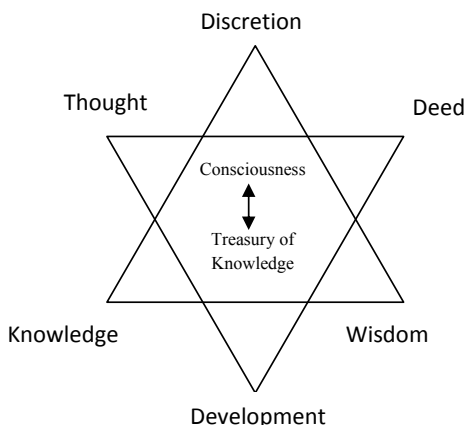


In the above figure A, the spiritual consciousness triangle, there are three lines named knowledge, wisdom, and spiritual consciousness. They have put discretion at the core. Discretion is the final consequence

of spiritual consciousness.

Likewise, in figure B we have a 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 them opposite to anyone, they form six angles 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 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 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 the primary function of the state. Sacrificing personality, selfless spirit, and benevolence in the leader may lead to a spiritual and highly moral society. The people follow the path of their ideal leaders. Therefore the statesmen and leaders should leave the moral impression behind them for generations.

Good Governance

The fundamental rights of citizens must be safeguarded in democratic countries for good governance. There should be the participation of people in the decision-making process of a 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 survive 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 enjoy economic, political, social, and legal justice in an easy manner.

The state and legal organizations should exercise 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 the political system to establish it. Morality, faithfulness, and trustworthiness are necessary for it. Besides, six indispensable elements should be accepted to guarantee good governance. These are: -

1. Corruption controlled situation
2. The rule of law
3. Local self-governance
4. Transparency
5. Right to information

6. Public accountability

The above points can be explained as follows:-

1. Corruption controlled situation:

Corruption continues to grow in society till there occur illegal, immoral, and antidemocratic activities. When corruption grows like this and shakes off government mechanisms, we cannot imagine good governance. Corruption, which is against good governance, does not only create economic difficulty but 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 an 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 commitment and faithfulness with strong willpower. The law must not be flexible so that the stakeholders could not misinterpret and misuse it. The governing authority in the economic activities is naturally corrupted. Such type of governing body should be scrutinized and brought under investigation.

Not only curative but also preventive measures are to be observed for corruption control. 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 the rule of law is the execution of all activities of the state only on the basis of law. The rule of law establishes an 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.

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

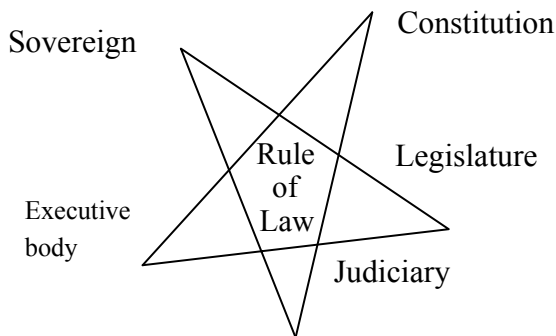
In the democratic system, the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary are provisioned for performing different functions of the government by maintaining the rule of law. And according to the principles of separation of power, one body cannot interfere, influence and affect another body. The democratic system is prevailing in the world with adherence to this principle. Executive, legislature, and the judiciary are not independent in the countries where there is interference from the other parallel body. The government in such cases becomes unstable, the judiciary becomes deficient, and law becomes a farce. In such critical conditions, the principles of the 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 interests, needs, and practicality. Thus, the law is the need of people. Good law should enable to provide justice to the people. If there is the provision of such a type of law, it is considered good governance.

Every law does not get legal standards when it is made. Those laws

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

There is significant importance of five elements in the rule of law. These elements should respect each other's rights, freedom, supremacy, and work coordinating with one another. The five elements in question are sovereign people, constitution, executive body, judiciary, and legislature. They have different existences 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 as entirely interrelated, but they have an independent existence as they have a separate point. The points started from sovereign people ends at the same point. In this process, a star is made, called the star of the rule of law.

3. Local Self-governance :

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

Whatever political system is at the central level of the state, 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.

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. Democracy can be successful only if local self-governance is implemented without interference from the 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 the human body is exposed by covering certain parts which do not need to be exposed, a state

should adopt the principles of transparency in the governance system without blurring the main policy of state independence and national security.

All citizens have the right to information to know about plans, policies, and their execution 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 the fundamental right of citizens. Under transparency, people come to know how or whether the government has functioned properly or not; whether the policies and programs support 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 ordinary people can know and judge the conduct of public personnel.

A transparent political system provides much public information to the citizens. The citizens must be informed of every activity of the 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 accessible 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, the information sharing system should be made clear so that the ordinary people would have a feeling of participation. Only then, the principle of transparency is regarded to have been followed strictly, and there is the least 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 in the development of society. Nothing is more important than information at the present time. It is needed for making social, economic, and political policies and giving guarantees to the rights and liberty of the people. It helps to develop work competency. It also helps to develop civil society and promotes the democratic practice.

Almost all countries of the world have started to adopt this principle as they are aware of the importance of the 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 the government. Thus, the right to information is a means of the interrelationship among democracy, people, and government. The information can be divided into two categories:

- a) Active publication,
- b) Passive publication

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

6. Public Accountability :

Almost all the countries in the world run the state affair under a

democratic system. The principle of public accountability has gradually been established in those countries which have practiced democracy. Public accountability promotes 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 equally be alert and participate in every activity of government.

Public accountability refers to presenting oneself whether he/she obeyed and exercised public right, duty, and responsibility or not. If there is the 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 an abuse of authority and corruption. Thus, there is the significance of public responsibility in democratic countries.

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

a) The legitimacy of public accountability :

b) public responsibility in different organs of a state:

a) The legitimacy of public accountability :

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

1. Legal system,
2. Ethics,
3. Carefulness.

1. Legal system :

The state makes the laws and assigns responsibility to persons and organizations to observe public responsibility. 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 the state punishes those who do not obey. 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 a 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 the general public is alert/careful about their work. Carefulness always gives a positive result. So it guides public responsibility towards the 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 the 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 leaders are in power for a short period, they get 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 a state affair is assigned to the bureaucracy, the permanent government of a state. The bureaucrats have the responsibility to make plans, policies and execute the directive principles of a state. A political party or leadership temporarily runs the government, but the bureaucracy is stable and a permanent government. The administration makes minor to major 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 a congregation of corruption itself.

