

Original Research Article

Perception of Corruption: A Gender-Based Analysis in Bhutan

Abstract

This study examines gender differences in perceptions of corruption among 11,142 respondents, focusing on seriousness, trends, Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) performance, and the rampancy of corruption offences. Significant gender disparities emerge: men perceive corruption as more detrimental and increasing over time compared to women, reflecting societal roles and experiences. Women rate ACC performance lower than men, influenced by varying expectations and trust levels. Moreover, perceptions of corruption offences differ significantly by gender, underscoring the need for gender-sensitive anti-corruption strategies tailored to societal contexts and roles. These findings contribute to understanding gender dynamics in corruption perception and inform targeted policy interventions.

Keywords: gender, perception, experience, corruption, Bhutan

1. Introduction

Corruption is a pervasive challenge globally. It undermines governance, distorts markets, and erodes the quality of life. It disproportionately affects vulnerable populations, highlighting the importance of examining how different societal groups perceive corruption (Bhandari, 2023).

1.1. Importance of Understanding Gendered Differences in Perceived Corruption

Understanding how men and women perceive corruption holds significant importance for several reasons. Initially, these perceptions wield substantial influence over the level of trust citizens place in their institutions and the overall efficacy of governance structures. Should disparities in corruption perceptions between genders exist, they can foster divergent trust and confidence in public institutions. Such discrepancies could ultimately undermine societal cohesion and jeopardise stability (Dollar et al., 2001). Research has shown that men and women often perceive corruption differently, which can have profound implications for governance, policy-making, and social cohesion (Saha et al., 2023; Bauhr & Charron, 2020; Barnes & Beaulieu, 2019).

Various factors, including cultural norms, social roles, and resource access, can influence gendered perceptions of corruption. For example, immediate or severe women, particularly those in marginalised or disadvantaged groups, may be more vulnerable to corruption due to their limited access to power and resources (Merkle, 2021). Additionally, societal expectations and stereotypes about gender roles can shape individuals' perceptions of corruption, with women often perceived as less corrupt than men (Lwamba et al., 2022; Bauhr & Grimes, 2014).

Moreover, a comprehensive understanding of these gendered differences is instrumental in designing effective anti-corruption strategies that are both robust and inclusive. By considering gender, policymakers can tailor interventions sensitive to both men's and women's experiences, ultimately leading to more equitable and sustainable outcomes. This approach ensures that anti-corruption measures resonate with diverse segments of society, ultimately bolstering their efficacy (Bauhr & Charron, 2020).

1.2. Definition of Corruption and Its Impact on Society

Corruption, broadly defined as the misuse of entrusted authority for personal gain (Transparency International, 2023), encompasses illicit activities such as bribery, embezzlement, nepotism, and fraud. However, Merkle (2021) suggests that to explore the gender-specific aspects of corruption comprehensively, it is necessary to adopt a comprehensive definition that encompasses conventional forms like nepotism and bribery, alongside emerging issues like sextortion (sexual extortion). It's crucial to recognise that "private gain" doesn't solely refer to financial benefits but can also extend to advantages for political factions, specific interest groups, or even sexual favours.

Corruption mainly affects developing nations, which impedes efforts to alleviate poverty and achieve sustainable development (Mauro, 1995). For example, when corrupt channels divert public funds, essential services such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure deteriorate, reinforcing cycles of deprivation and inequality. Consequently, corruption hampers economic growth and weakens the social fabric, worsening the conditions of society's most vulnerable segments (Saha et al., 2023).

1.3. Gender Disparities in Various Aspects of Life and Their Potential Influence on Corruption Perceptions

Gender disparities manifest across multiple spheres of life, spanning political engagement, economic prospects, and social standing. These discrepancies profoundly shape individuals' encounters with and interpretations of corruption. Notably, women often confront barriers to accessing political and economic influence, which likely colours their experiences and perceptions of corruption distinctively from men's encounters (Swamy et al., 2001). Extant research suggests that women exhibit lower involvement in corrupt practices and a stronger propensity to censure corruption. This inclination may stem from societal norms that imbue women with a heightened sense of ethical responsibility and moral rectitude (Esarey & Chirillo, 2013).

