



## AN OVERVIEW OF 'THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT'- 1988

Vanshika Shukla

Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University  
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India

### Abstract

The paper widely talks about the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and its various features and similarities with international regions. On this roots, India's legislation identifying with corruption and corrupt practices incorporates a trap of legislations and Government regulations. Corruption is a worldwide phenomenon. It has turned into the part of our daily life. Although, it is detestable as it has entered the very roots of our society and measuring this the developing countries are infected with the virus of corruption severely. They feature generally in the lower part of international corruption indexes. According to Transparency International, India is placed in a group of countries with a high index of corruption. Corruption is, thus, a private gain at the cost of public or common good which involves a departure or deviation from rules, standards, norms and law. Hence, it usually has the ingredient of illegal and immoral enjoyment. In 1988 Prevention of Corruption Act was enacted to consolidate all laws relating to offences by public servants. However, Prevention of Corruption Act prosecuted and criminalized only bribetaking and not bribe-giving. The recent Section 7, Section 8, Section 9, Section 10 and Section 11 of Prevention of Corruption Act condemned different corrupt acts of public servants and mediators chasing to influence public servants per se while excluding the bribe giver as well as private entities -taking bribes.

There is uniformity to all of the overall communities under the steady gaze of law. Thus, each individual has equity under the attentive gaze of law and all have compared protection under the law. This law is authorized in the Constitution of India. Certain arrangements in the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 abuse the course of action of the Constitution of India. However, prevention is one of the vital stages and it resembles a column to reduce crime in this world. India likewise needs a corruption free nation and India has been battling to have such a country.

**Keywords:** Meaning of Corruption, History, Analysis, Penalties & Punishments, Presumptions of Cases.

### Introduction

The corruption has been viewed as an indecent and dishonest practice since scriptural times. But, while the Bible condemned corrupt practices, Chanakya in his teachings considered corruption as a sign of positive ambition. Ridiculously, similar views are echoed by Mario Puzo in The Godfather; Historical incidents of corrupt practices and modern theories of regulation of economic behaviour might give rise to a hearing of enforcement, yet, there can be no doubt that in modern business and commerce, corruption has a devastating and hamstring effect. In view of annual Kroll Global Fraud Report record that India has among the most elevated national incidences of corruption (25%). The same study also records those reports of India though it has highest proportion reporting procurement fraud (77%) as well as corruption and bribery (73%). An issue of administrative consistence that is regularly raised alongside degenerate practices is one identified with campaigning.

In same words as such, campaigning is not an institution in India like certain European countries or USA and it is not mandatory for Government agencies the executive to consider think about the perspectives of different stakeholders and invested individuals prior to planning rules and regulations. Additionally, for the most part there is no law which furnishes for earlier conference with influenced people before rules and regulations are outlined by administrative authorities. In specific conditions, earlier discussion might be viewed as a mandatory requirement.

At first, inside the Indian Justice System, the Indian Penal Code managed the offenses of bribery and corruption in cases of Public Servant. Yet, during the 1945s it came into notice that the then-existing law was not adequate to address the exigencies and an issue was felt to introduced unique legislation with bribery and corruption, it was thus that the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 was enacted interestingly.

The 1947 Act was subsequently changed at two instances by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952 and by the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Act 1964, it was based on the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee. Hence, the 1947 Act spined into a sample to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 which primarily came in force on 9th September 1988. It was pointed toward making against anti-corruption laws more effective by enlarging their inclusion and by strengthening the provisions to make the general resolution more viable.



## Meaning of Corruption

The term ‘Corruption’ is gotten from the Latin word “corrupts” means “corrupted”. Corruption alludes to dishonest or insincere behavior on report of the persons holding power carrying government officials or subsequent managers.<sup>1</sup> Corruption surely incorporates either giving or tolerating unseemly gifts and bribes, under table payments, money laundering, and black money, tampering elections and cheating the investors. India is measured to be one of the nations with immense corruption.<sup>2</sup> Succeeding the 2G spectrum instance and commonwealth games scam held in 2010, the Parliament determined to amend this Act. Although, the extensive reasons behind people indulging in corruption so habitually are their longing for illegal increases, greed for money and counteraction of advancement of any offence.<sup>3</sup> It has viewed that the illegal gains definitively called the black money are farther deposited in Swiss banks or World Bank to obtain more black money.<sup>4</sup>

## Historical Background

The modern world is facing the evil of corruption mortally. The consequences of this evil are more visible in developing and underdeveloped countries. Or we can say that the presence of this evil may be a prime cause for their backwardness. The evil of corruption is not a novel one. It has been a threat to the society from the very beginning. Hence, it was one of the main causes of the fall of Roman Empire. Similarly, it was present in India and all other parts of the world. However, the element of corruption is the need and greed of the people.