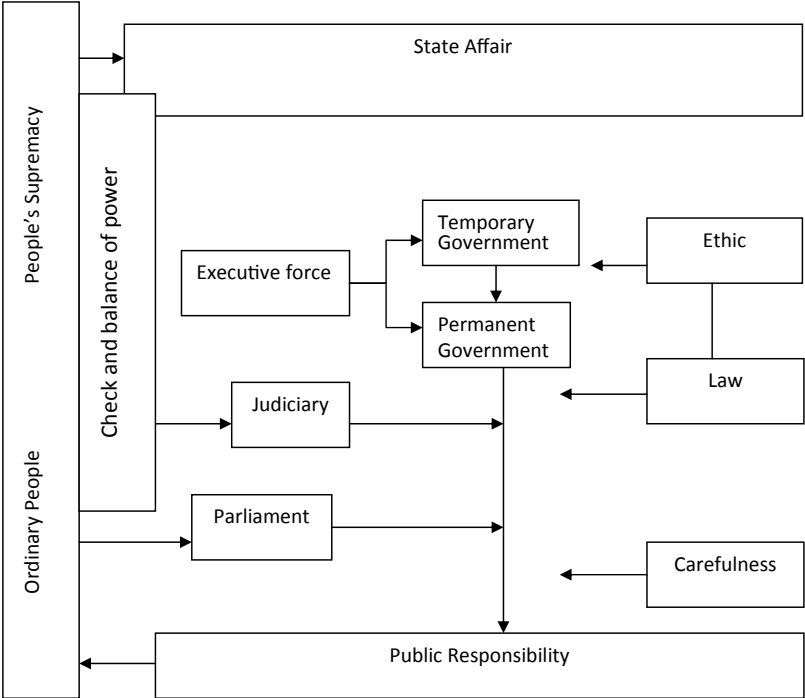
3. Public responsibility and the duty of people at large:

People have to play a pivotal role in the state affair. They are the symbol of sovereignty and the main source of state power. The legislature of the elected representatives has the right to create all necessary posts to handle the state affair. Similarly, they have the 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 a 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 of seeking information from responsible agencies, 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, and corruption can be

minimized. We can see this by using the medium of a picture based on check and balance of power by forming the core subject to the public responsibility.

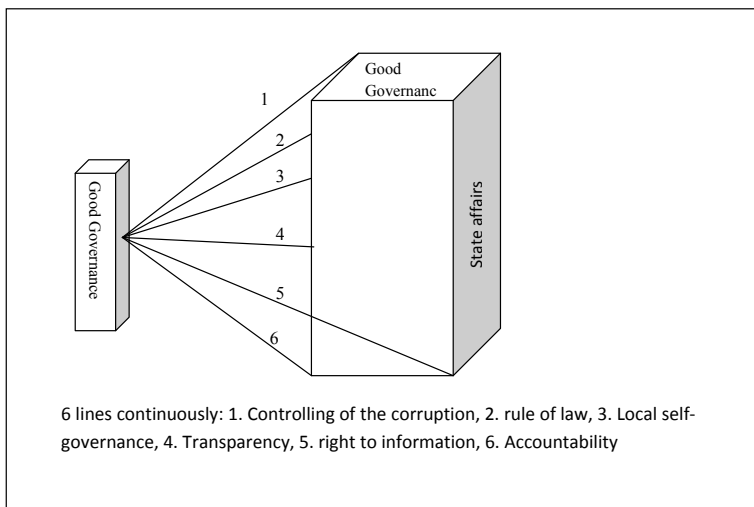
General people, state, and the public responsibilities:



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 affairs over time. The role to form or elect the lawmakers also has been attained by the citizens. Therefore, the people taking vigor of the government and the agents should be fully responsible for the grassroots people. This has to be valid. Whether the plight of the public responsibility fully being accepted by the entire organs of the executive body, judiciary, parliament, and common people includes morality, law,

and carefulness. From this, the situation to control corruption can be easy. We studied the six elements which are significantly essential for good governance. We can understand the balancing of these six elements by the following picture:

Study of good governance by using the figure:-



Policies and doctrines of good governance can be addressed into the state affair being covered into the surrounding of the 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 a competition to earn money in the world, the money was categorized into two kinds. The money which was gained from industry, business, and trade of skill is called transparent or valid money. The money gained from an abnormal and illegal source is called black money. This classification of money did not exist in the past because legal and illegal activities of gaining money had not been specified. But in the modern period, money has been started to be classified. The publicly seen money was called valid money, and unseen, hidden money was called black money. In the present world, 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 is unaware of such transactions, no matter it is in a large or small amount. Only those, who are involved in such transactions, know its secrecy. This type of transaction is performed clandestinely, and the black money is converted into white money by various means.

The nature of laundering of black money is similar in all countries. This money is used in buying and selling contraband goods, services, and materials. In most of the developing countries, this money is spent on political transformation. In some countries, black money is used in mobilizing terrorist activities. Therefore, black money plays a significant role in the transformation of state power in developing countries. All government persons, agencies have accepted this fact. However, the 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 when property earned by it is concealed.

Having these characteristics, the black property is providing benefits to the black market operators in all countries. The face of

the ruling persons of the world may look bright, but their character is dim behind the curtain. This reality is better known to the people in power. It is also a peculiar nature of black money.

The black money is always hidden. Even then, it performs a task. The inherent elements of the black property are classified in the following categories:

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

1. Terrorist activities:

Black money raises egoistic thoughts and activities in person and society. 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 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 support of black money give rise to an 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 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 spreading within and outside the country. The ambitious person and community adopt two types of activities manages their further plan accordingly by utilizing the black money.

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

i. Democratic way:

By the 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 virtually not so. This practice is prevalent in all developing countries. This is entirely a non-democratic practice, but it is pleaded as a democracy. They can capture booths and use money and muscles to bag votes.

ii. Non-democratic way:

By the non-democratic way, certain caste, religions, and community mislead the people to seize state power and to create an obstacle for the smooth running of a state affair. Such an unfavorable environment is created particularly in developing countries to weaken the state affair through black money. The black money is used to create conflict, terror and capture the state's power. After seizing state power, black money is gained. Due to this cyclic system, the transaction of black money does not come under control. However, 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 have a transaction of other illicit goods. The black money has transactions 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, the production, transaction,

and trade of drugs are carried out by means of black money. In all countries of the world, drugs are traded covertly with illegal money. Even if the drug is traded secretly, it is consumed openly.

b. Contraband goods:

Contraband goods are traded using black money. Some countries prohibit the transaction of some goods according to their policy. There is a high demand for 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 human and animal existence. The developed countries are mostly engaged in producing 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 society are antisocial. Many antisocial activities are conducted to make black money elusive. The following activities can be taken as an 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, the game of card, betting in the casino, betting in exchange offer etc., are forms of gambling. Persons of black money run all these gambling centers. Many countries provide gambling centers and casinos to collect some amount of tax as well as a bribe. But

black money is working in the background of such gambling centers and casinos.

b. Prostitution:

