

Corruption Pervades Poverty: A Perspective of Developing Countries

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Abstract

Corruption is beyond an evil, it is violation of regulations of the country, abrogation of rule of law and devastation of rights of those who are living depressed. It saps the energies, abilities and capabilities of the population in general and those of who are honest and sincere in particular. The causes and factors of it lay in political, social and economic mechanisms of that particular society in general and in present scenario it provokes behind the process of globalization. It is an after effect of universalization of globe and globalization of population of the universe. The spread of corruption is easy but to control and root it out from the social network is difficult and somehow impossible. Once a social disease is caused to affect its paraphernalia cannot easily be removed from values of society easily. It will take time to make available benefits of justice to all the segments of society with equilibrium and realize its impact on those segments of society. Causes of corruption can be tackled one by one to make the society pure. However, it is noteworthy that one hundred percent eradication of corruption and poverty from society is not possible. By using all means it should be reduced to minimum possible level, so that society does not get affected from it at large. The corruption may not block the benefits of socio-political and economic progress to reach the poor, downtrodden, feeble and special segment of society. In democratic set-up a strong independent system of accountability is a necessity, with the people, in-charge, who have viable integrity and honesty. Their loyalty to the nation should be beyond the limits of forces that stratify society on the basis of class, creed, and religions or sects etc. They may have clear, objectives based on logic and sound reasoning with the spirit of religiosity working as a dynamic force in perspective. Society can survive for long without corruption, a corrupt society end at its own and fall in the hands of powerful, free of corruption societies. It is the first most responsibility of government to avoid cancer of corruption, politician can do it but they need it to an extent. Individuals with the help of administration and with political will can, also, do this job in a better way; only and only if political forces do not snub and discourage them. As weak politician take it as a check on their polity. Eradication of corruption and poverty requires a joint struggle and strong national will with honesty to achieve the target.

Key Words: Corruption, Poor Bureaucracy, Human Dignity, Nepotism, Power, Inequality, Mobilization, Accountability.

Introduction

Corruption means dishonesty or decay. It is eminently clear that one dishonest creates decay in the social system of society, but lust for money does not allow one to think over it from the societal point of view, he/she looks in such matters for personal gratification. Evidently, corrupts are dishonest and they cause decay in the economic system of country and the amount gained in this way gets out of main economic stream of the country and named as black money. Usually, the controlled economy provokes this menace. "There are social costs of asymmetrical power that potentates of bureaucracy enjoy vis-à-vis the supplicating applicants and it should be added there is greater possibility of corruption here since they potentates acquire in a targeting system the power to bestow benefits for which the beneficiaries may be un-willing to make a facilitating payment". (Sen, 1999:136)

In third world countries like Pakistan, no government official is ready to move forward taking his duty with responsibility. He/she desires for illegal gratification, legal and illegal are so confused with each other that it becomes hard to discriminate between two, when legally responsible makes illegal demands just having position or status in government system. The political personalities, sometimes without knowing factual circumstances, play an ambiguous role, characterizing this situation as vague for comparatively honest persons. This creates an environment which is dishonest, and one does not remain accountable to his public behavior, starts corrupt activities which are, secretly, appreciated in a specific segment of society. This social approach leads to a behavior that is turpitude in nature; it leads to create villous-ness in the social set-up. Being objective it degrades the values of society in eyes of public. It does an appreciable job for the public in trouble.

The people responsible for their jobs/works irrespective of their education level, training or cadre of job, they are attracted to gain money and meet the needs with a lustful aptitude to maintain the standard of living. So, they start misappropriating the public money, with the confidence that with this gratification he can oblige the politicians to gain their timely favors that ultimately affect negatively the very roots of value system of society, manufacturing fictitious sources of human dignity that degrade the best creation of this universe at the cost of few coins that will not be used for public welfare in future. In governmental decision making the hidden money is kept in the provision of budget, in addition to actual cost of the project, for the purpose of more benefits and it is received in the shape of quick-backs or for protestation. In projects of welfare and usual public interest, political parties widely use the technique of advertisement through propaganda, speeches and announcement in public gatherings, just to gain favor in general. For this purpose huge amounts are utilized to win the sympathies of masses and create a good will for themselves. This form is also expressed by sociologists as the instrumental use of power for gainful lust satisfaction.