The problem of corruption is not confined to the modern world only. It was present there in ancient times as well. Although, the Rigveda, a sacred Hindu text narrated as the oldest literary monument of the Indo-European races,<sup>5</sup> talk about the prevention of corruption and shakedown. Though, the Rigveda restrain a large number of hymns/rits on the causes of the corruption and how to eradicate the same in any montage society of professionals following different professions. In other three holy Vedas also, there are some mantras/hymns related to corruption.<sup>6</sup> Rigveda (1.42.4) coordinates to avoid the master or instructor who acknowledges gifts Rigveda (1.104.3) says that the bribe-takers are offenders of God and they get resurrection in most reduced of yonis. Rigveda (3.34.6) and Yajurveda (30.20) likewise say that the bad peoples ought not be permitted to associate with the others. Kautilya has observed that corruption is result of human instinct.<sup>7</sup> Theft in India was only similar issue in the bygone eras as they are presently, for the most part among the police and the administrative officers. However, Kautilya has designated a comprehensive docket of not less than forty ways of thefting that the treasury officers were utilized to practice at that time. These ways give us an idea about the misdeeds of public servant and as to how they misused the public machinery for their personal benefit. Some of the ways of thefting are<sup>8</sup>:

- Apahara implies defalcation
- Aavastra implies manufacture of records
- Pariahapana implies making misfortune income
- Parivartana implies trading government articles for articles of others
- Pratibandha implies hindrance
- Prayoga implies credit (loaning of depository cash for revenue)
- Samagamavishanah implies irregularity in exchanges
- Upabhoga implies utilizing assets for individual delight
- Vyavhara means swap (bearing on swap by makeup utilize of government money)

Though, the subsequent eminent writers like Ksemendra and Kalhana have also condemned the government officials, as well as other employees of different levels for corruption, in their honourable works. The honourable work of Ksemendra, Dasavataramcharitam has leaded the king to remove all the solemn, ministers, generals and priests from their office with an immediate effect, who were either involved in receiving bribes themselves or had been indulging in any other act of corruption. Thus, the other

<sup>1</sup> CORRUPTION | meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary

<sup>2</sup> What is corruption? - Transparency.org

<sup>3</sup> 2G Scam Explained (news18.com)

<sup>4</sup> "Report" (PDF). siteresources.worldbank.org. Archived from the original (PDF) on 5 May 2015. Retrieved 25 September 2012.

<sup>5</sup> 23 Encyclopedia Americana: A Library of Universal Knowledge 517 (Encyclopedia Americana Corp., New York, 1918-20). The Rigveda is the oldest among four Vedas and dates back to 1200 B.C.

<sup>6</sup> P.K. Sabhlok, —What Vedas Say About Deadly Disease Corruption| Available at: <http://prem.sabhlokcity.com/2010/01/what-vedas-say-about-deadly-disease-corruption/> (Visited on November 26, 2013).

<sup>7</sup> Kamal Kishore Mishra, Police Administration in Ancient India 115 (Mittal Publications, New Delhi, 1987).