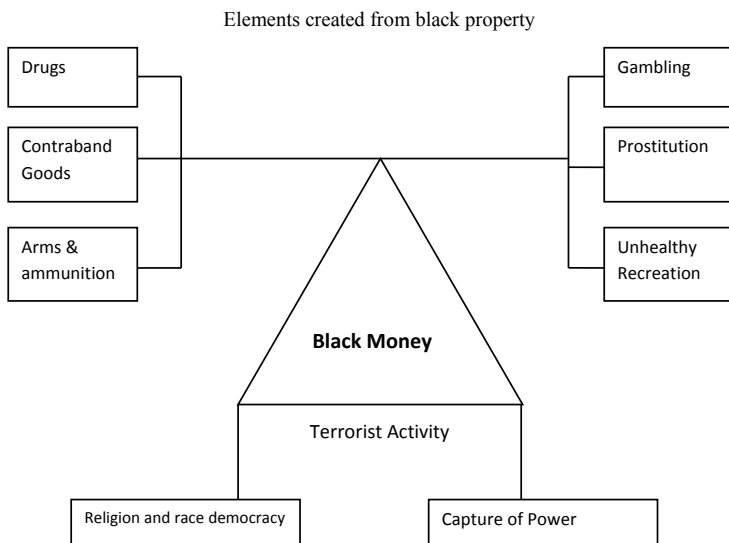
Prostitution refers to the trading of sex. And along with this, other inhuman activities are also considered to be under the prostitutorial act. Prostitution serves for collecting black money. The main source of initiation, promotion, and production of prostitution is black money. Almost all societies in the world accept prostitution. If black money is not controlled, prostitution would never be eradicated from society.

c. Unhealthy Recreation Center:

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

The above discussion can be represented in a figure:-

Elements created from black property



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 control measures can be made easily and effectively. It is also proved that the removal of black money is the 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 the provision of strict law, which brings 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 the laundering process should be nationalized. The criminals should be sentenced to life. This is a better method to control black money.

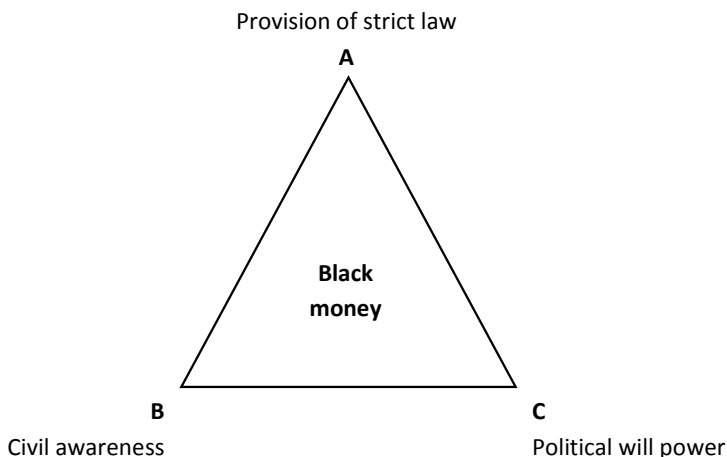
b. Civil awareness:

Civil awareness is a condition where most of the citizens of the country are conscious of 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 the total population, but in developing countries, the proportion of well-educated, competent people is only 20 percent. Thus, it is not easy 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 willpower. In developing countries, political leaders tend to capture power with the strength of black money. So, it is challenging to control it. However, it is necessary to have measures to control it. That medium is the waxing of a leader's willpower to control the way of collecting black money.

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



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

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

Even if the black money can be controlled, the developed countries are not successful in doing 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 areas. Even if the law has been made, it has difficult to implement it to control the transaction. On the other hand, law to control the black money is not yet formulated in developing countries. Even if formulated in some countries, it is almost in a dormant state. Therefore it is clear that the 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 the three becomes weak, the aim cannot be attained. Most importantly, the political leadership must have strong willpower to control the black money.

Responsibility of the State in Education, Health and Justice

Human beings are born in this world like other creatures. However, human 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 situations, systems, and thought and have divided the world. Human society besides 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 the 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. Nature has developed and established people as human beings. It is the responsibility of nature also. Nature has not ceased that responsibility. A human is developed physically due to the boon of nature. Gradually, he/she grows into a child, then adult and mature person and becomes able to do the welfare of the community, society, and nation. A human gets all those necessary traits by nature from birth until he/she becomes a mature person. All the substances are required free of cost from nature. Thus, human beings are grateful to nature for its attributes and spend their life joyfully in nature. It means nature has responsibility for the development of human life and human beings have accountability for the protection of nature. Due to this cooperative condition, it has been proved that human life is natural.

b. State and citizen:-

Every human in the world is a citizen of the state of the world. A state without a citizen cannot be imagined, and a citizen does not have existence in statelessness. Therefore, citizens and states are complementary to each other. The state's main responsibility is to ensure the status of a responsible citizen to all the people inhabiting the state. The state should provide three compulsory services free of cost to ensure that all the people are honest citizens. Those services are to be provided so that nature, under the shade of the sky has provided water, air, and light, the fundamental elements for human development. 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 the 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 a strength to challenge injustice and 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 influential in society. Therefore, an educated person is a hopeful citizen and asset of the state.

2. Health:-

Health is also a fundamental need of human beings. Healthy manpower is an inevitable element for the all-round development of a nation. It means a healthy person is the primary basis for the prosperity of the nation. Health directly or indirectly affects the efficiency of a person. The sound health of a person increases his

efficiency. The growth in human efficiency helps to develop all dimensions of individuals, communities, society, and the nation.

3. Justice:-

All individuals do not have equal energy, talent, and capacity. There exists a 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 in the wrong direction because of energy, arrogance, and ego, which appear in people from time to time. A person commits an injustice against another person. Justice is right, and injustice is wrong. However, one exploits another and commits an 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. An ordinary citizen needs to pay a court fee to get justice. In many developing countries, people cannot have justice even if they are able to pay the 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 taxes from individuals, society, and organizations 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. State affairs should not do other activities by avoiding primary responsibility. The main responsibility of the state is to make policies and plans for the welfare of citizens to improve their life status. The more important responsibility than that is to implement the policies to ensure the status of the citizen. Creating

a 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 guarantee civic status and make people prosperous. Education, health service, and justice should be provided free of cost. Only conscious and responsible citizens can fully support the all-around 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 as 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 developing countries, citizens are mobilized for political activities. They are used as an instrument to get a vote. The civic right seems ensured, but actually, it fulfills the vested interest of some opportunists.

The so-called civic right provides them an opportunity to seize political power. The political rights of a citizen cannot ensure all-round development of the people. Every citizen must get an education, health service, and justice free of cost to act as a responsible citizen. This is a 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 people acquire the necessary knowledge and quality of a good citizen. One who has attained higher secondary education gets knowledge and quality. It is the responsibility of a state to provide education up to the 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.