Furthermore, gender imbalances in educational and occupational realms significantly mold individuals' exposure to and understanding of corrupt behaviours. Women, frequently relegated to lower-status and lower-paying occupations, might find themselves more susceptible to certain forms of corruption, such as petty bribery or sexual coercion (Merkle, 2021). Conversely, men occupying positions of authority and power more frequently encounter corruption in high-stakes scenarios like bribery or embezzlement.

Recognising these gendered nuances is imperative for crafting targeted anti-corruption strategies. An astute comprehension of how gender dynamics influence corruption perceptions enables policymakers to tailor interventions that cater to both genders' distinct needs and experiences, thereby amplifying the efficacy of anti-corruption measures.

The current study endeavours to delve into the gendered differences in corruption perception. By scrutinising variances in how men and women construe corruption, this research elucidates the underlying rationales for such disparities and their ramifications on societal attitudes toward corruption.

1.4 Objective

Assess the difference in perception of corruption between men and women.

1.5 Research Question

How do men and women perceive corruption differently?

1.6 Research Hypothesis

General Hypothesis 1

H₀: There is no significant difference in the perception of corruption between men and women.

H₁: There is a significant difference in the perception of corruption between men and women.

General Hypothesis 2

H₀: There is no difference in the perception of corruption offences between males and females.

H₁: There is a difference in the perception of corruption offences between males and females.

The specific hypotheses and results are presented in **Annexure 1**.

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study is significant because it provides a comprehensive understanding of the role gender plays in shaping perceptions of corruption, thereby contributing to more effective and inclusive anti-corruption efforts in Bhutan. By identifying and analyzing these gender-specific perceptions, the study seeks to enhance our understanding of the underlying factors contributing to these differences and their implications for anti-corruption strategies. By promoting research and dialogue on how gender intersects with corruption perceptions, policymakers, and researchers can

develop targeted interventions that address gender-specific vulnerabilities and enhance the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Gendered Perceptions, Attitudes, and Behaviors Towards Corruption

Researchers have extensively studied gender differences in perceptions, attitudes, and behaviours toward corruption, revealing significant disparities between men and women. Studies consistently show that women perceive higher levels of corruption than men and are more likely to deem corrupt practices morally unacceptable (Esarey & Schwindt-Bayer, 2019). Entrenched social and cultural norms, which emphasise ethical behaviour and responsibility more strongly for women than men, often lead to heightened sensitivity to corruption among women (Alhassan-Alolo, 2007). These norms, usually rooted in patriarchal structures, shape women's attitudes from a young age, leading to a more robust internalisation of ethical standards and a lower tolerance for corruption.

Behavioural research further supports these findings, indicating that women are less likely to engage in corrupt activities. This is partly because women, on average, have fewer opportunities to participate in corrupt networks due to their historically limited access to positions of power and influence. Additionally, when in positions of authority, women are often subject to greater scrutiny and higher ethical expectations, discouraging involvement in corrupt practices (Debski et al., 2018). Women also show more robust support for anti-corruption measures and are more proactive in advocating for transparency and accountability in governance (Matsheza et al., 2012; Hossain et al., 2010).

Moreover, the distinct ways men and women experience corruption also contribute to these differences in perception and behaviour. Women are often more vulnerable to petty corruption in everyday life, such as bribery in accessing public services, which reinforces their negative perceptions of corruption. In contrast, men, who are more likely to occupy higher positions in both public and private sectors, might encounter corruption in more abstract forms, such as high-level bribery and embezzlement, which can normalise such practices (Myint, 2000).

Gendered differences also influence the disparities in perceptions of corruption and behaviours in social capital and networks. Women's social networks tend to be more community-oriented and less hierarchical, which can foster collective action against corruption and support for ethical governance. In contrast, men's networks often facilitate the maintenance and operation of corrupt practices through reciprocal relationships and mutual benefits (Westermann et al., 2005).

Understanding these gendered differences is crucial for developing effective anti-corruption strategies. By recognising that women and men perceive and react to corruption differently, policymakers can design targeted interventions that leverage women's lower tolerance for corruption and their strong support for ethical governance. This might include increasing women's

participation in decision-making processes, promoting gender-sensitive anti-corruption education, and creating platforms for women's voices in policy advocacy (Barnes & Beaulieu, 2019). In doing so, anti-corruption efforts can become more inclusive and effective, addressing the root causes of corruption and fostering a more transparent and accountable society.