The government machinery has free access to revenues and grants. They prepare projects with camouflaged budget for protecting their self interest, with the connivance of different bodies it create a cycle of corruption; banks play a role in extending free loan opportunities to powerful segments of society like politicians just to extend their business opportunities and such others and later on these loans are set aside without having a return of it. The big agencies of business involved in business of electricity, petroleum or other government controlled

bodies use the technique to gain money through agreement of price fixing, it is always used as secret device, never unfolded these secrets to public. For the purpose there are people who works as agents, they obtain the secret middle man role, this role is stingy, concealed and cannot be noticed ostensibly. Such potential persons play a vital role and they gain money in abundance with a great speed. After gaining the status and money they start the projects to attract the poor masses having fear of God and spirit of public welfare. There are many more ways of corruption and their doors open in the courtyards of international organizations. These channels are operative and they work to politically clench the governments and those who fail to adhere to such channels do not become successful in gaining name.

Causes of Corruption

Causes of corruption are many like nepotism, moral deterioration, consistency and inconsistency of policies, devalued human capital, and misuse of authority, privileges, contracts, commissions, trapping, bribery, and extortions; incompetence, indolence, ineptitude, resistance, cheating and theft. Keeping all this in view, here, concentration of power, in-equality in society, power projects corruption, role of donor agencies in promotion of corruption will be discussed in a little detail. All other causes are usually considered and have been brought into the general knowledge of public.

Concentration of power

Concentration of power open the ways for corruption. It is a very much known and acknowledged fact in big organizations, having centers of power deliberation. The concentration of power on the one hand open channels for corruption and on the other side parties offer their services potentially and sometimes openly, depending upon the prevailing circumstances. This is correct especially with large organizations. In such organizations systems of check and balance are made properly but these protects the persons in power, in this way one is protected against the accountability. This is what we usually call the authoritarian regime. Such regimes promote/ encourage bribery just to gain favors or retain power, which paved the way for dishonesty, at the name of humanitarianism; leading to organizational malfunctioning. The companies that have had high standards are pulled out of biasness or they give up standard, just to win the competition to get orders in future, even at the cost of bribery. Sometimes people have high standard of living, beyond their means and level of income, to retain this standard they have to use illegal and illegitimate sources to generate income. Corruption once starts in an organization; it becomes difficult to control it, in the presence of same employees. The corrupt employees of an organization join hands with the corrupt employees of other organizations, and create a mafia.

In-equality, Corruption Relevance

It is not possible that all citizens may have equal income. The tax system is used as an instrument to lessen and remove this imbalance in income, and reduce inequality. Tax is fair, legal, open and has also been institutionalized. The people

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pay tax with heavy heart. Practice of tax evasion is common, which is illegal, illegitimate, un-constitutional and corrupt. Usually at the time of making or receiving payments strict calculations are made carefully, avoiding any loss to government exchequer or the individual. Despite all this, underhand practices and methods are also working to make money; this makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.

The illicit payments are received as profit or gift, therefore, the implementation of law does not become possible and it does not favor to control corruption. Without creating a spirit of law abidance and obedience to law it looks impossible to take necessary method applied for controlling this menace. Measures against corruption cannot be made effective without making officers and official's law abiders. Standard of living may be fixed for every category of government servants, taking into consideration the basic needs of people. Every one may have enough according to his level of achievement, academic qualification etc. All organizations, governmental and non-governmental may pay accordingly. A satisfied worker having more opportunities to enhance his income cannot be ambitious for illegal gratifications. A satisfied worker can be a devoted worker having sincerity and obligations toward organization and society. Satisfaction generates contentment whereas poor pays forces the employees to accept bribery at the cost of integrity. It has also been observed that once an employee get involved in corrupt activities higher pays does not matter.

Power, Corruption Relevance

In present days only the government offices are not involved in corruption, all types of private organizations that can be local, national, international or NGO's have started corrupt practices. It is a basic conjecture that public or private office in charges, who are also decision makers, should never use their offices or authority for personal gains. Government offices are for public and service providers. "There lies a great problem of modern times that public institutions function under private control, especially in developing world or these work under the influence of political leaders directly or by their captures. Seize the state, seize the day".(Hellman,2000: 10) It is said that power makes corrupt and more power makes more corrupt. It reflects that if power is used to control corruption, it fails if the authority is not honest, fair and without having a sense to resolve the problems of public.