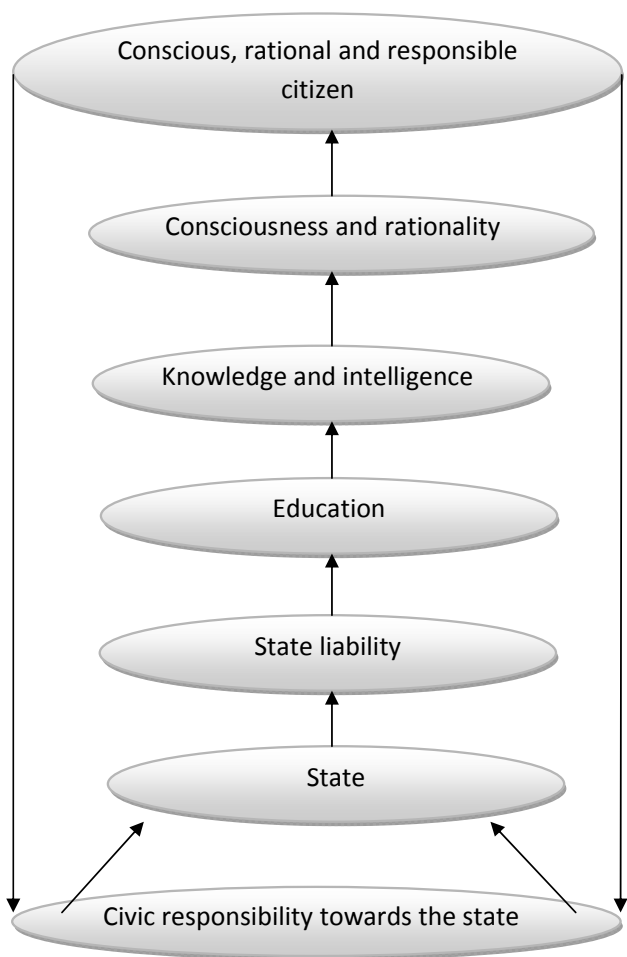
iii. Free and prompt Justice:

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 a 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 shows how the state's duties towards citizens and civic responsibility towards the state are performed. The state should manage education for all its citizens. The conscious and rational citizens become responsible towards the state. The state should be active in producing good citizens without any pre-condition. As a byproduct of that investment, the responsible citizens support for all-round development of the country. And the interrelationship between state and citizen should be maintained.

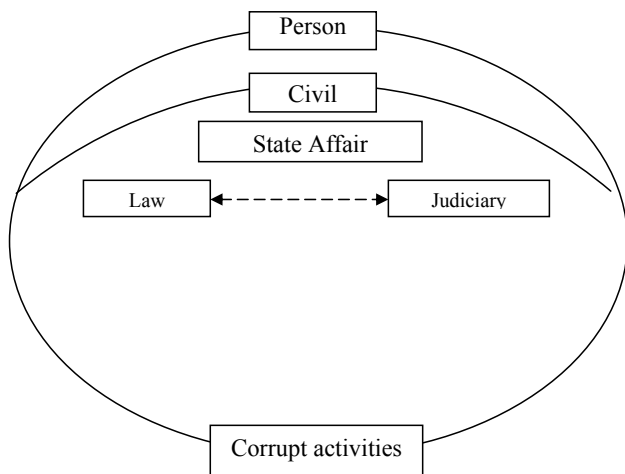
Law alone cannot control corruption

Many people believe that corruption can be controlled by law; so, anti-corruption laws should be enacted. This argument is somehow true. But law alone cannot control corruption. In case of corruption, the law responds to the complaint investigates, inquires, and verifies the case. It files the case in the court to learn the criminal within the parameter of punishment. The court studies the case, convicts the corrupt person, and declares the penalty. It sometimes gives a verdict with the death penalty if the corruption committed is not pardonable. The court sends a good message to society through such acts. However, such a type of punishment alone cannot control corruption. It simply gives a message to the society that corrupt persons are penalized. Though the message of the legal penalty creates fear in society it cannot abolish corruption wholly.

The legal principle invented at different periods can be interpreted completely. Such a principle can be taken as an inevitable legal principle due to the subject matter, cause, and time of that principle. It is not necessary that 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 from any actions. He/she is naturally sensible and progress-oriented. A human being wants to go beyond the control of the law. Anticorruptology has to address the environment that should be created to suit the nature of human beings.

This concept is presented in the following figure:



In the 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 affairs. Judicial bodies are responsible for implementing the laws. Corrupt activity is directly related to the person. 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 demotes 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 of as follows:

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

A natural person is free to do anything except prohibited by law. But a

legal person is prohibited from doing anything except allowed by law. Therefore, a small or large agency in civil society, the government, and its bodies are under the legal system. The people residing in the same country have the right to do anything except forbidden by law. As the primary 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 grow higher, and the law just follows activities of the people concerned.

A natural person has specific human characteristics i.e., intelligence, wisdom, conscience so and so on. These characteristics cannot be seen, comprehended, and touched by the 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. 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 simultaneously be adopted and practiced by the world human community at large.

Pressure Group

A pressure group opposes and pressurizes to correct the misconducts carried on by government and government bodies against the interest of the people. In other words, a pressure group is a group of people is associated together 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 the pressure groups who work hard for the welfare of the country and people as a whole.

Any pressure group plays a vital role in strengthening the democratic system of a country. In democratic countries, pressure groups are found to be working effectively, and with creative measures, so it should be understood that pressure groups are necessary for successful practice for the sake of democracy. Pressure groups are formed according to the level of awareness of people in the concerned countries. The more advanced the society, the more pressure groups are surfaced. Their roles and responsibilities go on increasing. The positive aspect of democracy is said to be the formation of selfless and creative pressure groups.

Professional, economical, political, social, cultural, religious, linguistic, racial, and democratic groups are directly or indirectly active in a given society. These groups have specific but different interests and objectives. They pressurize government or government bodies in accordance with their political objectives. These communities are also known as pressure groups. Here our focus is on such types of pressure groups that are mobilized to establish of a political system for controlling corruption.

The pressure groups, who have positive and creative policies and function accordingly, can enhance ideal democracy.

Pressure groups can be categorized into the 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 the 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,

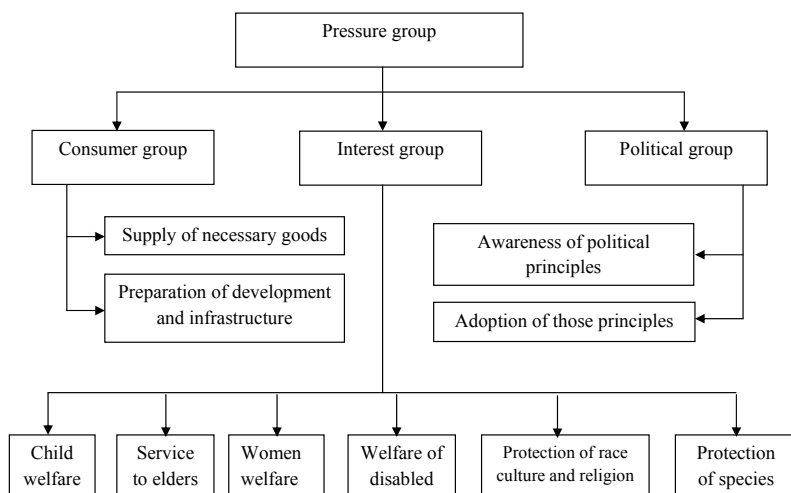
- iii) Women welfare,
- iv) The welfare of disabled,
- v) Protection of race, culture, and religion,
- vi) Protection of species etc.

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 the following chart.

