

CYBO@NEWS



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Can Corruption be Stopped?

Way back in 200 B.C., Kautilya meticulously described 40 different kinds of corruption in his Arthashastra. He has aptly commented: "Just as it is impossible not to taste honey or poison when it is at the tip of the tongue, so it is impossible for a government servant not to eat up a bit of revenue.

And just as it cannot be found out whether a fish swimming through water drinks or not so also government servants cannot be found out while taking money for themselves."

What exactly is corruption? Corruption is defined as moral depravity and influencing through bribery. Essentially, corruption is the abuse of trust in the interest of private gain.

And it can be divided into five broad types: transactive, extortive, defensive, investive and nepotistic. The transactive type refers to the mutual agreement between donor and recipient to the advantage of, and actively pursued by, both parties.

This normally involves business man and government. The extortive type is the kind

where the donor is compelled to bribe in order to avoid harm being inflicted upon his person or his interest.

Defensive corruption is the behaviour of the victim of extortive corruption. His corruption is in self-defense. Investive corruption involves the offer of goods or services without any direct link to a particular favour but in anticipation of future occasions when the favour will be required. And nepotistic corruption, or nepotism, is the unjustified appointment of relatives or friends to public office, or according them favoured treatment, in pecuniary or other forms, violating the norms and the rules of the organisation.

The constituent elements of corruption are cheating and stealing. Where corruption takes the extortive form, it is stealing by force through compulsion of the victim. Where it concerns bribing a functionary, the latter is involved in theft. No society or culture condones stealing and cheating, actually all cultures condemn these activities.

Take India. As early as 1000 BC, the laws of Manu laid down those corrupt officials who accept bribes from the villagers are to be banished and have their property seized. Condemnation of bribery, of greed, of misappropriation of property has accompanied Hindu thought throughout the ages and yet corruption is deep-rooted in India today.

It is not difficult to locate the causes of corruption. Corruption breeds at the top and then gradually filters down to the lower levels. Gone are the days when people who joined politics were imbued with the spirit of serving the nation. Those who plunged themselves into the fight for freedom knew that there were only sacrifices to be made, no return was expected.

So only the selfless people came forward. But the modern politicians are of entirely different mould. They are not motivated by any lofty ideals. They win elections at a huge personal cost and then try to make the best of the opportunity they get. Powerful business magnates who are forced to give huge donations to political parties indulge in corrupt practices not only to make up their losses but also to consolidate their gains.

When people in power indulge in corruption so unabashedly, the common man gets a kind of sanction. Ironically, instead of fighting against the menace of corruption, our political leaders declare it a worldwide phenomenon and accept it as something inevitable.

India enjoys a none-too-credible position in the league of corrupt nations. We are in an age where corruption has become a national menace. Transparency international, in its report for 1999, ranks India at 73 out of 99 countries in its Corruption Perception Index. Last year's Human Development Report published by the Mahbub ul Haque Centre in Islamabad says that if the level of corruption in India can be brought down to that of the Scandinavian countries, foreign direct investment will go up by 1.5% of GDP.

The main point made by the Human Development Report is about: his special nature of corruption in India. Corruption in our country



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has: our key characteristics that make it far more damaging than corruption in other parts of the world.

First, corruption in India occurs upstream, not downstream. Corruption at the top distorts fundamental decisions about development priorities, policies and projects. In industrial countries, these core decisions are taken through transparent competition and on merit, even though petty corruption may occur downstream.

Second, corruption money in India has wings, not wheels. Most of the corrupt gains made in the region are immediately smuggled out to safe havens abroad. While there is some capital flight in other countries as well, a greater proportion of corruption money is actually ploughed back into domestic production and investment. In other words, it is more likely that corruption money is used to finance business than to fill foreign accounts.

Third, corruption in India occurs with 345 million people in poverty. While corruption in rich, rapidly growing countries may be tolerable though reprehensible, in poverty stricken South Asia, it is appalling that the majority of the population cannot meet their basic needs while a few make fortunes through corruption.

This corruption in South Asia does not lead simply to cabinet portfolio shifts or newspaper headlines, but to massive human deprivation and even more extreme income inequalities. Combating corruption in the region is not just about punishing corrupt politicians and bureaucrats but also saving human lives.

Info tech can be a prime weapon against corruption. Information technology is making its presence felt in India. Therefore, India is not only a corrupt country; it is also a country which is hoping to emerge as an Info tech superpower or a software superpower. The interesting point for consideration therefore is that can Info tech be used to help India become economic superpowers by checking corruption?