The collective effect of rules of inheritance encourages the followers to patronize their children to hold the same office, his father was holding, this grind down the freedom of public institutions, like institutions responsible for policy making, bureaucracies, courts, armies and such agencies that are controlled by government. The end result of this patronage forces the government to privatize these institutions and government institutions start to serve commitments, objectives and benefits of private persons. "At its core, this private use of public office and resources is the core definition of corruption."(Burnell and Vicky, 2005: 301). It has also been observed historically that long standing of a leader, military or public, usually makes the offices corrupt.

As it is discussed earlier that power makes the authority corrupt. Certain pockets in the system of government have a role in generating corruption and corrupt activities. These pockets and other zones of power concentration need

openness and accountability and also these may follow the standards of sale and purchase duly approved by the respective competent agencies. Unlikely the bodies responsible for accountability work beleaguered or they are allowed to work in strictly controlled environment and are kept under observation by the system with contrary affect. It is a universally accepted fact that corruption is a social disease having its roots deep in society; it is also known that it always is under the umbrella of political forces. There can be difference of degree of occurrences and the focus of vision. It looks eminently logical to invite the attention of reader that a proper training of officers having a spirit to serve and fear of Allah can deteriorate such occurrences. Free press and public demand also works well to reduce the size of corruption; however it has to mention that a segment of society very rarely appreciate the corrupt activities to a short extent and limit.

Donor Agencies, Corruption Relevance

It is generally accepted fact that international donor agencies promote corruption in poor, under-developing countries of third world, which was once, colonies of civilized developed world. The developed world utilized resources of these colonies in the best interests of their own mother lands. Now they provide capital for development in these third world countries which is never evoked properly and is misappropriated causing the cancer of corruption in respective societies. The IMF provided huge amounts of money to poor countries for structural changes causing social uplifts and improvements. This money was used in such a way that most of it was looted, corrupted and used illegally causing a chasm of poverty in these countries. "In December 1996, the IMF started distributing \$24 million as enhanced structural adjustment loan, but to date not one private or parasitical company has been put in receivership for the hundreds of millions of dollars which went astray via import support. This casual approach to large-scale corruption has been the norm among donors." (Narasaiah, 2005: 07)

The donor agencies do not provide funds according to the demand of host countries; rather they have their own policy in providing loans. These institutions extend assistance to some countries, whereas they curtail their services for other countries. Moreover, they are enhancing aid to governments many times just to keep these on the lines of donor agency, the public suffer at the cost and a distance between government and public get widened. The governments look toward these agencies favorably; on the other the public consider it as their enemy. The money aided to governments enhances opportunities of corruption of establishment, projecting this to civil society makes it more corrupt. In offices mostly table work is on increase and political acceptability of local persons employment is increasing corruption in level and intensity, as some charlatans and opportunists crowd them. The donor agencies overlook the charges of misappropriations leveled there upon, because corruption supports in digging out new sectors of development. In this respect, areas of spending are made eminent that attract donors and they lean to make the people more corrupt. Similarly, incompetent and corrupt state mechanism attracts the oppressed people for provision of mercy and gain political strength at very low cost and lot of benefits. In brief, such money provided in the shape of aid creates and re-creates the options for corruption. There is a saying in Urdu "MAL-E-MUFT DIL-E- BAY RAHAM" means easy money is spent carelessly.

Relevance in Corruption and Poverty

It is noteworthy that corruption stops or slows down the process of development and progress in society. It increases the cost of production, depresses investment and blocks the growth, the public confidence on its national institution tumbles down leaving a negative impact on entrepreneur. The public expenditure and financial management get undermined, leaving very destructive effect on investment in the very prime sectors of public interest, education and health. In this respect deterioration in public investment promotes and projects poverty in the country, government develops a biased attitude and investment is made to safeguard the interests of rich and well-off segments of society. Government expenditures get skewed toward rich people, government spends on non-productive projects that encourage backsliding tax system. Low income people starts avoid investing their savings, it has two pronged negative impact on economy and the poor, on the one side it causes poverty and on the other it reduces public's conscious saving aptitude, generates empathy. The gap between poor and rich gap increases, poor reduces chances of increasing income and borrowing from banks and other such agencies. He starts living at the mercy of rich which is an agony. Corruption directly and in-directly makes the poor vulnerable, stigmatize them in society, enhances chances of further corruption with all its adverse effects.