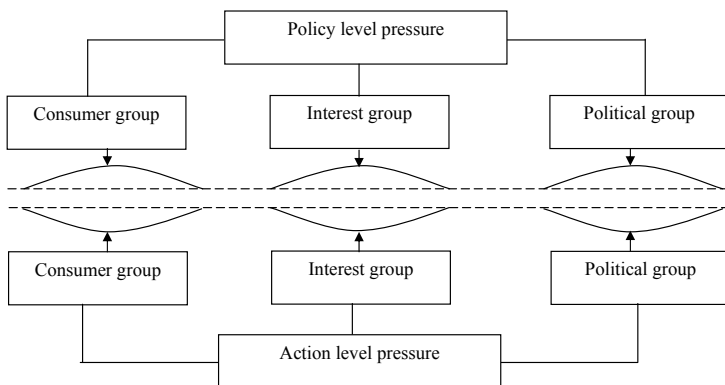


From the above chart, we can see the areas of three types of pressure groups. We can study their areas comparatively. In this way, a democratic system can be sustained by creating pressure groups.

The pressure groups pressurize the decision at policy and makers' action levels. 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 changes in time and the situation of a country. The pressure groups should be vigilant. Positive and constructive pressure groups are interesting, and people involved want to form and promote them. When such types of pressure groups are formed, the democratic welfare state can be achieved at ease.

If they are subjected to adverse political influence, the pressure groups get weaker. Moreover, penetration of foreign interest in pressure groups affecting the people and country will be harmful. Therefore, the formation of such groups, their policies, action plans, and activities must be scrutinized, 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 much important as it brings awareness among the people. At the same time, the country should create an environment to develop such smart pressure groups. Only hence there comes the stage of zero tolerance against corruption.

State and the political parties

State and political parties are different agencies. Their function, role, responsibility, and right are different accordingly. However, their working areas are the same. The existing political party influences the state by retaining its power in state affairs. However, the state is a powerful organization. And political parties get managerial responsibility in that state. It means political parties play a special role in handling the state affairs in a country. From this perspective, it is clear that though state and political party look different, their functional area is the same.

Being a powerful organization, the state has greater validity over the political parties. From the point of view of validity, political parties are weaker than the state. However, they enjoy the power to control the state affair. On the other hand, political parties have the capacity to strengthen or weaken state power. Thus, these two components should be carefully studied simultaneously. Seeing from this angle, the nature of state and political parties sounds somewhat similar to some extent.

Let us now discuss the nature and essential components of the state and the political parties:

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 legitimate power.
- vi. The population, the geography, the government, and the sovereignty are four elements of a state.

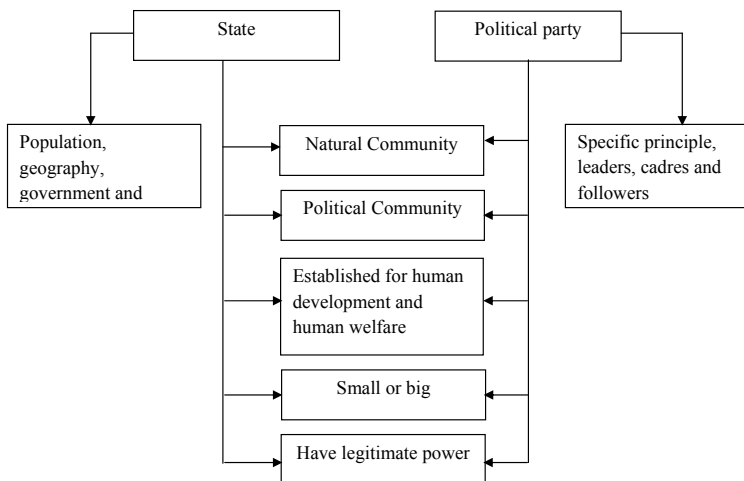
Political party:

- i. A political party is a natural community.

- ii. A political party is called a 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. For this reason too, both state and political parties should be equally valued.

Let us visualize their nature and elements in the figure:



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

Political party:

In this section, we discuss the importance of four elements of a political party. For the stability of a 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 in a given country 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, so and so on. All the political parties are guided by certain political philosophies. 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 or corrupt, they harm the party and the state itself. The state becomes a failure where such leaders have their influence. The virtue of leaders is related to the purification of the party. A political party is strong when virtuous leaders run it.

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 in strengthening and promote the party. As different organs are required to smoothly run the human body, so cadres are essential to run an ideal 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 their respective 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 party's prestige, and trust the leaders and cadres. If a party does not have followers, it cannot get people's votes. Along with principles, leaders, and cadres, a political party must have its followers. A party can gain power only with the support of a mass of followers.

Four essential elements of a 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 its people. Therefore, the political parties must run with above-mentioned principles.

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

Now we discuss some weaknesses of the political parties in developing countries.

a. The theoretical aspect of a political party:

In developing countries, political parties run with a double standard. It means they are guided by one principle and behavior

and conduct, but they act just the opposite. They do not stand on their principles as they give more importance to state power than their guiding principles. During the election, they go to the people with a manifesto prepared on the basis of their guiding principle, but when they come to power, they hardly abide by their oath. As political parties are adept in pretense, fraud, and deception, they are likely to be exposed before the people. Unless a strict mechanism is not followed, the parties run in disarray. And their activities are deemed to be against the spirit of anticorruptology.

b. Responsibility of political leaders:

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

c. Responsibility of political cadres:

The responsibility of cadres plays a vital role in a political party. In developing countries, unemployed people cannot run any business. They get involved in politics and become a cadre of a particular party. They emphasize their relation with leaders rather than to political philosophy. They join the party voluntarily or with some payment. They get weekly or monthly salaries from the party if they want to pay a wage to its cadres. The role of cadres is to attract common people to their party. They promote the party by convincing the general public. The cadres have a very significant role during elections. They are actively involved in 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 aim is how to defeat the opposition candidates.

They have only one intention, i.e., to get victory in the election. It is, in fact, against the letter and spirit of political culture.

d. Responsibility of political followers:

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

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

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

The state constitution 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 transactions 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 the election.
- viii. Provision of the 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 feelings. In fact, the aim of a 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 a donation from such persons. It should be under control. In developing countries, the political parties and their cadres extort money by threatening businessmen, entrepreneurs, etc. Extortion for running political parties must be banned. The parties extort money for election expenses. It should be controlled. Parties drawing from state coffers for vehicles, phones, and press materials should be curbed.

iii. Financial transaction and property of leaders 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 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 and 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 a one-door policy.

vi. Transparency in election expense:

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

vii. Provision of threshold in the election:

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

viii. Provision of election system:

The educational and economic levels 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 a country where there is political interference in the 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 laws to punish them if they are found involved in any illegal act and corruption. The law, justice, and court verdict should be strictly implemented.

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 the right track. There should not be a conflict between parties and the state as far as their role and responsibility are concerned. They should be operated without interference in each other's rights and duties.

