

# NP000573-CT006-3-1

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## **Introduction**

Bribery is the corrupt react of agreement, grant, acquire, or accept to collect cash or every additional useful information object for the purpose of affect a general officer in the course of his duty's reliable responsibilities. (Gloria lotha, 1998)

A bribe is a "gift" given with the intent of influencing the recipient's behavior, as opposed to a real gift, which carries no such responsibility on the recipient. Amount of cash, property, preferential, privilege, or benefit and pledge or commitment and encourage or sway a person's conduct ballot or effect acting in a public or official role is considered a bribe. A driver may pay a bribe to a police officer to avoid issuing a citation speeding bribe a functionary for paperwork or utility line connections, a civilian seeking papers or utility line connections may bribe a functionary for expedited a construction corporation may bribe a public official to award a contract, or a drugs smuggler may pay a court to grant a narcotic trafficking permit and reduce the use of criminal punishments. Hush money is a kind of corruption in politics that is often frowned upon. (contributors, 2020)

Bribery is frequently considered in the public sector. Bribes are in many instances used to acquire a positive result, such as a zoning ruling from a neighborhood zoning board. Other forms of favoritism may also be sought, such as bribery in the awarding of a government building contract. Bribery can also be unlawful, especially when an existing is given to a public legitimate in change for sure offerings or acts. (Schubert, 2021)

## **Methodology**

For this project, I began by gathering information on the topic of bribery. The conceptual meaning of my topic is explained in the opening section. The information was gathered from

secondary sources such as journals, papers, and websites. We borrowed ideas for the literature review from a variety of writers, which were afterwards paraphrased to avoid plagiarism.

## **Literature Review**

### **Empirical Review**

Bribery is some extent, a country's level of corruption should be determined by its economic, political, and cultural status. Corruption affects all three parties at the same time. From a medium-term perspective, system design and implementation of the degree of decentralization amongst national agencies, as well as recruiting, appointment, remuneration, and punishment, not only affect the bud of corruption, but also have a substantial impact on its proliferation. Even when an individual is in the same or comparable exterior environment or operates under the same system, there may be substantial disparities in the risk of corruption owing to the effect of gender, education, values, and other factors at the microscopic level. Corruption is very strongly linked to culture and politics. The major causes of significant corruption in colonial nations are colonial culture and political features. (liu, 2016)

Recognize the most common types of corruption in Eu border guard services, such as bribery which linked to organized crime (trading data, aiding the passage of illicit items, delaying investigations) minor corruption in the form of trafficking from exaction on the boundary. Accelerate / routine operations and administrative corruption are made easier (bribery, recover and advancement due to nepotism, and so on). While there are anti-corruption procedures and rules of conduct developed specifically for border guards in a limited number of nations, most countries lack such infrastructure for services along the border, which are governed by a larger sector strategies or measures. (Wickberg, 2013)

## Policy Review

To maintain <sup>1</sup>peace, convenience, financial discipline, morality, and good behavior among the general people, <sup>1</sup>it is necessary to establish timely legal measures pertaining to the prevention of corruption. <sup>1</sup>(Nepal Law Commission, 2018)

### Section -1 Preparatory

1. low title, scope, and start date
2. Delimitation

### Section-2 Corruption offenses and punishment provisions

3. Graft takers and givers face penalties
4. Public employees punished for accepting free or reduced-priced goods or services
5. Penalty for accepting a gift, present, award, or donation
6. Penalties for accepting a commission
7. Public employee punished for revenue leakage
8. Public employees who receive illegal benefits or cause illegal losses with mala fide intent are subject to punishment
9. Penalties for government employees who prepare false documents
10. Punishment for making a false claim to a designation
11. If you give false information, you will be punished
12. Damage to public property penalties
13. Exercising illegal pressures can lead to punishment
14. Penalties for making a false report
15. Property that is thought to have been obtained illegally

### Section-3 Cases of corruption: investigations, inquiries, and filling

16. Inquiries and investigations
17. Preliminary Investigation
18. In search of an explanation
19. Investigative authority's powers
20. Investigation officers are appointed or designated
21. The investigation officer's roles, responsibilities, and powers
22. Hold fast to cite in prison
23. Other bodies collaboration could be necessary
24. Suspension that is automatically adjusted
25. Accepting clients

## **Conclusion**

In my opinion, Bribery is a criminal act that we cannot engage in because we cannot be a good generation for our nation if we are not corrupt. The government is also responsible for increasing bribery. The government should make the anti-bribery policies for those who will be involved in bribe activities. Bribes will become more common as a result of the lack of a coordinated network of government agents. We can control bribery by organizing public awareness against bribery. It's similar to diabetes in that it can't be totally eradicated but can be managed. While it may not be feasible to entirely eliminate corruption at all levels, it is possible to keep it under control.

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