Preventive Approach of Corruption

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Abstract

Corruption in India is a foremost matter that harmfully affects its economy. Transparency International', an organization that monitors corruption all through the world, ranked India as the third most corrupt country in the world. Every third person accomplishes his or her work by restoring to bribery. Corruption is a moral atrocity, so why has it today become a status symbol. Corrupt individuals walk with heads bent low. Are the Indians who are going to become economic super power not able to see this larva that is making the country hollow from within, It seems that corruption has become socially accepted.

Corruption is a burning issue in India. The fact that corruption is not being eradicated and that the corrupt ones are roaming freely goes o show how far our moral values have declined. The way in which educated individuals and the youth have supported Anna Hazare was astounding. More broadly, the problem of corruption seemed to correspond to phase of rapid social transformation. It adequately demonstrates that the general public is fed up with corruption and wants to see concrete steps taken for its eradication. The study will identify what is the root cause for corruption. To understand how it is extent for us and how can we combat against corruption.

In common parlance corruption is cancer for our society and we have to medicate it somehow. This paper indented to understand the phenomena of corruption and its harmfulness to the society.

Key words: corruption nepotism causes consequences prevention.

Introduction

Corruption is endemic in India and present in every sector of society. There is corruption within government, the private sector, as well as the police and the judiciary. ". The ancient lineage of corruption in India sanctioned by tradition is evident by these words of Kautilya, the author of 'Arthasastra' provide an important clue to the character of a political regime. India is no longer considered a soft state as political scientists once used to call it. It has now become a kleptocracy, a consideration state, where everything to be had can be had for a consideration.

In 2013, India was ranked 94 out 177 countries in the Corruption Perceptions Index, indicating that the country is perceived to be highly corrupt by experts. The Global Corruption Barometer (GCB), a survey aimed at gauging the views of the general public, says people have no faith in politicians. They say politicians are the most corrupt in India, followed by officials involved in law-making. There is no real indication of how much money we are losing through graft.

A precise definition of 'corruption' is by no means an easy task. Generally speaking, almost all societies have certain norms, beliefs, costumes and traditions which are implicitly accepted by its members as conductive to their well being and healthy development. Infringement of these cherished norms and customs is condemned as anti –social behavior. When corruption is viewed as a violation of a norm or standard, the question that the question that inevitably arises is whose standard, the question that inevitably arises is whose standard of behavior is being upheld as the morality correct one. Especially within the cultural milieu, what one may consider corrupt in one context will probably differ from another.

The World Bank and other multilateral institutions refer to it as:

"the abuse of public office for private gain. It involves the seeking or extracting of promise or receipt of a gift or any other advantage by a public servant a consideration of the performance or omission of an act, in violation of the duties required of the office."

Law Commission of Government of India (2001) and Gandit (20011), the most functional definition adopted by various international organizations such as The World Bank, transparency International (IT), and Asian Development Bank (ADB) is the "misuse of public office for private profit or political gain" because, by and large, it covers all type of corruption/corrupt practices and abuses of public office. As such it involves the improper and unlawful behavior of public-service officials, both politicians and civil savants, whose position create opportunity for the diversion of many and assets from government to them and their accomplices.

Prevention of corruption

Corruption prevention is about intervening before the corrupt conduct occurs. To prevent corruption and other serious misconduct one needs to decide how and where are the best ways and places to intervene.

First we should understand how this situation has arrived –

❖ After the liberalism that entered the society in 1991, people began to fancy earning money and living a life of comfort. It is not that black money has never been horded before now, just that the ostentatious display of opulence and extravagance that was seen in the last one and half decades has never been seen before. If the money has to come, where will it come from? So much of it cannot come from industriousness. Salaries, business or farming many shortcuts were taken and a new class of new-rich emerged.

❖ People have begun to feel that it possible to live a life of luxury ad travel in chauffeured vehicles working for the government. Scams and stories of corruption involving government officials and billions of Rupees began to rise. Complaints were failed and court cases proceeded against them, but beyond that nothing moved. How can a government agency work against its own officials? More than 3000 corrupt officials are leading a peaceful life, enjoying their corrupt money and brazenly displaying their booty to public. Nothing can be accomplished by arresting a couple of them in one or two scams. In order to make a real difference, we have to address that source from which each person is deriving his impetus to lead a corrupt life.