Code of ethics of political party:

A Code of ethics is a set of rules and regulations which are formulated to keep the people and organizations within the limits of good conduct. The code of ethics is formulated to control and operate the target group and organization in a 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. Whether it is developing or developed countries, a code of ethics must be set for political parties. Many countries have formulated such codes of ethics. But it is fragile in developing countries. As a 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 favor of their party, leaders, and cadres. They defend illegal acts in the name of political decisions. To control such type of behavior, a strict code of ethics for political parties should be set and implemented literally.

Nationalism:

Political parties should have a nationalist attitude. A political party should be accountable to the state and people. Political parties are the operators of state affairs. They should be fully dedicated to the state. The political parties must not be internationalists. If they are inclined to internationalism, they deceive their country and people. Political philosophy can be adopted from a foreign country, but the parties must not have an 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 a majority in the legislature, more than one party forms a coalition government. This type of government is generally formed in developing countries. In such a case, the government becomes unstable. The political parties in the 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. , The coalition government, is found harmful for the country and its people. The number of political parties should be small.

There is no future for a party based on insurgency:

The political party emerging from insurgency does not have a bright future. Such parties cannot work for the welfare of the state and people. Insurgency starts at the time when people are troubled and discontent with what is deep-rooted in society. Therefore, the political party raised from insurgency cannot work for the welfare of the state and people.

The dictatorial aspect of a political party:

Internally political parties are of dictatorial nature, and dictatorship is not seen on the surface. In developing countries, the internal

dictatorship of political parties is also known in the external world. 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 policies and laws to operate the political parties smoothly and in a democratic spirit.

Selection of executives posts:

Executive members should not be selected under personal favor. In developing countries, qualification, expertise, specialization, and efficiency are neglected while selecting candidates 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 affairs. This system culture the country and people.

Difference between state and political party:

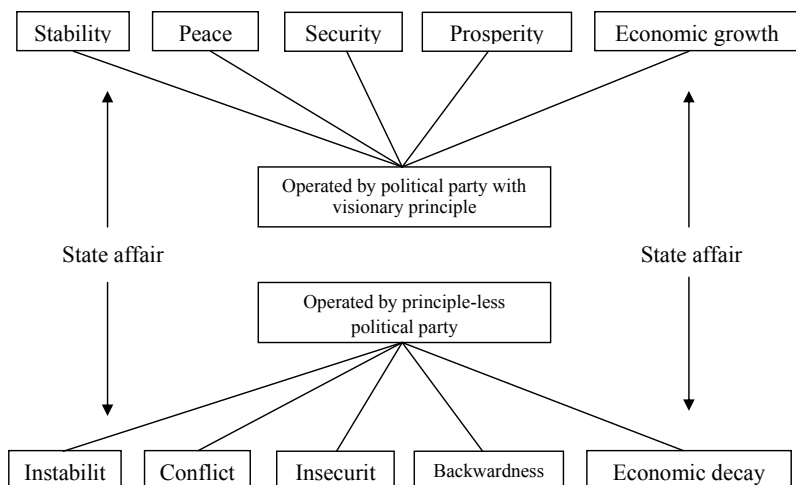
There is a great difference between state and political parties. Political parties themselves engage and operate state affairs. But the state has certain principles which the political parties lack. These two are seemingly similar, but actually, they are different. Their inner principle should be the same if we follow the principle of political authority. The state and political parties have the 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 a difference in inner principles of state and political parties have not to progress. Such countries need to be reformed. The reforms are prescribed as follows.

- 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 for political parties. But in developing countries, due to the weak performance of political parties, these elements are ignored.

Now, let us see these elements in the chart.



From the above chart, we understand that despite having the same principles, the state mechanism runs adversely when the political parties lag in their principles. How they form, a political party is the 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 based on 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, underdeveloped. Political instability is their feature.

Any political system can govern a country, 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: firstly, leadership, and secondly, 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 worst part of any political party. The political party has become a curse in the developing countries as they do politics for power against the rendering of service to the people.

Aspects of improvement:

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 into the state power and another that does not go into power, the dividing trend of the parties can be controlled. In this condition, the leaders out of power evaluate the performances of leaders who are in 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 policymakers and propounders of the political principles in power makes the party service-oriented. When top leaders cease to reach state power, the self-interest and autocratic decision of leaders are controlled. If the leaders in power make a decision

against the interest of the party and state affairs, the leadership of the power will pull them back from the power. It improves the goodwill of the parties, and a service-oriented feeling is developed.

The Education Policy of Anticorruptology

Man is a social animal. This is a universally accepted fact. We have to consider this well-defined belief. Man and beasts should naturally be different. We have felt that humans are treated like beasts in many 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 beings. 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 the writing or printing system was discovered, the knowledge from one person to another was transferred by the 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.

Society can be described as good if 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 society.

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

The developing and developed countries plan education policy,

granting it a 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. Society is trapped in problems as the state could not impart the education that suits human welfare. Society can be well-administered only when the education policy is right.

Corruption has been understood as a challenging problem in all sorts of modern societies. To curb corruption, whether in small or grand scale and whether personal or institutional, we must fall back on education. Imparting good education to curb corrupt behavior is necessary for all. While making an education policy, we have to keep in our mind three elements 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 is accountable for the upliftment of society. The qualification is ascertained based on his knowledge. The individual requires physical and spiritual knowledge as well. Physical or material education helps him about how to save his body and how to promote society. Spiritual knowledge teaches him to build up his personality and mobilize society in the path of truth and integrity. While preparing education policy, we should keep four points in mind. They are:

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

a) Benevolence-

A benevolent citizen can only promote society, which is called morality, in other words. To morally encourage high persons, we should plan a suitable education policy. While making education policy, we should provide theoretical and practical knowledge right from the primary level of education. The individual can be oriented to righteousness if s/he is provided moral knowledge from childhood.

b) Positive thinking-

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

c) Honesty-

Honesty is a human virtue. If one is dishonest, he is disregarded in society. Honesty is the highway for personality development. All welcome honesty. We should choose such an education system that would sow the seed of honesty deep in the mind of students.

d) Discipline-

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

Importance impact of education will 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, the community or society also requires education policy for their development. A perverted individual can be rehabilitated with the help of society. To create good atmosphere in society, these four components should be enlisted in education policy expansion.