<sup>8</sup> Kautilya's Arthashastra, translated by R. ShamaSastry, 67, 71 (Mysore Printing and Publishing House, Mysore, 8th ed. 1967).



honoured work of him i.e., Kalavilasa, he has supposed that the bilker, courtesans, Kayasthas and goldsmiths epitomizing the deceit in themselves corrupt the society with the aid of vanity, greed and arrogance.<sup>9</sup>

Hence, corruption was prevalent in medieval times as well. Almost all the aspects of human life were suffering badly because of this evil. Even the Churches were not immune from the effects of corruption. Appointed priests should be accomplished yet numerous local area clerics were uninformed and scarcely familiar with how to complete traditional religious assistance. There were big expectations from the priests and nuns to live a disciplined life but the situation was just the opposite in a number of cases.<sup>10</sup> They used to abuse their clout for giving guilty pleasure. A liable pleasure is the reduction of the transient punishment because of excused sin, in uprightness of the benefits of Christ and the holy saints.<sup>11</sup> A guilty pleasure comprised of a declaration gave by the pope to an individual whose transgressions had been excused. Many times, they abused their authority in awarding indulgences. These are some of the instances when the evil of corruption prevailed during medieval times.

The circumstance was the same if there should arise an occurrence of India. The medieval India also suffered from the evil of corruption significantly. The country faced a number of invasions during most of the time in this period. The main aim of these invaders was not to serve the people of India but they were more inclined towards amassing a big bounty of wealth. Henceforth there was a climate of debasement, political agitation and tumult. The Sultanate-period witnessed a great effect of corruption on its economy.

There are recorded incidents of corrupt activities. For instance; one of the clergymen of Firoj Shah Tughlaq, Imadulmulk Bashir, was associated with making an enormous measure of cash via corrupt practices. The period during the reign of Firoj Shah Tughlaq is labeled as one of the murkiest parts of Indian history in context of corruption. According to Radhey Shyam Chaurasiya, once a soldier told the Sultan that at the time of every inspection, he had to give one tanka to the Inspector of the Horse.

Firoj Shah instead of punishing and dismissing the Inspector of the Horse gave two tanks as to the soldiers, one to be given to the Inspector and the other to be kept with the officer to be given to the Inspector at the hour of the following inspection. Thus, the Sultan by his weak and vacillating policy became a party to the prevailing corruption and inefficiency all round in the government administration. Corruption created inefficiency and discontentment.<sup>12</sup>

The British Rule persuade in India from the seventeenth century. They were powerful heads however their main point was to additional British interest or their own advantage. Consequently, they did not pay any heed to the interests of Indian people. However, the British used bribery as a strategy to track down a steady ground in India. The historians who are specialized in studying the impact of British rule in India have expressed that the agents of Company used bribe to get an entry into hearts and minds of Moghul kings and other sovereigns. They used bribe as a weapon to establish their business here. Even when His Majesty 's government took the administration from the Company, it chose to apply the same principles to its own Indian employees with the help of whom it ruled this vast (then undivided) nation from Peshawar to Dhaka to Kanyakumari<sup>13</sup> They exploited the situation because of the greedy nature of the Indian rulers. There was a chaotic atmosphere of bribery, nepotism and mismanagement during British rule. There are several recorded events which explain the prevalence of corruption in British India during the rule of the East India Company. Most of the Company's servants were corrupt and they used to get involved in corrupt practices.

There is past evidence that George Vansittart, a company 's officer, seized moveable property including huge quantity of gold in a vessel from India to England in the year 1776. The condition in British India during the Company's rule turned out to be so ugly in terms of bribery and corruption that Robert Clive had to be recalled to clean up —the Augean Stable|. It is also are recorded fact that Pitt 's India Act of 1784 made receiving of gift by the company's servant a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment. These are some of the instances of corrupt administration by during British rule or Company 's rule to be apt.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>9</sup> K.N. Dhar, Faces of Glory: Kashmiri Pandit Personalities 76 (Kashmir News Network, 1st ed., August 2002)

<sup>10</sup> Available at: [http://teachers.sduhsd.net/anelson/Site\\_5/WH%20Resources%20Corruption%20\(Reading\).PDF](http://teachers.sduhsd.net/anelson/Site_5/WH%20Resources%20Corruption%20(Reading).PDF)

<sup>11</sup> E.A. Livingstone (ed.), 294 —Indulgences| in, The Concise Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2 rev. ed. 2006).

<sup>12</sup> Radhey Shyam Sharma, History of Medieval India: from 1000 A.D. to 1707 A.D. 75 (Atlantic Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2002)

<sup>13</sup> M.B. Lal, —How our British rulers —legalized bribery|, Available at:

<http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/open-page/how-our-british-rulers-legalised-bribery/article2442485.ece>

<sup>14</sup> Supra note 129.