Poverty Alleviation in Prevalence of Corruption

The South Asia once known as the 'Golden Sparrow' is under crux of poverty since long, the English started ruling it. As these nations are poor so, extreme poor have been out of attention and neglected, relegated. Poor have been living in a culture of poverty from many generations, their vision is pessimistic, and they open eyes in hunger and poverty without transferring a sense of optimism to next generation, they die in the state of poverty. The political leaders believe in economists who appreciate the agencies responsible for development with the thoughts that poor are the real beneficiaries of development through 'trickledown effect' which provides a core affect dynamically in eliminating poverty. But socially this is not happening, poor are going to be poorer and the rich are becoming richer. The policies are not meeting objectives as mentioned there in. The benefits of 'trickledown effect' can only be shifted to poor in case the prevailing conditions of society are socially stable, peaceful and having serenity there in. Otherwise, only anti-poverty thinking provoked in poor can assist them to improve income and get ramification from poverty. The poor are living without resources and have no ability to produce in abundance or surplus to capture the market, rather they need 'safety nets' to meet basic needs for day to day bodily requirements. So, a 'safety net' approach may be adopted as a strategy to inculcate a sense of being hood in them. For the purpose resources may be relocated to poor from the self-motivated parts of production accrual. Extraordinary salaries can produce additional assets for poor, from where they can spend a part of it, also can save a portion for future investment. Low wages are an adverse check and obstacle for saving. The exposed or marginal poor are looked as a massive encumbrance on society and do not become part of growth and production system. In Pakistan agricultural land is dividing into small unworkable pieces, that not produce enough to meet the subsistence level of land holders, it is the major source of

poverty generation and the sons of land owners are not ready to accept it that they have to have other sources for their livelihood. The government has to adopt new strategies to make poor active, dynamic by breaking lethargic attitude and having opportunities of rising income, protecting them from the curse of bribery and corruption.

Poverty Alleviation, Investment and Mobilization Perspective

It is a considered opinion of social scientists and researchers that making huge investments which are in the control of rich and influential people one cannot help the poor to pull them from poverty. The poor can get freedom from poverty only if their available resources are mobilized and exploited in their own interests; this provides freedom to them from poverty and generates new activities for them. This will not only help them from the shackles of misery of poverty but also uphold their dignity as human being. The social forces that work to generate poverty will be discouraged. These same social forces actively reflect systems of resources distribution in society. These systems need a change rather reversal in cycle of function and application. In present days riches are making money by many ways; through profits, by not paying taxes, by bribing the authorities and the rest by multiplying amounts, earned in such a way, through investment. In this regard rich-people have a lot of chances and opportunities to become richer, whereas the poor are handicapped, without opportunities to multiply their meager available resources.

- The provisions of generous pro-poor pricing policies, improvisation of credit system in favour of poor, social and productive services that neglected poor in past and channelizing gender discrimination can reverse systems to project poor and bring a positive change in their income, letting them free from the chains of slavery to poverty. A deep look in the perception of poor and poverty, one can suggest measures to alleviate poverty.
- It is crystal clear to note that all poor are not idle. Sometimes poor is not used as a 'noun' but as an 'adjective' examples of it can be that the word poor added to farmer, herdsman, fisherman, barber etc. because they get involved in activities that fall under the prevailing circumstances and conditions which has low lying features and been defined by societies. The poor do activity, earn money and invest a part of it without changing their social status. They serve the community, have less earning, and needs to upgrade their production and growth, less activity means less productivity means generating poverty.

The alleviation of poverty is usually considered a substantial assignment and a burden on society neglecting the benefits of its reduction. It provides health, education and truthfulness in poor community and final benefits of it goes to society for ever. For this new outlook and vision is required to be given to society. Poverty alleviation needs investment to augment for further growth with development that generates fresh benefits and activities in the best interests of poor; it means benefiting the poor and economy of society. So, poverty is a problem of production and poverty alleviation is a matter of investment.