❖ Income Tax, Sales Tax and RTO have been rated as the most corrupt departments and yet, people complete for these appointments, as these posts are considered very lucrative. Most of the lawyers who became rich during the last 2 decades have done so by fighting the cases of these officials.

❖ Pandit Shree Ram Sharma considered shirking work to be one of the greatest sins. The latest report from 'institute of defence Studies and analysis' seen to agree with this conclusion. They have written that being absent from work and shrinking work is also a kind of silent corruption which is eating away this country like a termite. According to the organization that conducting to service.

❖ The majority of people who have also lost their confidence in the judiciary system. Leaving aside the Apex court, the majority of Indians perceive that justice is an expensive, corrupt and drown out affair.

❖ A survey was conducted which included one lakh of citizens from 9 different states on the topic of improving judicial system. 75% of respondents expressed that the judiciary system cannot be trusted. Court cases get dragged to several years at a stretch and adjournment dates are sought with bribery. Everymen wants improvements to this system. Our Supreme Court commented on one of the high court saying – 'Don't you all know that the majority of judges are corrupt.

Anti-corruption efforts in India

India's performance on the 2007 Global Integrity Index indicates a huge gap between anti corruption policies and practice. The legal and institutional framework to curb corruption is well developed and the country receives high scores in terms of anti-corruption law and institutions. An analysis was conducted by Transparency India in 2007 to identify possible gaps between the UN convention against corruption (UNCAC) and the legal and institutional framework in place in the country. The report conformed the good quality of the legal framework against corruption in India, with existing legislation in line with most of the requirements of the UNCAC. The largest – and almost only- substantial gap was identified the report in the area of whistleblower protection. Law enforcement however remains week, suggesting a lack of political will to effectively address corruption challenges in the country.

The Legal Framework

The 1988 Prevention of Corruption Act - Corruption in the public and private sectors in the form of active and passive bribery, extortion, bribery of foreign officials, abuse of office and money laundering. There is also a 2002 Prevention of Money Laundering Act (amended in 2005). At the local level, state governments have state laws that address specific aspects of corruption.

The 2005 Right to Information (RTI) Act represents out of the country's most critical achievements in the fight against corruption in recent years. Under the provisions of the Act, any citizen may request information from a "public authority" which is required to reply expeditiously or within 30 days. The Act also requires every public authority to computerize their records for wide dissemination and to proactively publish certain categories of information for easy citizen access well as this act provides citizens with a mechanism to control public spending.

The central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is an independent watchdog agency established in 1964. The CVC has the power to undertake inquiries or investigations of transactions involving certain categories of public servants. It also has supervisory powers over the central Bureau of investigations. The CVC can investigate complaints against high level, in cases where they are suspected to having committed an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act. The CVC is mandated to investigate public sector corruption at the federal level and not at all the state level. The CVC has an online whistleblower complaint mechanism available on its website.

The central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is the prime investigation agency of the central government and is generally referred to as a credible and respected institution in the country. It is placed under the ministry of Personnel, Pensions &Grievances and consists of three divisions: the Anti –Corruption Division, the special crimes division. These units have the power to investigate cases of alleged corruption in all branches of the central government, but need the permission of state government to investigate cases at the state level.

The Chief Information Commission (CIC) was established in 2005 and came in to operation in 2006. It has delivered decisions instructing government, courts, universities, police, and ministers on how to share information of public interest.

Governance has considerably increased the speed of government services in a number of areas and reduced opportunities for bribery. A wide range of public services have been digitized such as obtaining licenses, paying taxes and clearing goods. The National Portal of India was subsequently created and lists all the services that have been digitized.

Civil Society is considered as the realm of association between the household and the state. Typically this includes professional organization as well as other formal and informal non- profit associations. Such associations fulfill certain functions essential and aggregating and expressing societal interests, including social integration, social participation in state governance, and promoting the democratic value.

Transparency International India is the India chapter of Transparency International. TI India promotes transparent practices in government, raises awareness among citizens, and partners with civil society organization based at Berlin that has turned the fight against corruption in to a worldwide movement.

The **Centre for Media Studies (CMS)** is a not- profit, multi-disciplinary development research agency which has undertaken corruption tracking surveys since 2000. Its transparency studies unit publishes a quarterly magazine that compiles research on selected issues relevant for public accountability and transparency.