- a) The practice of moral value
- b) Development of a co-operative society
- c) Feeling of responsibility
- d) The rule of law

a) The 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 a sense of responsibility in social, political, and economic sectors.

d) Rule of Law-

By the term the 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 developing 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 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 prevails in a double standard:

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

The parties with the motive of capturing power for their own sake have been unsuccessful though temporarily 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. Then only, the responsibility does work effectively.

d) Good governance:

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

- i. The state affair based on the 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

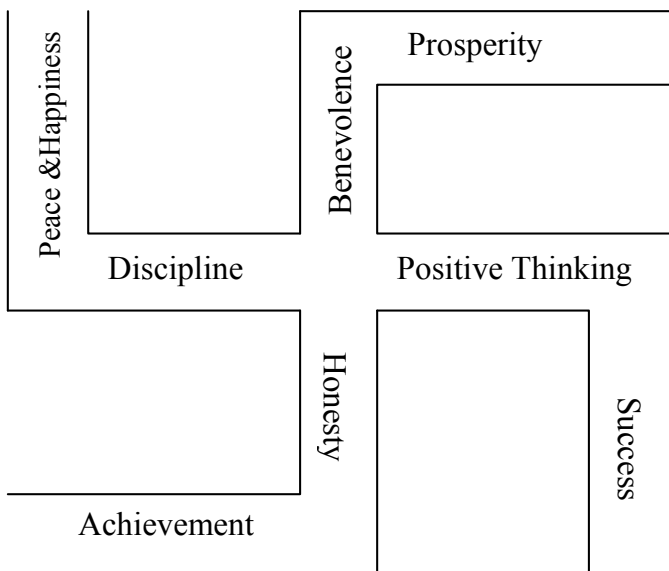
For the formation of a political party, the above-mentioned basis should be obtained for the following impact:

Building-up prosperous society
Successful Politics
Stability in politics
Peace and order

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

Let us have a look at the auspicious signs in order to execute them:

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



Cause

Benevolence

Positive thinking

Honesty

Discipline

Result/impact

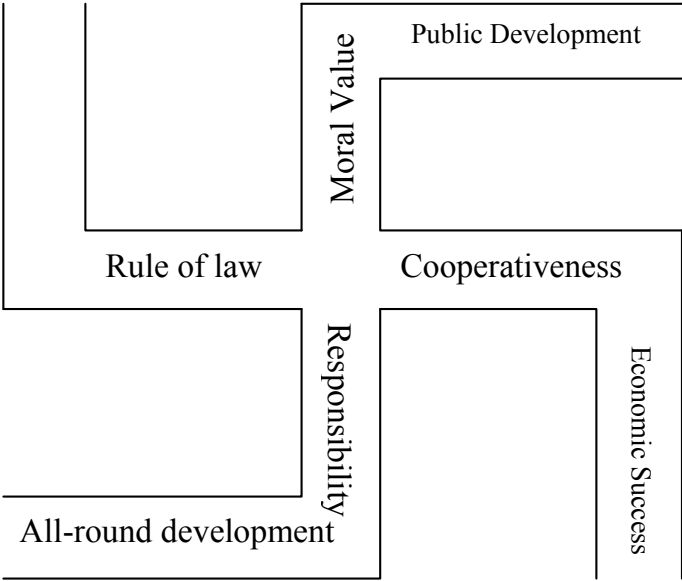
Prosperity

Success

Achievement

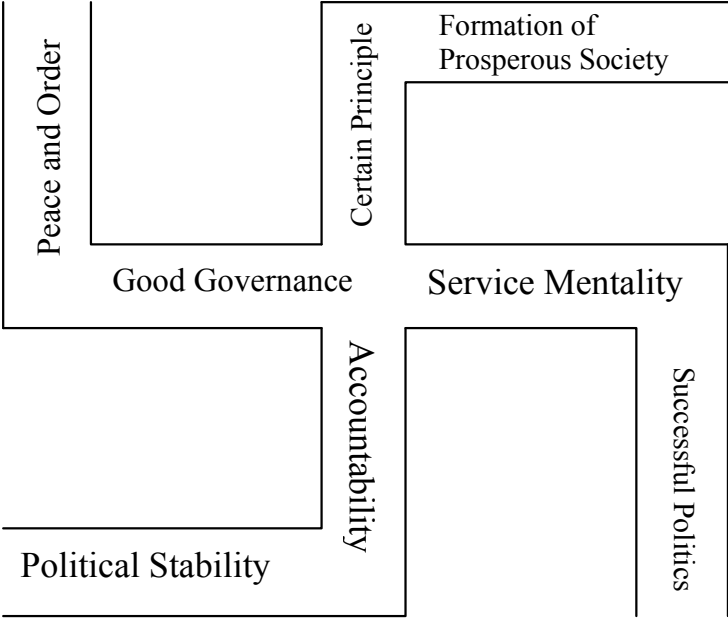
Peace and happiness

ii.Building up society, its cause, and effect



Cause	Result/impact
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	Result/impact
Definite principle	Formation of a prosperous society
Service mentality	Successful politics
Responsibility	Stability of politics
Good governance	Peace and order

We discussed the cause and effect in the auspicious signal given above. To achieve these goals, we understood the impact to be very useful if implemented with the education policy for them. The sign always revolves on its axis. Such revolving is to continue the topic. It can give 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 that 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.

- Corruption has unknowingly developed simultaneously with the development of human society, and it is deep-rooted in society. It is established so firmly that it is very much difficult to find out its roots. The social reformers, intellectuals, and pioneers of society could not find a way to abolish corruption completely. It is the nature of corruption that 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 corrupt activities. The social pioneers, political leaders, and state machine itself also could not understand the complexity of corruption. But knowingly or unknowingly, almost all countries of the world made laws for preventing and controlling it. Moreover, some countries made provisions for constitutional commissions to investigate corruption. Despite constitutional and legal provisions, corruption could not be curbed. Speaking, only law cannot control corrupt behavior. The law can bring the corrupt persons, society, and organizations only within the parameter of punishment. It collects the proof, investigates, makes an inquiry, and penalizes the convicts as provided by law. Such punishment gives a message to the potential corrupt persons that corruption is the 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 a suitable environment that discourages such heinous activities.

- The system of colonization by powerful countries over weak countries has been practiced for a long time since the ancient period. At present, they have not been colonized politically, but indirectly the weak countries have been colonized economically and culturally. Due to this system, weak and developing countries have constantly 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 of such 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 organizations. 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 a significant profit. They work less and make a 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. Despite such charges, 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 the people. That is why the one-party communist government in some countries should also have to be accepted as a democratic system by the rest of the world. The political parties themselves are the agents of state power, whether there is one-party system, party less, 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 a multiparty system. Though we cannot determine the types of political parties required to handle the state affair, we have already been convinced that more than one party is compulsory for the 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 good principles should exist in developing countries as well. This type of system must be practiced. , The provision of a limited number of political parties, should strictly be implemented to control many in number parties from being established in poor and developing countries. If the political parties are limited, they will become sincere, accountable, and idealistic for the nation and the people.