By turning the attention of socio-economic institutions to provide finances to poor can work accurately to alleviate poverty from the society. After setting an

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example in Bangladesh about poverty reduction, financial institutions are ready to provide finance to the un-organized groups of poor. New institutions can be created with the approach to finance and extend aid to poor, just to utilize their potentials for community development; this will enable poor in creating their own institutions, institutions are old or new poor has to participate to gain benefits to get rid of strong clutches of poverty. The objective of participation of poor in socio-economic activities is to mobilize poor as an individual as a community or in group form, only and only then benefits of such activities can be for nation in general and for poor in particular. This shifts status of poor to producer or an actor of activity in institution. The theoretical perspectives are not available on it and all these are in actual practical experiences of society which have not been noticed by formal theorists. It is evidently clear that poor can be made an asset of development as manpower or human capital in social or economic nature. A focus on vulnerable can change their status from poor to social capital; it needs only provision of safety net and social spirit to accept extreme poor as capital. By focusing from a distance poverty can be seen present everywhere in the world, a close view of it reveals a specific situation having opportunities for poor and this needs further help to strengthen the individual as person by flourishing collective means of poor to reverse the dynamics of poverty, this can only be by collaboration of poor as one.

Poor as producers were neglected in the past and benefits of production were used in favor of capitalists. The labor of poor was neglected after making payments of his labor and in this respect he was kept away from the process of technological development of organization and also from the process of capitalization. This distances the poor from technology, organization and capitalization; widened the gap in current and potential poor, which is a social capital for development. Socio- economic investment on poor is never considered a failure. A failure can be of the policy makers.

Accountability to Break Corruption

It does not always work to check or to deteriorate corruption. It becomes too difficult to sort out the established potential practices and channels of bribery/corruption. The cost of accountability becomes greater than the amount misappropriated/ bribed/ corrupted. The logic of accountability is not to stop the misappropriation/ corruption, rather to provide openness in decision making and also to make the process transparent. All the DDO's, of government and non-governmental sector may groomed from very beginning of their life, should be honest and loyal to nation, this can encourage honesty. Moreover the benefits of honesty may be provided to them. It is the way to manage to save the cost of corruption and channelize the economy of the country. Otherwise, the cost of accountability will rise to the actual cost of project.

The socio-political upshots also function to cause corruption; by controlling these repercussions corruption can be controlled, minimized or reduced. One thing is evidently acceptable that secret dealings cannot be heeded for longer time, all secrets open after a certain time period. The officers may be trained to be exposed to public, open before the society at large. This can increase the confidence of public on government and the governmental functionaries can do their duties with full confidence and fearlessly. Some of the governmental officers do corruption,

considering it as a corporate action in which all has their share and it is distributed among them, they are honest while doing all this. A person, an officer or citizen not involved in corrupt practices remains open, exposed to society and work fearlessly.

God fearing, independent, honest and having vision for the future of society, auditors with these qualities “can play a role in reducing corruption. The agency of anti-corruption can reduce the volume of corruption and cannot stop it at all”. Plato suggested in the law that a strong sense of duty (responsibility) would help to reduce corruption. But he also noted, wisely, that this would be ‘no easy task’.(Sen, 1999:276-77).

Controlling Corruption Techniques/ Strategies

All those persons who are dealing with matters relating to finance, they are to be trained to deal with the affairs honestly, without any capricious behavior and attitude. The persons dealing with the affairs at state level or at any other such level who are the DDO’s they may maintain their integrity and also have a soft and cordial behavior towards others having generosity of character; they may have feelings to sense and realize the depth of pain and agony of others. He may not be a person of such kind that has the aptitude to take the advantage of others sufferings. Our economic system has been formulated in such a fashion that the money, ‘a standard to evaluate the worth of other things’, itself reducing in size, weight age and value. Therefore, how it is possible, that other items will maintain their worth and value. The reduction in the value of ‘standard’ that is money ultimately reduces the importance and value of human behavior. It becomes too difficult for the human beings who face daily matters of devaluation that they retain the standard of ethics. All other techniques used to control corruption are formal and are not reliable to the extent of purity and paucity, rather these, sometimes, enhances the cost of control more than the actual expenditures. Moreover, involvement of more people increases the chances of corruption, as in present age people accept social adversaries happily. The government formed the institution of Anti-Corruption to control the corruption showing as promoter of corruption and not controller of it.