Parivartan was established in 2000 as an attempt to expose corruption within the Income Tax Department in New Delhi. The movement now focuses on using the RIA Act to promote transparency and accountability in public services

The Jan Lokpal Bill, also referred to as the Citizen's Ombudsman Bill, is an anti-corruption bill drafted and drawn up by civil society activists in India seeking the appointment of a Jan Lokpal, an independent body to investigate corruption cases. This bill also proposes improvements to the Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill 2011, which was to be passed by Lok Sabha in December 2011.The process is still going on.

Pattern of corruption vary from society to society and over time

We can be free from the disgrace of corruption only through spiritual progress. We will then be able to empathize not only with the pain of people in the cities but also in the villages. Sachems for their welfare will be formulated through Gram Swarwjya. To eradicate corruption, there is no need to run to the air-conditioned offices of our capital, instead we will have to go each village and town. We have to awaken the masses. We have to remind them of their responsibilities towards their nation. Each and every ordinary citizen can do this work. Start with yourselves and your family and see how it peaks up speed in the society. We can them free our country from this fiend called corruption. It is kind of wine that attracts and intoxicates people. That is why 'improve yourself, only then will the corruption be eradicated'. Transform yourself and the era will be transformed'. Instead of seeing what is happening in Delhi' if we can develop a system in which one core people monitor 100 core other people around them and create awareness, we can involve into a pure, ethical and spiritual nation by the year 2020.

Prevention - An important tool in fighting against corruption

This approach presented in this paper is essentially holistic. Corruption is viewed as a systematic issue requiring the donors and the approach to promote good governance through among other thing, prevention is to help client countries curb corruption and built integrity, and therefore improve their public services and create an enabling environment for the private sector. The governance and Anti-Corruption program comprises three principle activity areas: (a) improving public sector service delivery by focusing on public sector accountability and legal reform in order to re-introduce rule of law;(b) building integrity by promoting governmental accountability and transparency; and (c) building an prevention and anti- corruption capacity of the public sector-and of civil society, particularly by strengthening non- governmental organizations (NGO) and the media. The program dovetails with other reform such as:

Public Sector Management program, which focuses on prevention through civil –services reform and public–expenditure planning and management, as well as, on supporting governance activities, research and dissemination of findings.

Legislative reforms to strengthen parliament role in overseeing the executive but also the passing of new anti- corruption legislation

Legal reforms; the strengthen the rule o law

Building "integrity", which means "using public powers for the public good," is the flip side of fighting corruption. Experience gained from work with client countries demonstrates that it is preferable to focus on prevention through the building of integrity, which suggests a positive, pro-active preventive approach. It is often easier to get various stakeholder groups to support preventive measures designed to fight corruption.

Underlying Principles of this New Governance Strategy

Underlying this new approach is the belief that elected politicians and public sector employees should focus on generating sustainable development results by meeting the needs of the general public and other clients. Politicians and employees should be held accountable individually and collectively for fulfilling government's responsibilities and commitments. This new strategy can be expressed in these lines:
- Accountability through transparency (access to information)
- Focus on prevention rather than enforcement
- Raise awareness and expectations of civil society
- Focus on results-oriented service to the public
- Develop the capacity of "Pillars of Integrity " to fight corruption
- Prevention through increased Accountability

They always eager to maintain their life style better. Lack of accountability by national and international politicians and civil servants is probably one of the most important reasons why sustainable development has not occurred. Now problem is how transparency and accountability can be generated so there is need to change the mind set of public – sector employees. To institute accountability and transparency in government by a combination of political will from the top and public pressure from the base. Even if leaders are successful in changing attitudes within the government bureaucracy, and this kind of governance approach is based on the assumption that increase public sector accountability can only be achieved through the qualitative education involvement and empowerment of the population, including the private sector, media and civil society.