DOI: <http://ijmer.in.doi/2021/10.09.96>

## The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

The Prevention of Corruption Act enforced by the parliament of India on 9<sup>th</sup> September 1988. The regional extent of the Prevention of Corruption Act reaches out to entire part of India including the citizens of India and outside of India. However, parliament made this activity to eliminate corruption in government offices and public sector organizations in India. The impartial of the Prevention of Corruption Act is to decrease the corruption in India in various government organizations and public sector agencies by battling against them. However, it is not only particular to grasp extent to intercept corruption in government departments but also implies prosecuting and punishing the public servants involved in the corruption activities.<sup>15</sup> What's more, the act also takes into consideration the persons who helped the offenders in committing the offence of either bribery or corruption.

The prevention of corruption act, 1988 is the act of parliament of India it contains 31 sections and 5 chapters. The prevention of corruption act, 1988 applies in the entire part of India.<sup>16</sup> Although, Indian penal code was brought into power from 1-1-1862 however it gotten the consent of the Governor-General of India on 6-10-1860. Thus, the Indian Penal code division IX deals with all offences by or identifying with the public servants. Though, it does not deal with delinquency and abuse of power by public servants. Hence, Section 161 to 165 of IPC manages with offences relating to corruption executes by the public servant.<sup>17</sup>

Then a special act that is the prevention of corruption act came into existence and the public servant act, 1947 was extended in 1988 to certainly characterized all terms including public servant and making the definition of different offences exceptionally clear. Thus, the narrow definition of criminal unfortunate behaviour came into power on 26 July 2018. With the assistance of IPC and act of 1947 and 1988, the Parliament of India choose to correct the act with new provisions. After 25 years, this act was amended in 2018 by the parliament of India and the important reason for the amendment was straightening out the existing provisions in the act and extending the inclusion of the offences.<sup>18</sup>

### Critical analysis of the Act

The equitable of the Act with later amendments appears to put a great deal of accountabilities on commercial organizations. The new pattern of hostile to anti-bribery and anti-corruption abstraction is the base for the Act in light of the fact that in its entirety it gives us a device of activity explicitly for instances of corruption in Public Duties. The provisions of this Act have numerous explanations which could be managed with simply by additional judgments in such manner and more current amendments in this area. There are a little pinnacle points of this act with that have emerged with the recent amendments which are as follows:<sup>19</sup>

Section 4 of the Act expresses that a preliminary is to be finished up inside 4 years of its first hearing however there isn't anything recommended concerning what the aberrance would result in. This would seriously stall and slow down the whole interaction.

Section 9 of the Act however needs clearness, implies that Indian organizations should begin incorporating anti-bribery provisions in their commercial agreements.

Sections 7A and Section 8 of the Act which basically manages excessive benefits in organization articulates that each person involved in corruption regardless of being a private or a public undertaking could be prosecuted for corruption.

At the point when an Indian Party contracts with whatever other party which indulges in corrupt practices with or without the information on the previous party than the organization indulging in corrupt practices could be prosecuted.

By an exposed perusing of the provision of this Act, unmistakably it is focused on hazard moderation by creating vigorous anti-bribery and anti-corruption procedures or guidelines appropriate for our nation to curb the disease of Corruption from our Society.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>15</sup> A1988-49.pdf ([legislative.gov.in](http://legislative.gov.in))

<sup>16</sup> The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 ([indiankanoon.org](http://indiankanoon.org))

<sup>17</sup> Microsoft Word - A1988-49.docx ([indiocode.nic.in](http://indiocode.nic.in))

<sup>18</sup> 46814376.pdf ([oecd.org](http://oecd.org))

<sup>19</sup> Analysis: Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 – Lexlife India

<sup>20</sup> Analysis: Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 – Lexlife India



## Landmark cases under the Act

In CBI, Bank Securities and Fraud Cell v. Ramesh Gelli and Others (Writ Petition (CRL.) NO. 167 OF 2015.) the inquiry was that what bodies came under the meaning of Public Servant. However, the Apex Court here held that officials of private banks come under the meaning of public servants under the Prevention of Corruption Act (PCA), 1988. Concerning the objectives of the Act, the court additionally held that it was pointed toward making hostile to anti-corruption law more effective along these lines extend its inclusion.