Established working channels in the bureaucratic setup may be shortened for the ease of general public. This will also reduce the chances of corruption. The procedures may widely be advertised for public awareness, also, to avoid complications. The forms for applications may be framed in easy language demanding proper information. Looking at the ways of corruption those injuries the socio-institutional formation of a society, here lies options open for governments to switch corruption and shrink its special effects. Rose-Ackerman (1998) suggested an approach intended at cumulating the profits of being honest and the costs of being corrupt, a functional amalgamation of incentive and reprimand as the dynamic force of restructurings. This is an enormous matter. Six harmonizing methodologies are discussed with the pragmatic hope for improvement of situation of corruption.

Compatible salaries to Devaluation

Usually the civil servants are appropriately rewarded or obviously below par paid will clearly affect inspiration and encouragements. Employees having truncated salaries find themselves under compression to raise their incomes in “unofficial” methods, using their official status and position. Van Rijckeghem and Weder (2001) did experimental study and established that in developing countries “an inverse relationship in the level of public sector wages and in the incidence of corruption” exists.

Openness /Transparency in government Expenditures

Purchase of services and goods, tax indemnities, subsidizations, additional-budgetary resources, easy credits are under the control of politicians, the governments, also, organize communal assets. Governments collect taxes, boom capital marketplaces monetary escalation. Accept foreign aid and evolve contrivances for distribution offends to satisfy a diversity of needs. In some countries it is done in a quite crystal clear way and hard work is made to use funds in the interest of common man. The degree of transparency and openness of a process is directly related to the provision of opportunities of malfeasance and misuse. In democratic societies government doings are discussed and analyzed in public to search out the advantages of such public plans also to make a modification in original plans. This is how freedoms of press and literacy level perform an important role for improvements. A dynamic society of a respective country having structures of the culture for participation has always an important constituent auxiliary strategy designed to tumble corruption.

Malicious Red Tape

It has been observed that there is a firm relationship between corruption happening/opportunities and the intensity of official red tape. Indicators of doing business suggest the eliminating of needless regulations to safeguard the essential controlling functions of the state. The regulations that are silent but preset in the books of countries, these maybe discarded and removed from the books of regulations. These are like dead bodies and may be buried forever, Rose Ackerman (1998) notes. It as “the most obvious approach is simply to eliminate laws and programs that breed corruption.”

Swapping, Degenerating and Distorting Subsidies

The government as a matter of fact wants to give economic relief to public through subsidies. Unfortunately it garbles motivations and creates beginnings for corruption. The IMF studied in (2013) and concluded that subsidies of energy sector provided to the consumers are equivalent to 2.5 percent of international

GDP. These subsidies are very extravagantly disseminated, the richest segment of society takes major chunk i.e.; 60 percent, and it serves only the richest with 20 percent households, in use of gas. In case these subsidies are removed consequently producing very positive accouterments. The money mongers of a society remain active to take advantage of subsidies and start smuggling, or create artificial shortages, and black markets are flourished. Provisions of subsidies become epicenter of corruption causing in fructuous structures. It would be for better to supplant luxurious, degenerating subsidies with cash award to target the expenditures of poor.

Starting International Treaties

In a globalized economy corruption increasingly has a cross-border aspect; therefore international legal structure to control corruption is significant choices, available for national governments. These structures got considerable importance with the passage of time. Two conventions in 2005 and 2013, under the auspices of UN had suggested measures to have a check on corruption, to the member countries of UN. These conventions to reduce corruption have become a promising scheme as it crafts a global structure involving industrialized and developing countries and shields a broad variety of issues, containing national and international corruption, coercion, protective dealings, anti-money filtering requirements, skirmish of interest regulations, resources to recover unlawful reserves dumped by officials in banks, along with others. As the United Nations is functioning without applying power, therefore role of respective institutions belonging to a nation become important to develop a nation's monitoring instruments to control corruption and evaluate government obedience to conventions. Vigorous application of anticorruption laws can only control the hazard. Promotion of trade may not be taken to weaken the mechanism corruption control. Governments are continually having double standards of proscribing bribery in the country.