Prevention through raising public awareness

Awareness is most important tool for preventing awareness. Hence, children should be taught sensitivity of corruption by their family and there is any other source of awareness in different forms:
- Public education and awareness campaigns (radio, news papers, TV)

- Conduct annual board based national/municipal integrity workshops were all stakeholders are invited to discuss problems and suggest changes;
- Inform citizens about their rights (Citizens' Character); and empower the citizens to monitor the government through periodic service delivery surveys;
- Production and dissemination of a national integrity strategy and an annual corruption survey at national, municipal and sub- country level;
- Production of integrity surveys at the municipal or sub – national level;
- Investigative journalism and information by the media and
- Dissemination of the TI Source Book and experiences of other countries in combating corruption

Broad Based Capacity Building to Strengthen all Pillars of Integrity

Capacity building has traditionally focused on expanding government facilities and skills. Typically such projects financed infrastructure, equipment and technical skills training. These activities are important, but without a leadership confident in introducing accountability, transparency and a focus on objectives and results, the sustainable effect of these initiatives is questionable.

Capacity Building- A new Definition

Capacity building focused almost entirely on strengthening the capacity of ministers to deliver public services is insufficient. A more systematic approach to building integrity and sustainable development requires institutional strengthening of other 'pillars" that is, domestic stakeholders both inside and outside government. Donors have in some of the more advanced countries been invited in to help initiate awareness raising and skill building efforts with parliaments, law enforcement agencies, judiciaries, public account comities, NGOs and private-sector organizations.
A National Integrity system is based on eight pillars of integrity: (1)- executive, (2)- parliament, (3) judiciary, (4) watchdog agencies , (5) media ,(6) private sector(7) civil society and and (8) law enforcement agencies.

The pillars are interdependent, a weakening of one of one pillar results in an increased load being shifted on the others. Where several pillars weaken, the system can no longer support sustainable development and effectively collapse. A National integrity system requires identifying gaps and opportunities for corruption within each of the pillars and then co- coordinating the work of the government, civil society, and donors in to a coherent frame work of institutional strengthening.

Five important factors in developing and implementing a corruption prevention plan are:

Management commitment: Managers with particular responsibilities for corruption prevention need to know what these responsibilities are, when they must be fulfilled and how they contribute to the overall strategic approach. Management behavior and expectations play a significant role in shaping the ethical culture of an organization. All managers must therefore act and be seen to act with integrity.

Staff commitment: If staff feels that the corruption prevention plan is yet another mechanism imposed on them from above which gives them from above which gives them more work and responsibility, they are unlikely to feel committed to its goals or implementation. The plan is more likely to work effectively if staff have been part of the formulation process but it will be success when see the benefits for themselves and the organization and understand that management is serious about preventing corruption and they are enjoyed this condition.

Ethics : This is also most important part for preventing corruption. These days most people don't follow ethics that is why corruption is increasing rapidly if every organization make follow ethics their employs and who will break the same then the action should be taken restrict on him.

Resources: The allocation of sufficient resources is crucial to the success of a corruption prevention plan. The organization must have a person with the time, skills and support to drive the plan and to play a leadership role. This person must have capable influence in the organization and motivate to others to fulfill their responsibilities.

Networking: Network should be strong in any organization. Many organizations have already done a lot of work on developing effective corruption strategies. Contact with people in organizations similar to yours who have been involved in this work will provide some ideas which you can share with each other. They can adopt useful thing. Most people keen to share their expertise and discussing the issue and pooling ideas after leads to benefits for both organizations.

Preventing Corruption Is very Significant For Our Society: Information is fundamental to make informed decisions. Information is also power where it's not freely accessible, corruption can thrive and basic rights might not be realized. People can hide corrupt acts behind a veil of secrecy. Those with privileged access to information can demand bribes from others also seeking it. People entitled to health or education may be denied these basic services due to lack of access to information about their rights: governments can hide their actions by controlling or censoring the media. This prevents the facts being reported. This prevents the facts being reported.

Climate change: Climate change is arguably the biggest challenge we have ever faced. Huge expenses are needed to prevent and respond to it. This means tempting opportunities for corruption. Some estimates put total investments to offset the effects of climate change at almost US$700 billion by2020. They are made more dangerous by pressure to 'fast- track' solution.

We all need to monitor developments carefully and learn fast. Working with governments and companies, we can close entry points for corruption in the climate management process. We must be proactive. Policies must be developed in an open way. And everyone affected must take part. Then measures will take proper note of the effects of corruption at all levels. They'll also help us hold leaders to account for funds and decisions to manage climate change.

