

**CT109-3-1-DGTIN**

DIGITAL THINKING & INNOVATION

NP1F2101IT

HAND OUT DATE: APRIL

HAND IN DATE: AUGUST

WEIGHTAGE:

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

**1 Submit your assignment at the administrative counter.**

**2 Students are advised to underpin their answers with the use of references (cited using the Harvard Name System of Referencing).**

**3 Late submissions will be awarded zero (0) unless Extenuating Circumstances (EC) are upheld.**

**4 Cases of plagiarism will be penalized.**

**5 The assignment should be bound in an appropriate style (comb bound or stapled).**

**6 Where the assignment should be submitted in both hardcopy and softcopy, the softcopy of the written assignment and source code (where appropriate) should be on a CD in an envelope / CD cover and attached to the hardcopy.**

**7 You must obtain 50% overall to pass this module.**

BSc IT First Semester Section B

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Intake Code: NP1F2101IT

Module code and Module name: CT109-3-1 Digital Thinking and Innovation

Topic: Bribery

Name of module lecturer: Anan Lama

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# **Abstract**

This paper provides actual verification on Bribery. Bribery is a serious social and moral issue. The impact of bribery will be investigated in this article using literature and studies that deal with the impact of bribery and analysis of the topic. Bribery has existed for a long time and will continue to exist in the future unless governments develop effective strategies to prevent it. Various anti-corruption methods have been devised and put into practice. Bribery, which had previously been the topic of sociology, political science, history, public administration, and other disciplines, became the focus of economics around the close of the twentieth century.

Keywords: Bribery, literature, anti-corruption, history

# **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 peace, convenience, financial discipline, morality, and good behavior among the general people, it is necessary to establish timely legal measures pertaining to the prevention of corruption. (Nepal Law Commission, 2018)

Section -1 Preparatory

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

Section-2 Corruption offenses and punishment provisions

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

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

1. Inquiries and investigations
2. Preliminary Investigation
3. In search of an explanation
4. Investigative authority’s powers
5. Investigation officers are appointed or designated
6. The investigation officer’s roles, responsibilities, and powers
7. Hold fast to cite in prison
8. Other bodies collaboration could be necessary
9. Suspension that is automatically adjusted
10. 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 polices 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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