To understand this, we must first understand the dynamics of corruption and the dynamics of Info tech. So far as the dynamics of corruption are concerned, it is obvious that corruption flourishes in our country because of the following five reasons:

- (i) Scarcity of goods and services
- (ii) Lack of transparency
- (iii) Complicated rules and red tape, which encourage corruption although 'speed' money.
- (iv) Legal cushions safety created for the corrupt under the healthy assumption that everybody is innocent till proved guilty.
- (v) Tribalism or biradari between the corrupt.

It is therefore logical that if we can tackle each of the five cause of corruption, we should be able to check the malaise to that extent.

Information technology can help us to tackle these causes of corruption.

Let us look at the features of information technology. The first of these is its capacity for processing information very fast to borrow Bill Gates's expression, business at the speed of thought! In fact, we know that delay in decision-making is the breeding ground for corruption. Information technology can help speed up the processes to assist in decision-making.

Computerisation can check bank fraud too. If specimen signatures are fed in the computer, it will facilitate easy verification and provide security against forgery. Stop payment instructions received by bankers can alert the teller whenever a lost cheque is presented.

The manipulation of books by unscrupulous staff can be prevented or detected because computerisation would enable tallying/balancing of books on a daily basis. The reconciliation of transactions relating a draft issued and paid through a computerised system would help the early detection of fraudulent payments.

Fraud relating to local clearing operation may be minimised through the prompt reconciliation of the number and amount of cheques through a computerised banking system.

Attempts by unscrupulous employees to perpetrate frauds by raising fake credits through inter-branch accounts may be thwarted through a computerised system for reconciliation of entries between originating branches and responding branches.

With the introduction of passbook writing machines, fraud relating to the misappropriation of cash receipts by cash department staff can be prevented or detected early.

According to credit bank's guidelines, electronic clearance systems have been introduced at the metros for corporate clients. But the lack of proper reconciliation on a daily basis has facilitated the perpetration of massive fraud. Again, software that enables daily reconciliation can be used to detect fraud early.

As regards advances in credit-related fraud, it would help if banks computerised the database of parties enjoying credit facilities from different banks to avoid double financing. A database on fraudsters and willful defaulters with photographs will help the banking system protect itself.

The Central Vigilance Commissioner, Mr. N. Vittal has noted that it is possible to go on cheating banks one after the other because they did not have a system of communicating information about willful defaulters among themselves. The CVC therefore directed in November 1999 that ill cases of willful default of Rs. 25 lakh and above be reported to the RBI and when they occur or are detected.

While there are client confidentiality restrictions under Article 14 of the Constitution,



it would not be out of place to suggest that the public has a right to know the identity of the willful defaulters who are cheating nationalised banks. This will also bring in the necessary social shame and pressure on the unscrupulous, corrupt willful defaulters who are today responsible for the formidable non-performing assets to the tune of Rs. 45,000 crores in our banking system.

So speedy transactions can reduce the scope for corruption. The second cause of corruption is lack of transparency a customer does not get to know what his rights are and how his case is being handled. It is a healthy sign that the Central government is thinking of coming up with a Freedom of Information Act. Various State governments are also talking about setting up information kiosks.

In Andhra Pradesh, Chief Minister, Mr. Chandrababu Naidu aimed to allow citizens to conduct transactions with the government through computers. The whole State is being networked with Andhra Pradesh Wide Area Network so that payment of taxes and obtaining of certificates and even issue of ration cards become faster and free of corruption.

Of course, public servants will resist (as they did in Andhra Pradesh) any attempt to curtail their power to make money. For example, computerisation of the Registration Department for property transfer has cut transaction time to less than an hour, which earlier used to take two weeks or more and was an easy venue to make money.

Info tech also ensures that the files are never lost, thus rendering the paper trail inerasable. This can be done by scanning and storing of confidential files. Of course, this will also mean that cyber laws have to come into effect.

All databases need to be computerised. The National Crime Records Bureau, for example has got data about corrupt elements and their modus operandi. By using computerised search options rather than shifting the database manually, the police can help to bring the corrupt to book more effectively and speedily.

These are some ideas about how information technology can help to fight corruption. What India needs is a greater display of imagination in locating the causes for corruption and seeing how, in each area, Info tech can help.