Modern Technology Projection/ Use

The governments provide a number of chances for corruption by distorting established rules of control, it has been noted that a direct interaction with government servants of people unlocks the way for fraudulent businesses. One technique to discourse this aberrant is the use of voluntarily available information to boost relationship between administrators and civilian keeping them at a distance; the use of Internet can effectively used as a tool to lessen corruption. In some countries the online policy enables government's communications with civilian, businessmen etc. It has mainly been effective in the areas of tax collection, public purchases and to break red-tape. In general the public purchases are the sources of corruption dealing the affairs of state at large. The governments should restrain 5-10 percent of GDP for purchases of goods and services. In

granting contracts comprise procedures of bureaucratic preference, and the countries have long transfers, conspiracy in public procurement and kickbacks, and also choice for ways that pledge suitable openness with competition. Steamrolled fields for contractors independently clear bidding dealings. The measures discussed above have targeted at struggling corruption, the philosophy behinds of eliminating the chances for corruption by changing impulses, by dismissing ambiguities and stopping inappropriate rules that increase corrupt behavior. However a method of punitive retribution on harm of the rules can be far more operative, reinforced by applications to emphasize the ethical foundation of social conduct.

Ibrahim Maslow in 1943 described the theory of human needs satisfaction having a hierarchy of five stages. Where one stage of needs is satisfied then and only then an individual can move to achieve the next stage. In this respect one have the opportunity to reach the fifth stage which is self-actualization, the reality of one's own self, when one get awareness of his own self she recognizes the 'God', which is ultimate of Allah, who created this universe for His recognition. The objective of mentioning this theory is that policy makers while making policies may consider it and design a policy keeping in view the needs and priorities of different segments of society. This is to make the poor so affective that they never feel as neglected in society. It is human need to meet most of the needs and have recognition in society. Saying of the great leaders become less effective if people needs are not met. Kitgaard has proposed a formula:

Degree of corruption= Monopoly + Discretion-Transparency-Motility

Corruption is inevitably a necessary evil, after a certain period of time it is taken for granted, accepted and acknowledged as fringe benefit. It flourishes and grows certainly in a society in transition and become out of control for a certain period of time, that reshuffle the social systems and gives new faces to population for their recognition.

Conclusion

Democracy needs freedom of thought and action, in well defined limits, without it democracy cannot work, but the law of jungle, similarly the currency works as oxygen carrier in blood vessels of institution of economics and finance systematically. Its circulation in the hands of public energizes the economy and the system of economic mobility in itself. The political forces which are a necessity to consolidate the social forces of society to run the system of governance and control, needs economic assistance to have vitality for its own life, just like heart that supplies blood to the whole body but for its survival it also needs blood circulation within its own blood vessels otherwise whole body will suffer. Similar is the condition of institution of economics and politics, the corruption let the currency flow in the economic system but out of the vessels, therefore, it weakens the economy instead of making it strong, energetic and fruitful for the society. When these blood vessels get squeezed due to lack of blood within these, the share of poor does not reach to them, causing paralysis in the major portion of population. It becomes a factor of deteriorating and slows down the functions of

economy, the continuity of this process, if unchecked, destruct the systems of society; and it gets imbalanced; any other political force from within the society can get the benefits of it, without remedying the actual cause, so, corruption becomes socio-political and economic cancer within society. "Precaution is better than cure, for which at least more than one generation suffer and society lags behind to its contemporary societies."

This article is an eye opener for government, economic experts, and policy makers and also for the general public who can raise their voices to protect society, make it strong through industrialization and such other tools of development. For every disease there is a remedy, it is the law of nature. A strong political will is the preliminary need to end this menace from society, without which no other remedies can become functional. Leadership of all levels, national, provincial, bureaucratic, and managerial from all walks of life may dynamically strongly stick to get rid of corruption, then and only then it can be brought under control. In this article cause, factors, effect of corruption in raising poverty in society and remedies to poverty reduction, also control corruption, importance of accountability has been discussed stressfully.

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