Defence and security: With huge contracts and high secrecy, the defense sector poses unique corruption risks. The cost is paid by everyone. What is wasted on defense corruption could be spent in improving schools, healthcare or

infrastructure. Corruption destroys trust in military institutions and the armed forces, citizen also perceive police corruption and police as some of the principle corruption problems in their societies. Tackling police corruption needs a stronger civil society, using tools already developed for use in the defence sector, and independent oversight. We need a combined effort to lift the curtains hiding defence and police corruption.

Education: Education is a fundamental human right as a major driver of human and economic development. It strengthens personal integrity and shapes the societies in which we live. The cost of corruption is high. Stolen resources from education budgets mean overcrowded classrooms and curbing schools, or no school at all, it is critically prone to corruption, from national education ministers to local schools and universities.

Forestry: As a first step to curbing corruption-driven activities in the forestry sector, it is important that citizens know what is going on, and understand the corruption risks prevalent in the timber industry and forestry governance. Governments in forest-rich producer countries and those of consumer countries buying forest products both need to work together to stop forest destruction. Officials – from forestry officers to judicial staff, customs agents and government inspectors – need training and education so they have the technical skills to combat corruption and enforce environmental, forestry, transport and trade laws. They must be well trained to identify controlled species and recognize forged certification. Forest preservation programmes need similarly skilled officials to ensure that corruption doesn't squeeze out conservation efforts.

We must demand a commitment to high quality education that's available to all. For this, we need policy information that's clear and easy to understand. National, district and school and university budgets need to be published in detail so that we can monitor how resources are allocated. Confidential complaint channels are essential to report suspected corruption without fear of retaliation.

Health: Corruption in the health sector can mean the difference between life and death. Poor people are worst affected. Medical staff can charge unofficial fees to attend to patients. They may demand bribes for medication which should be free. Or they may let patients who bribe them queue-jump. Corruption also costs lives when fake or adulterated medications are sold to health services.

Governments need to publish detailed health budgets and financial information that's easy to understand. Then we can track funds and prevent them from being stolen. Health workers need adequate pay and guarantees that salaries will reach them. This makes them less susceptible to bribes or likely to demand them. Governments need to tackle counterfeit drugs at source. This means cooperation between countries, involving customs, suppliers, medical institutions and the police.

Political: Political corruption isn't just about election rigging. It can lead politicians in office to steer away from good government. Their decisions can benefit those who fund them. The public interest comes second. Political corruption can divert scarce resources from poor and disadvantaged people. This is especially common in countries where democratic institutions are weak or absent. Private rather than public interests dictate policy.

We need to call on our politicians and public officials to be accountable for their actions. How can we trust them if we don't know what they're doing? We must demand that they put in place regulations which will force them to act openly. Then corruption can't hide. And our trust in the political process will improve. When leaders act transparently, showing us clearly what they do, we can make informed choices when we vote. And we can hold them to account once elected.

Public procurement: Trillions of dollars are spent each year buying goods and services for public projects. From schools and hospitals, to power plants and dams, this means big budgets and complex plans. It also means ideal opportunities for corruption. But corruption in public procurement isn't just about money. It also reduces the quality of work or services. And it can cost lives. People in many countries have paid a terrible personal price for collapsed buildings and counterfeit medicines. Our trust in our leaders is eroded.

All of us can help ensure taxpayers' money is well spent. Governments must guarantee to provide good quality services, bought at a fair price. This means they need strong procurement systems. It's up to us to make sure these are put in place.

Humanitarian Assistance: Corruption in humanitarian work is among the worst kind. It can mean the difference between life and death. It robs people of essential resources, destroying dignity and causing desperation. Emergency assistance pumps large amounts of money and goods into damaged economies. The risk of corruption is acute. Aid often flows through new, unmonitored channels. It faces the chaos of conflicts or natural disasters. So it's extremely hard to track where aid goes.

Corruption in humanitarian aid is shocking. This often makes it a taboo subject. Aid agencies, governments and communities fear for their reputations. But only by discussing it openly can we tackle it. This won't harm anyone if we stress that addressing corruption doesn't mean condoning it. Nor does it mean anyone is especially vulnerable to it.

Whistle blowing: Corruption often goes unchallenged when people do not speak out about it. Witness accounts offer invaluable insights into corruption, and are powerful tools in the fight against it. From exposing multi-million dollar financial scams to dangerous medical practices, whistleblowers play a crucial role in saving resources and even lives. Whistleblowers are invaluable in exposing corruption, fraud and mismanagement. Early disclosure of wrongdoing or the risk of wrongdoing can protect human rights, help to save lives and preserve the rule of law.