JULY

1	SHAILESH KUMAR PATHAK	MBA
	KUMARI JYOTI	BBA
	PAPOO KUMAR	BCA
	PRIYANKA KUMARI	BBA
	AMAN KUMAR SINGH	BCA
	RAJ KUMAR GUPTA	BCA
	SAWAN KUMAR SINHA	BCA
	AMARESH KUMAR RAI	BCA
	AMIT KUMAR RAI	BCA
2	MD. IQBAL HASSAN	MBA
	KHUSHBOO CHOUDHARY	BBA
	MD. IRFAN	MCA
	TULIKA VERMA	BCA
	ABHISHEK KUMAR	BCA
3	ASTHA SHITY	MBA
	ANUNAY KUMAR	BCA
	GAUTAM	BSCIT
	MUNNA KUMAR	BBA
4	BALRAM KUMAR JHA	BCA
	RAVI KUMAR	BCA
5	GAURAV KUMAR	MCA
	RAKESH KUMAR	MBA
	BAIJU KUMAR	BCA
	MADHU KUMARI	BCA
	RASHMI SINGH	BCA
	ABHIMANYU KUMAR	BBA
	SHARVAN KUMAR	BCA
6	NISHANT KUMAR SINGH	BBA
	ABHINEET ANAND	BCA
	SHILPI KUMARI	BCA
7	SUMIT KUMAR	MBA
	TARKESHWAR SAHANI	BBA
	SHIVAM RASTOGI	BCA
	ASHISH KUMAR	BSCIT
8	PANKAJ KUMAR SHARMA	BCA
	BAJRANG KUMAR	BCA
9	DHANANJAY BIHARI	BCA
	BISHWAJIT KUMAR GUPTA	BCA
10	GAUTAM RANA	BCA
	ABHISHEK KUMAR	BBA
	RAJESH KUMAR	BCA
	ALOK KUMAR SHAHI	BCA
	DHIRAJ KUMAR PANDAY	BCA
11	AMIT KUMAR SINGH	BSC-IT
12	ANKIT KUMAR SINGH	BCA
	AJIT KUMAR	BCA
	NAVEEN KUMAR RAO	BSCIT
13	SUNNY KUMAR	BBA
	ANKIT KUMAR SINGH	BCA
	ANKIT KUMAR	BBA
	DEEPAK PANDEY	BCA
14	DEEPIKA SINHA	MCA
15	MUKESH KUMAR PRASAD	MCA
	ABHISHEK KUMAR	MBA
	MITHLESH KUMAR PATEL	BCA
	RAVI SHANKER	BBA
	SUMITANAND KUMAR	BCA
	RAJESH RANJAN	BCA
	SONU KUMAR	BBA
	PRASOON KUMAR	BBA

	DEOBRAT TIWARY	BBA
	SHILPI KUMARI	BCA
	SWEETY KUMARI	BCA
16	MONI KUMARI	BCA
	RASHID ZEYA	MBA
	VICKY KUMAR	BSCIT
19	MAYUR MADHAV	BCA
20	AMIT KUMAR	BCA
	SATYAM PRAKASH	MBA
	SONU KUMAR	BSCIT
21	TULIKA SINGH	MBA
	AJAY KUMAR SINGH	MBA
	RUPESH RANJAN SINGH	BSC-IT
22	NITIN KUMAR SINGH	BCA
	DEEPTI KUMARI	BCA
23	SAURAV SAHAY	BCA
25	IRSHAD AHMAD	BBA
	VIKAS KUMAR UPADHYAY	BCA
26	SHALINI KUMARI	MBA
	SHRUTI RANJANA	MBA
	PANKAJ SINGH	BBA
28	RITIKA KUMARI	BBA
30	AFTAB AHMED KHAN	MBA
	NIKESH KUMAR RAY	BBA

AUGUST

1	PUJA RANI	BBA
	SHOBNA	BBA
	NEHA SINHA	BBA
	KISHAN KISHOR PRASAD	BBA
	RINA KUMARI	BCA
	RAKESH KUMAR YADAV	BCA
	NIRAJ KUMAR RAI	BCA
	SHASHI KANT KUMAR	MCA
2	SNEHA RAJ	BBA
	PRATEEK KUMAR	BBA
	MUNNA KUMAR	BCA
	MANISH KUMAR	BSCIT
	DEEPSHIKHA SINGH	MBA
3	SACHCHIDANAND GUPTA	BCA
	RINKI KUMARI	BCA
	SNEHA	MBA
4	HIMANSHU KUMAR YADAV	BBA
	SYED HAMMAD MAHBOOB	BBA
5	SAWAN KUMAR JHA	BBA
	MD. AKHIYAR ALAM	BBA
	NISHANT KUMAR MISHRA	BCA
	DEEPAK KUMAR	BCA
	SANDEEP KUMAR	BCA
	VIJAY NAND SINGH	BCA
	RICHISHA KESHRY	MCA
7	PRAKASH CHANDRA TIWARI	BBA
	NIDHI	BBA
	RUBINA ROYAL	MBA
	PRIYA	MBA
	RAUSHAN KUMAR	MCA
	BHAWANA	MCA
8	RIYA SINGH	MBA
	AJAY MISHRA	MBA
9	ARVIND KUMAR	BCA
	OMPRAKASH SINGH YADAV	BCA
10	SONU KUMAR TIWARI	BBA
	SHASHANK KUMAR SINGH	BBA
	KRISHNA KUMAR SINGH	BBA
	AZAZ AHMAD	BCA
	SHABBIR AHMAD	BCA
	BED PRAKASH	BCA
	SUJEET KUMAR	BCA
	PRAKRITI WALA	BCA
	SONU KUMAR SINGH	BCA
	RIYA SHAH	MBA