In Manzoor Ali v. Union of India (WRIT PETITION (C) No. 305 OF 2007) the inquiry with respect to the legitimacy of division 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 proceed to the forward. It was held here that assent for prosecution in a corruption case is not unlawful as a remote possibility of abuse cannot be a ground to proclaim a provision unconstitutional.

It Aiyappa v. Anil Kumar ((2013) 10 SCC 705) the court, concerning, the objective of the provisions of the Act, the court held that it has the objective of securing an innocent public servant against inappropriate and mala fide prosecution.

The 2G Spectrum Case was one of the milestone cases under the Act, wherein, telecom range, was apportioned by the UPA government at expendable costs through corrupt and unlawful means. The acts were in infringement with the provisions of Public Duty as referenced under the Act and accordingly charges were made against the concerned people. However, a special CBI court was for preliminary which on 21st December 2017 acquitted each of the persons.<sup>21</sup>

## Presumption of Corruption in Certain Cases

Presumption is a law and order which allows a court to expect a reality is valid until such time as there is dominance (more prominent weight) of proof which invalidates or outweighs (rebutts) the presumption.<sup>22</sup> Generally, in instances of corruption covered by anti-corruption laws; a presumption is made against the accused that he has received illegal benefits from some other person.

It is an effective arrangement to control the evil of corruption by putting the burden of proof upon the accused. There are numerous provisions inside the English law to clarify the origins of presumption in various areas. Parmod Chander alias Parbodh Chander v. State of Punjab<sup>23</sup> is a good example of this provision where the accused was working as Naib Tehsildar in Punjab. He demanded Rs. 1000/- for attesting the Will of the complainant.

A trap was arranged for this purpose and the bribe money was recovered by Police, which the accused had kept on his desk under a paperweight. The shadow witness turned hostile. Conviction was upheld. However, the accused was not able to explain why the amount of Rs. 1000/- was lying on his table and he also had not given any explanation as to why he was falsely implicated into the case by the police and hence his conviction was upheld.

Moreover, it is also not proper to presume that a trap witness is an interested witness. The implication of demonstrating this reality lies upon the safeguard. In D. Velayutham v. State Rep. by Inspector of Police, Salem Town, Chennai<sup>24</sup>, the Hon 'ble Supreme Court held that:

It would be a discrediting and depravity of the reason and object of against debasement law to perpetually assume that a snare/bait observer is an intrigued witness, with an ulterior or other than normal thought process in guaranteeing the inculpation and punishment of the accused. The burden undeniably is on the defence to rattle the validity and dependability of the trap witness 'testimony, thereby bringing him under the suspicious glare of the Court as an intrigued witness. Though, the defence cannot be ballasted with the premise that Courts beginning, be made preparations for and suspicious of the declaration of trap witnesses.

In addition, it was likewise settled by the Court in Vinod Kumar v. State of Punjab<sup>25</sup> that even when the complainant becomes hostile will not result into collapse of whole case of prosecution and other evidences on record shall also be evaluated for corroboration.

<sup>21</sup> Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 | India Corporate Law ([cyrilamarchandblogs.com](http://cyrilamarchandblogs.com))

<sup>22</sup> <https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/presumption>

<sup>23</sup> 2006 (2) RCR (Criminal) 239

<sup>24</sup> AIR 2015 SC 2506

<sup>25</sup> AIR 2015 SC 1206



In this part we are going to talk about the presence of presumption in these areas and its genesis. In England, in case it is demonstrated during a procedure under English law i.e., under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1960; or the Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act, 1889, that a person has been paid any money gift or received any benefit from any other person or his agent while such first person is in employment of his Majesty or any other government department for holding or seeking to attain a contract from his Majesty or any other government department or public body, then he shall be deemed to have received such money, gift or any other consideration corruptly, unless the contrary is proved beyond any reasonable doubt. Similarly, such provisions regarding presumption have also been incorporated within Indian law to shift burden of proof upon the accused for preventing the incidents of bribery and corruption among the public servants.