- Political science incorporates the study of the state, its affair, and political party in depth. When political science was introduced as a discipline, there was no political party like it at present. The political parties were introduced after a long period. Political parties were considered essential, and hence, they were born. Political parties were introduced into the study of political science only after politics was exploited by political parties. As the concept of political parties was introduced into political science later, the advantages and disadvantages thereof had not been studied in depth.
- Consequently, political parties are started to operate and run by their own principles, guidelines, and activities in different countries

of the world. Therefore, the problem of uniform principles and guidelines was raised. The main problem of political parties is the election itself. They need to spend mental, physical, and financial resources to publicize their manifesto during the election. They are compelled to collect funds for the election. Due to this, they commit tolerable and/or intolerable activities and misuse the national property/treasure. Consequently, corruption in the political sector has increased. Now it is compulsory to include anticorruptology 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 back. Economics studies economic transactions, 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 an influence of corruption in all finance-related sectors. Petty or grand corruption is seen directly or indirectly prevailing in all institutions involved in the production, import/export, trade, commercial transaction, financial transaction, exchange of goods, etc. Since anticorruptology supports the study and analysis of such financial crimes, it should be incorporated in the study of economics as well.
- Corruption infests social and national development unless it is controlled. In the past, if somebody was identified as corrupt, society used to isolate and neglect him/her. Due to such social norms and values, corrupt persons discontinued their practice overtly. If they committed corruption, they did it so clandestinely that no one could notice it. Because of such social belief, only petty corruption could take place. Hence a minor crime. But at present, if one violates the law and makes money, he spends a prestigious life despite a grand corruption he/she committed. Whoever earns big property by corruption, he/ 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. Despite the understanding, anticorruptology has not been included in sociology. Corruption is a social disease. So 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, 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 the rural area has not developed well. The study of rural development has not pointed out this bitter reality. There is a higher influence of corruption where there is much political interference. Where there is a higher rate of corruption, there will be more barriers 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 retirees after a long period of nation-service. It is good to provide pensions 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 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. 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 the three pillars of state mechanism. Though the 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 that would help the bureaucracy 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 a real sense. It is accepted in almost all countries. The bureaucracy has state policy, guiding principles, and federal strategy. All those policies, principles, and strategies 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 corrupt persons camouflage loyalties with bureaucratic traits. So, anticorruptology would be very significant to keep bureaucracy under close surveillance.

- Good management is a requirement of the present world. It is required not only in a factory and industry but also in a business house, financial and marketing sector. 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 results in organizational failure. Now human resources need good management. So human-resource management is taught in many universities of the world. Management includes a much wider area of study. It is called good management if there is efficient, disciplined, systematic, strategic management. Monitoring, supervision, and evaluation are the main areas of management. The undisciplined acts, illegal work, irresponsibility, unlawful conduct etc., are considered corrupt activities. Therefore, there is a close relationship between management and anticorruptology. It is essential that the policy and principles of anticorruptology are incorporated into 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 parent for people. Jurisprudence has a significant role in strengthening 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. The constitution is the fundamental law of a state. There is a legal principle that any law, which opposes any article of the constitution, would be void. But in most countries, acts and regulations are enacted or amended to obtain the vested interests of particular political parties. However, jurisprudence is silent about what punishment should be imparted to those who make a law to meet their selfish interests. The jurisprudence, which includes all types of legal theories, has not adopted any principle regarding 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 propagated to be practiced in almost all countries after the advent of democracy. Started from print media, it developed as radio, TV, and online journalism. Journalism develops in tune with technological advancement. Journalism plays a crucial role in democratic countries. Therefore, it is considered as a discipline as a branch 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 a 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 'yellow journalism. But nowadays, 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 a 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 runs on the right track, the state mechanism succeeds faster.

- Some Asian and European countries were engaged in the development of human civilization since ancient times. Human beings were developing a lifestyle when they learned to survive. European and some Asian countries have a prominent role in achieving a higher level of human development. Spiritualism has a major role in such ancient culture/customs. Consequently, the societies have been established based on spiritual belief in such areas. The people living in such a spiritual society have experienced more happiness, peace, and prosperity in their life. For the past few years, spiritual knowledge is publicly advocated in many countries. A 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 their 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 societies where only materialistic thought is in vogue. Therefore, spiritual knowledge must figure in the university curriculum.
- The developed countries manufacture war equipment and sell them to small and weak countries at a 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 a high commission to the ruling figures. Due to this activity, the weak countries and their citizens are highly exploited. They decide to buy war equipment due to the greed of commission even though those materials are not necessary for them. Production and transaction of war equipment promote corruption.

So this activity should be completely stopped.

- Human beings have achieved multi-sectoral development due to ethical conscience. Likewise, they have succeeded in surviving easily because of the same wisdom. The culture was developed to run the easy, happy and prosperous life systematically. They could set the right path of lifestyle due to the development of art and culture. Realizing the same fact, moral science is developed to that accordat the present time. Moral science studies human behavior, manner, beliefs, honesty, human conduct, ethics, and humanitarian education. Moral education is not prescribed at a lower and elementary level of education. In some countries, moral education has been given priority at lower educational levels. But most of the countries have not included it in education. Moral education is related to the 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 them with each other.
- The trend of interfering and occupying the natural resources of a country by another country is increasing. Every country has exclusive right and authority over its natural resources . But due to the wrong policy of powerful countries, they are exploiting the natural resources of developing countries unfairly. Due to the inability of proper utilization of water resources, petroleum, valuable metals, jewels, minerals, many countries have become poor. Also, because of ignorance, the developed countries buy the political officials/ leaders of developing countries and exploit the natural resources of those countries. It is surely an unjustified, exploitative and corrupt behavior. Because not all countries are rich in natural resources, it is necessary to create the environment to utilize the available resources appropriately. If the political and bureaucratic leaders who are in state power of a country are honest and responsible to their nation, the country can progress like other developed ones. The discrepancybetween rich and developing 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 would be narrowed down.

- 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, etc. 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. Though 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 the rule of law. It does not only refer to the implementation of the law. But it further includes protection of the right to information, transparency, public accountability and so forth. Even if the 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. However, some democratic countries do not even know the concept of good governance. Also, a country must implement good governance if it wants to strengthen and make 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 the day.
- With the entry into academics with a new identity, anticorruptology can easily be introduced in the educational field. Such a favorable 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 using a mathematical formula. It has a close connection with humanities. Therefore, a 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, a 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 producing learning materials, writing 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 the worldwide academic journey of anticorruptology. Anticorruptology is a new philosophy offered with guidelines, methodology, thought, and policy. Furthermore, it is science proven with required facts and formulas. It is a complete discipline for now. But it may not be still complete unless it is studied comprehensively and further research and revision are published. Any thought or philosophy is invented as per the need of time. In conclusion subject of 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 anti-corruption in the academic realm.

Moreover, it has succeeded in keeping a direct relationship with other sciences in addition to anti-corruption 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. Moreover, anticorruptology has specified the curative measures, methods of corruption. It has also been proved that anticorruptology can lead to social development by solving social problems. Briefly speaking, it is a complete discipline of anti-corruption science. Since it is a complete discipline, teaching and learning with anti-corruption 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 requirements. 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 forward together with the speed of social changes by amending itself as per the need of time. The way time changes society is 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 the patience to accept amendments. It means it goes on changing from time to time. So anticorruptology should be open for further study, research, revision, and analysis. For this, the specific contribution should be sought from intellectuals, activists, sociologists, study centers, academicians, among others. Furthermore, the universities in the world should also create a favorable environment for further study, researches, revision, and analysis of this discipline as per the change and demand of time. This way, anticorruptology is revised according to the need of a state, society, and time. Then it can only support the socio-economic development of the society and the nation as a whole.