Private Sector: In our globalised world, resources and information move freely. But so does corruption. It can cross national boundaries with ease. Countries with lax rules give it safe havens. But with a joint worldwide response, we can contain it.

We need to make sure that governments meet the terms of anti-corruption conventions. The best way is for countries to oversee each other's progress. This means they need effective monitoring systems. But what do these look like? Good systems are impartial, transparent and cost-effective. The best way to achieve them is to involve civil society. Our independent input brings credibility to a monitoring process.

Intergovernmental Bodies: We live in a world where complex challenges require collaborative, global responses. When countries fail to cooperate on pressing global issues such as economic crises and financial meltdowns, they can fuel the fire rather than extinguishing it. And when the symptoms of a crisis are treated in isolation, the risk of contagion spreads.

If leading industrial countries don't hold themselves to the highest standards of accountability and integrity, the implicit message to others is: aim low and you might get away with it, too. We must aspire to something better.

Access to information: Information is fundamental to make informed decisions. Information is also power where it's not freely accessible, corruption can thrive and basic rights might not be realized. People can hide corrupt acts behind a veil of secrecy. Those with privileged access to information can demand bribes from others also seeking it. People entitled to health or education may be denied these basic services due to lack of access to information about their rights. Governments can hide their actions by controlling or censoring the media. This prevents the facts being reported. The truth is gagged.

We need to make sure that national laws guarantee public access to information – and that such laws are implemented on a day-to-day basis. These laws are a key safeguard against corruption. They enable us to monitor what's happening. This is vital in areas with specific corruption risks, including water, health and education. Over 90 countries have passed access to legislation in the last 15 years but implementation is patchy. Millions of people still don't know about these laws or know how to use it to their advantage.

Judiciary: An effective judiciary guarantees fairness in legal processes. It's a powerful weapon against corruption. But people's experiences in court are often far from fair. In some countries, most people in contact with the courts face demands for bribes. Their payments total staggering amounts. Court efficiency is crucial. A backlog of cases creates opportunities for demanding bribes to fast-track a case. Court personnel can be paid to slow down or speed up a trial, or dismiss a complaint.

A range of simple reforms can prevent judicial corruption. An independent body should oversee appointments. This helps ensure they're based on merit rather than favoritism. If the public is given proper information, we can also monitor the process.

Poverty and Development: Corruption also means that the services people depend on – from drinking water to health clinics – suffer. They are often are of a low quality or not sufficient to meet society's most basic needs. Corruption siphons off monies needed to improve them while also distorting policy decisions, such as where roads and schools are built. The 2015 deadline for the Millennium Development Goals to halve poverty is approaching. But targets might not be met. If not, corruption in governments, business and regulators will have been a leading cause.

It's important we don't see the battles against poverty and corruption as separate agendas. They're inseparably linked. Governments, donors and aid agencies have begun to recognise this. We need to work with them to integrate anti-corruption measures into development policies.

Private Sector: Corruption distorts markets and creates unfair competition. Companies often pay bribes or rig bids to win public procurement contracts. Many companies hide corrupt acts behind secret subsidiaries and partnerships. Or they seek to influence political decision-making illicitly. Others exploit tax laws, construct cartels or abuse legal loopholes. Private companies have huge influence in many public spheres. These are often crucial – from energy to healthcare. So it's easy to see how corruption in business harms taxpayers' interests.

Private sector corruption calls for a three-pronged approach. Firstly, companies can take internal steps to prevent it. They need a zero-tolerance policy towards bribery and corruption. And it must be enforced through specific anti-corruption measures. We've collected many tips to help companies develop effective strategies. They're in our anti-bribery code, Business Principles for Countering Bribery.

Conclusion

The fact that corruption is not being eradicated and that the corrupt ones are roaming freely goes to show how far our moral values have declined. At times, it is essential to attention on this topic so that the path of preventing corruption can be made clear. The way in which educated individuals and the youth were supporting anti- corruption campaign was astounding. It amply demonstrates that the general public is fed up with corruption and wants to see concrete steps taken for its eradication but there is no one key for preventing corruption that is why we have to focus on multiple aspects.

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