	ABHISHEK KUMAR	MCA
	VED PRAKASH MISHRA	MCA
11	KUMARI RITU	BCA
	KUMAR PALLAV	BCA
12	MD. SHAHID	BBA
	RISHAV KUMAR	BCA
13	DINESH KUMAR SINGH	BCA
	AJAY KUMAR	BCA
	JYOTI SHANKAR SINGH	BCA
14	ADITYA KUMAR	BCA
	JITESH KUMAR	BCA
	RAJIV RANJAN DUBEY	BSCIT
15	ALOK KUMAR	BBA
	ANAMIKA ARUN	BCA
	NIHARIKA ARUN	BCA
	KULDEEP KUMAR SONI	BCA
	SATISH KUMAR	BCA
	RUPA KUMARI	MBA
	BIBHESH KUMAR YADAV	MBA
	SONU KUMARI	MCA
16	PRAJNA KUMARI	BBA
	JAYA BHARTI	BCA
17	ARPIT KUMAR	BCA
	VIJAY PRATAP	BCA
	JYOTI RAY	MBA
18	SABITA KUMRAI	BSC-IT
19	GAUTAM KUMAR	BCA
20	PUNEET KUMAR	BBA
	TUNJAN KUMAR	BCA
21	MANISHA SINGH	BBA
	ANIL KUMAR PANDEY	MSC-CS
23	ABHISHEK KR GARODIA	MBA
24	PALLAWI GUPTA	BBA
25	MD ZAHID HUSSAIN	BCA
	PRABHAT KUMAR	BCA
	PRADEEP KUMAR	MCA
	JYOTI KUMARI	MCA
26	SAURAV KUMAR	BBA
	RANJEET KUMAR	BCA
28	KAJAL	MBA
30	HIMANSHU KR SHRIVATVA	BCA
	HEENA SINHA	MBA
31	RANDHIR KUMAR	BBA
	SNEHA JAISWAL	BBA
	AVINASH KUMAR SINHA	MBA

RANDOM FACTS



- A hair is 70 per cent easier to cut when soaked in warm water for two minutes.
- After eating too much, your hearing is less sharp.
- Each year, about 500,000 detectable earthquakes occur in the world. About 100,000 of those can be felt and about 100 of them cause damage.
- Henry Ford produced the model T only in black because the black paint available at the time was the fastest to dry.
- In the early days of the telephone, operators would pick up a call and use the phrase, "Well, are you there?" It wasn't until 1895 that someone suggested answering the phone with the phrase "number please?"
- Karaoke means 'empty orchestra' in Japanese.

What Do Your Clothes Say About You?

Is it true that clothes make the man or woman? Do people form an opinion about us based on the way we dress? They do. Does that mean we should avoid any sense of individuality in the workplace? Of course not. With that said, some types of clothing are inappropriate for certain work environments. In addition, some work environments have a dress code that all who work there must follow. Sometimes you won't find these dress codes in writing; but if you look around you'll find that all employees are dressed in a similar way.

This gives us something to think about when choosing an occupation, or a place of employment. Do we want to fit in, or do we want to be able to express our individuality on the job? The answers to these questions should play an important role in our career plans.

Maybe you are working somewhere where expressing one's individuality is okay. Does that mean anything goes? That brings us back to being judged based on what we wear. Is it improper to wear revealing attire to work? It depends on where you work and whom you work with. A teacher should stay away from revealing attire, for instance. A retail sales clerk might be able to get away with it depending on where she works. Good judgment is important here. If what you wear is distracting to others then maybe it's time to go shopping.

What's more important? Our deeds or our words? Some people use language others find offensive or at least feel doesn't belong in the workplace. Does the fact that someone does great things outweigh the fact that he or she may be offending those around him or her? Well, if your language puts just one co-worker off, it's probably a good idea to shape up. In social situations, one can choose to stay away from someone who uses foul language. At work that person is a captive audience. While you may be protected by freedom of speech laws, that doesn't make it okay to irritate those around us.

