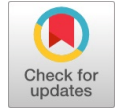


Public Opinion on Bribery With Special Reference To Chennai



K.Deepanjali, Sreeya B

Abstract— The study is about the bribery activity and its effects Bribery is the act of giving or receiving something of value in exchange for some kind of influence or action in return, that the recipient would otherwise not alter. Descriptive research has been used for the purpose of the study. The objective understand about the bribe and to know about the association between elimination of bribe and educational qualification. The conclusion of the study is to eliminate bribery.

Keywords: bribery, recipients, elimination, association, intention, exchange.

I. INTRODUCTION

This research concentrates on public opinion on bribe in Chennai. Bribery is the act of giving or receiving something of value in exchange for some kind of influence or action in return, that the recipient would otherwise not alter

Bribery is outlined by Black's Law wordbook because the giving, giving, receiving, or soliciting of any item of import to influence the actions of an officer or alternative person answerable of a public or responsibility. Essentially, felony is giving to try to to one thing for somebody for the expressed purpose of receiving one thing in exchange. Gifts of cash or alternative things of import that ar otherwise offered to everybody on the same basis, and not for dishonest functions, isn't felony. giving a reduction or a refund to any or all purchasers could be a legal rebate and isn't felony. for instance, it's legal for associate worker of a Public Utilities Commission concerned in electrical rate regulation to just accept a rebate on electrical service that reduces their value for electricity, once the rebate is out there to alternative residential electrical customers. Giving the rebate to influence them to appear favourably on the electrical utility's rate increase applications, however, would be thought of felony. The objective of the research is to know regarding the bribe activity, To know regarding the bribe activity respect to gender, To analyse regarding the punishments for bribe, To know regarding the association between elimination of bribe and academic qualifications , To identify the bribe concerned places in city The aim of the study is to know regarding the bribe activity

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Pratik Varma (2018)The researcher examined the case supported use associate biological process game-theoretic framework to analyse the evolution of bribe Extent of advantage of corrupt methods rely upon network degree Art jomes ivlevs (2018)Researcher disclosed on the consequences of former political party membership on bribing behaviour twenty five years once the autumn of Communist rule.Klaus abbink (2018) researcher's disclosed on alleviative collisive felony A financial reward for whistleblowers is planned to destabilise petty felony.Xiaowen tian(2017)the author examined on bribe to secure bank finance in associate emergency economyA model is developed let's say why openness for innovation is simpler than felony in serving to corporations. Robert bredereck(2016) The author has disclosed that issues starts with associate election. The goal is to make sure one's ending by shifting another in higher in some voters'. Jan honousek(2016) Author's examined that to mix firm monetary info with firm felony practices. a better felony mean retards each sales and labor productivity growth of corporations. Yamin Zheng (2016),The researcher examined on the worth connexion of alleged company felony expenditures inexplicit by accounting info was written The obligatory accounting speech act of diversion and travel prices (ETC) by Chinese corporations Aaron soans (2016) Author's examined on felony on proof of Union of Burma felony has been found to be the foremost severe obstacle to business operations. Nicholas mattei(2015) The author examined clearly expressed the quality of felony associated manipulation in tournaments with an unsure data.the bribe during this space is far complicated because of numerous factors. Murat seeker (2014) The author discovered on the companies invited for casual payments or gifts exhibited lower sales growth than companies UN agency weren't. Usic Kim, mark D.whitaker(2013) Author examined on the different effects of multiple networks on felony in Asian nation Asian nation appear to be general and structure facilitators of criminalism Larry chavis (2013) The researcher discovered on this case on social networks combined with bribe The conclusions of this case given by the author square measure,

III. METHODOLOGY

The type of analysis utilized in the study is descriptive. Convenience sampling technique is employed to gather the samples. The sample size for the study is around 1480.

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*Correspondence Author(s)

K.Deepanjali, B.B.A.,L.L.B(HONS),I YEAR, Saveetha School of Law, SIMATS, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India.

(Email: Deepanjalikarthikeyan@gmail.com)

Dr. Sreeya B, Associate Professor, Department of Management Studies, Saveetha School of Law, SIMATS, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India.

(Email: sreeyab.ssl@saveetha.com)

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The independent variables are gender, marital standing, educational qualification and age. The dependent variables square measure awareness of bribe activity, punishments, measures to eliminate bribe and police office, government hospitals, government offices, personal hospitals and businesses officers. The statistics square measure freelance sample t check, paired t check, chi-square and analysis of variance.

IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION RESULTS

Null hypothesis:

There is no significant association between elimination of bribe and the educational qualification.

Alternate hypothesis:

There is significant association between elimination of bribe and the educational qualification.

Chi-Square: Elimination of Bribe and Educational Qualification

	value	df	p-value
person chi-square	19.937	4	0.001

Interpretation

Using Chi square test, it was found that p value is less than 0.05, which shows that null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is significant association between elimination of bribe and the educational qualification. It also shows that based on educational qualification opinion regarding ways to eliminate bribe differs.

Null Hypothesis (H0):

There is no significant difference in the mean scores of bribe involved departments/places among the age groups. Alternate Hypothesis (H1): There is significant difference in the mean scores of bribe involved departments/places among the age groups.

ANOVA for Departments/Places and Age

		sum of squares	df	mean square	F	
police Station.	Between Groups	2.921	3	.974	.866	.488
	Within Groups	1660.025	1476	1.125		
	Total	1662.945	1479			
government Hospitals.	Between Groups	.832	3	.277	.362	.781
	Within Groups	1132.279	1476	.767		
	Total	1133.111	1479			
government Offices	Between Groups	4.284	3	1.428	1.494	.214
	Within Groups	1410.791	1476	.956		
	Total	1415.075	1479			
private Hospitals	Between Groups	9.058	3	3.019	3.146	.024
	Within Groups	1416.715	1476	.960		
	Total	1425.773	1479			
business Officials	Between Groups	6.481	3	2.160	1.994	.113
	Within Groups	1599.297	1599.297	1.476		
	Total	1605.778	1605.778	1.479		

Interpretation

Using ANOVA it was analysed whether the level of agreeability regarding mean scores of bribe involved departments/places among the age groups. Since the p values of all the places/departments are greater than 0.05 except private hospitals, it was found that there is no significant differences in the mean scores of bribe involved departments/places among the age groups. It shows all the departments/places are involved in bribe except private hospitals.

Null hypothesis:

There is no significant difference between bribery activity and the gender. Alternate hypothesis: There is significant difference between bribery activity and the gender.

Independent Sample t Test: Bribery Activity and Gender

	Gender	N	mean	std. Deviation	std. error Mean
bribery Activity	Male	883	1.37	.483	.016
	Female	597	1.42	.493	.020

source:primary data

Independent Sample t test: Bribery Activity and Gender

	value	df	p-value
independent sample t Test	1.702	1478	0.001

Source: Primary data

Interpretation

Using Independent sample t test, it was found that p value is less than 0.05, which shows that null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is significant difference bribery activity and the gender.

V. CONCLUSION

India may be a quick developing country within the world wherever there's a possibility for bribe. This analysis concentrates on agreeability regarding mean scores of bribes involved departments/places among the age groups. Bribery is that the act of giving or receiving one thing important in exchange for a few quite influence or action reciprocally, that the recipient would otherwise not alter. The finding of the analysis is departments/places are involved in bribe. The future research can be done in other countries.

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