### Penalties or Punishment

Imposition of punishment or penalty is the basic essential of criminal justice system. Without penalty or punishment, the purpose of law is difficult to attain. 280 Penalty or punishment has a deterrent effect upon the minds of possible future wrongdoers and it hollows their urge to commit crime for their selfishness. It creates an atmosphere into the society that the crimes will not be accepted by the civil society.

It discourages the wrongdoers and establishes the faith of general public into administration. In this part, we are going to discuss about the nature and quantum of the punishment imposed upon the wrongdoers for the violation of provisions enshrined onto the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

The degree, quantum and duration of the punishment play an important role into the reformation of the accused. Apart from it, these factors also play their role in creating a deterrent effect upon the possible future offenders. It proves to be a bad bargain for them to get involved into crimes. Under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 the general punishment provided is from three years of imprisonment to seven years for the offences of lower degree (under Sections 7 to 12), in addition with fine.

The offences of higher degree are punishable with more punishment, for example, the acts committed by the accused under Section 13. The offence of criminal misconduct as given under Section 13 is punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall be not less than four years but which may extend up to ten years and will likewise be liable to fine.

The persons who have committed offences mentioned under Section 14, i.e., habitual committing of offences under Sections 8, 9 and 12, are liable to be punished with an imprisonment of five years which may be extended up to ten years of imprisonment. In addition, he shall also be liable to pay fine as directed by the court in this regard. The attempts to commit offences are also punishable under the Act.<sup>26</sup>

It as long as that whoever endeavours to submit an offense alluded to in statement (c) or provision (d) of sub-area (1) of segment 13 will be punishable with imprisonment for a minimum term of two years which may be extended to five years of imprisonment with fine. It is also provided under the Act that the Court should consider the value or pecuniary interest into the thing or property subject matter of the offence committed.<sup>27</sup>

Earlier, the Prevention of Corruption Act of 1988 provided only for a minimal term of punishment which was insufficient in effectively controlling the evil of corruption. The term of punishment was later extended by the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (No. 1 of 2014).

It was extended because of mounted pressure from all the quarters of life against the evil of corruption. During the recent days, the civil society has contributed immensely in this regard by establishing a strong public opinion against the evil of corruption. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 was the result of this consciousness in addition with the legal obligation of the government towards the implementation of the provisions of UNCAC.

### Conclusion

The study observes that the evil of corruption has been threatening the growth of the mankind and society. Irrespective of the time, the evil has survived as it relates to the greedy nature of human beings. The human beings are inclined to this evil because of

<sup>26</sup> The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Act 49 of 1988), s. 15.

<sup>27</sup> The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Act 49 of 1988), s. 16.



Cover Page



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

ISSN:2277-7881; IMPACT FACTOR :7.816(2021); IC VALUE:5.16; ISI VALUE:2.286

Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal: VOLUME:10, ISSUE:9(5), September: 2021

Online Copy of Article Publication Available: [www.ijmer.in](http://www.ijmer.in)

Digital certificate of publication: <http://ijmer.in/pdf/e-Certificate%20of%20Publication-IJMER.pdf>

Scopus Review ID: A2B96D3ACF3FEA2A

Article Received: 4<sup>th</sup> September

Publication Date: 30<sup>th</sup> September 2021

DOI: <http://ijmer.in.doi./2021/10.09.96>

material advantage they get by following corrupt activities. The critical analysis of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 can be beneficial in creating an effective mechanism to curb the evil of corruption. Hence, the Prevention of Corruption of Act, 1988 is significant enactment to fight corruption. Yet, a statue alone can always lose this conflict against corruption, it is likewise the performance of our legislators which would give an advantage to control this threat. Know here that nothing in this universe could be great and a similar law applies to this Act.

At last, that the certain provisions of legislation and mechanism adopted by the investigation or enforcement agencies of various countries in tackling the evil of corruption may be adopted by other countries to reform their anti-corruption machinery. There are some effective legislations applicable in various parts of the world which can help to a great extent to control the evil of corruption. The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of USA and the Bribery Act of UK are perfect example of this. Not only the enactment of effective legislation, but the efficacy and efficiency of investigation agencies are also important in this regard. However, with the recent amendments it is confronting blusters from legal luminaries but, this ought to be stayed away from and the legislators should endeavor to discover the lacuna in the legislation and make it as wonderful as could really be expected.