Let's not forget sexual harassment. Can your words be misconstrued as sexual harassment? It all depends on who is the recipient of your comments and how far they plan to take it. Even an innocent joke can be taken as harassment.

Being outspoken can be a good thing. However, being a loud mouth is not. It's true that the 'squeaky wheel gets the oil'. But how squeaky should you be? Again, look at your work environment. Is this type of behavior encouraged or discouraged? Having opinions is a good thing, being opinionated is not. There are some people, and we all know who they are, who must have a strong opinion about each and every thing. And, that person must make that opinion very public. Choose your causes wisely or it will look like your primary cause is hearing your own voice.

10 Mistakes to Avoid in a Job Interview

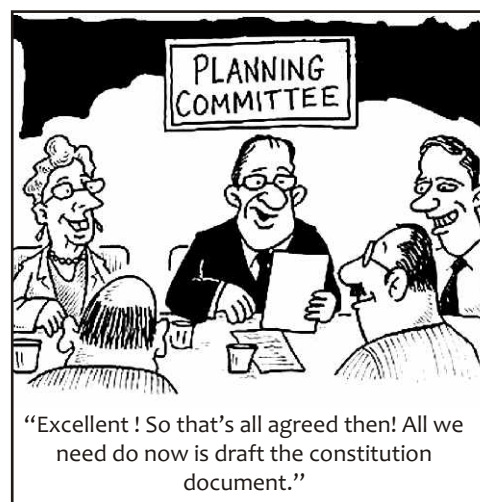
- **Dressing dreadfully:** Most common mistake candidates make in a job interview is inappropriate dress. Candidates are expected to wear a business suit or other formal attire.
- **Badmouthing the boss:** If the candidate criticizes the previous boss the prospective boss will think that he could be the topic of such conversation in future if candidate happen to move on to another company.
- **Lack of excitement:** If the candidate does not show the excitement for the job interview your interviewer will expect the same on the job.
- **Acting like a know-it-all:** What annoys the interviewer the most is applicant's aggressiveness to the point of arrogance. Be sure to let the interviewer finish his/her sentence and try not to ramble.
- **Lack of preparation:** Candidates must prepare for the interview by researching the company and preparing all typical

questions he/she might be asked rather mumbling, grouping and stuttering for an answer.

- **Not asking pertinent questions:** Asking irrelevant questions at job interview might spoil the interview. Always try to ask pertinent, well thought out questions.
- **Late on arrival:** You never get a second chance, if running late, call up and tell the interviewer.
- **Being inarticulate:** Questions might seem simple but it is more often tough to articulate. Always rehearse the answer for the answers you plan to give.
- **Being too general:** Always try to give the best possible answer with examples or connection that links to your answer.
- **Asking about the salary:** Don't be eager to talk about asking the salary part. If it doesn't come up during the course of interview, one can ask about the salary towards the end.

DO'S & DON'T FOR CYBOTIANS

1. Carry your campus I/D card in the campus.
2. Be particular about campus I/D. In case of loss the new card can only be re-issued with fine of Rs. 100/-
3. Be properly dressed. No offensive quotes should be tagged on your apparels.
4. Always be punctual for your class. Report the class 10-15 mins before.
5. 75% attendance is mandatory. In case of leave either get it approved by Academic head else bring leave note later and submit it for approval.
6. Utilize your free time in library.
7. Undergraduates are not suppose to carry the library book at home. Students under Master's course should return the book within 14 days.
8. Follow academic calendar.
9. Participate in campus activities.
10. Never avoid the class test as it will help you in enriching your knowledge.
11. Use of abusive language is not allowed.
12. Use parking area of Block I & II as instructed by security guard on duty.
13. You are responsible for your belongings thus be alert.
14. Use of mobile in the class & library is not allowed.
15. Please regularly visit the college websites— www.cybotechcampus.com OR www.cybotechcampus.org for current updates related to academics and campus.



FORTHCOMING ACTIVITIES

- Aug. 15** Independence Day Celebration, Flag Hoisting 10:30 a.m. at Study Centre II.
- Aug. 17** Induction of New Semester, Distribution of Books, Bags & Schedules.
- Aug. 18** SMU & DOEACC Classes to commence as per schedule.
- Sept. 1** Campus closed on eve of Eid-Al-Fitr.
- Sept. 12~15** Synopsis & Project Preparatory Class.
- Sept. 16** Hepatitis B & Typhoid Vaccination Program.
- Sept. 25** Last date of re-sitting without fine.