2.2. Gendered Impacts of Corruption

Recent research continues to underscore the differential impacts of corruption on men and women, revealing that corruption exacerbates existing gender inequalities. Women, who are often more reliant on public services and welfare provisions, are disproportionately affected when corrupt practices compromise these systems. In many societies, women serve as primary caregivers and educators, making them particularly vulnerable to corruption in sectors such as healthcare and education (Qasaye, 2023). For example, medical sociologists have argued that patterned differences in the treatment of men and women may contribute to women's more significant mortality from heart attacks (Anspach, 2010, as cited in Qasaye, 2023). This vulnerability is heightened because women more frequently interact with these public services on behalf of their families, exposing them to corrupt demands and practices more significantly.

Moreover, corruption has a significant impact on women's economic participation. It creates substantial barriers to entry in business and labour markets, where practices such as bribery, nepotism, and favouritism are common. These barriers prevent women from accessing economic opportunities, leading to lower levels of female entrepreneurship and employment in formal sectors (Chiplunkar & Goldberg, 2023). The pervasive nature of corruption means that women often have to navigate complex and corrupt bureaucratic systems to start or sustain businesses, obtain necessary permits, or secure employment.

Additionally, the economic impact of corruption on women extends to their financial independence and empowerment. Women are more likely to work in the informal economy, where they face higher risks of exploitation and corruption, such as extortion or demands for sexual favors in exchange for business permits or job opportunities. This exploitation limits their economic growth and perpetuates cycles of poverty and dependence (Alhassan-Alolo, 2007).

Corruption's broader social implications disproportionately affect women. For instance, corrupt practices siphon off resources meant for social programs, reducing the availability and quality of services. This decline impacts women who depend on these programs for childcare, health, and social support. Furthermore, in many patriarchal societies, women have less access to power and decision-making processes, leaving them with fewer avenues to combat or resist corruption effectively. This lack of representation and voice in governance exacerbates their vulnerability to corrupt practices and limits their ability to advocate for reforms that could mitigate these impacts (Barnes & Beaulieu, 2019).

Overall, understanding the gendered impacts of corruption is crucial for developing targeted anti-corruption strategies that address women's specific needs and vulnerabilities. By highlighting these differential impacts, policymakers and anti-corruption advocates can work towards creating more equitable and effective interventions that promote gender equality and protect women's rights and welfare in all sectors of society.

2.3. Gendered Approach to Anti-Corruption

A gendered approach to anti-corruption emphasises the need to integrate gender perspectives into designing, implementing, and evaluating anti-corruption policies. This approach not only advocates for the inclusion of women in decision-making processes at all levels of governance but also highlights the importance of promoting gender-sensitive strategies that recognise and address the unique experiences and challenges women face in corrupt environments (Barnes & Beaulieu, 2019). Ensuring that women's voices and perspectives are represented can make anti-corruption measures more comprehensive and practical.

Furthermore, increasing women's representation in governance and leadership positions can significantly reduce corruption levels. Research suggests that women are generally perceived to be less tolerant of corrupt practices and more inclined to implement policies that emphasise integrity and transparency (Bauhr et al., 2019). This perception is supported by evidence indicating that women, due to their socialisation and ethical orientations, are more likely to adhere to moral standards and prioritise the public good over personal gain (Wei, 2023).

Additionally, women's participation in governance can introduce diverse viewpoints and innovative solutions to corruption-related issues, strengthening institutional frameworks and promoting accountability. Studies have shown that when women are involved in policy-making and leadership roles, there tends to be a greater focus on social equity, justice, and the fair distribution of resources, which are essential components of effective anti-corruption strategies (Goetz, 2020).

Moreover, gender-sensitive anti-corruption policies can address specific forms of corruption that disproportionately affect women, such as sexual extortion and discrimination in access to public services. Tailoring anti-corruption efforts to the needs of women not only protects their rights but also enhances the overall efficacy of these measures by addressing all facets of corruption comprehensively (Merkle, 2021).

A gendered approach to anti-corruption underscores the necessity of integrating gender perspectives throughout the anti-corruption framework. It calls for increased female participation in governance and the formulation of gender-responsive policies, which can lead to more effective and equitable anti-corruption outcomes. This approach helps reduce corruption levels and contributes to broader societal goals of gender equality and inclusive development.

2.4. Previous Research on Corruption Perceptions and Gender

Previous research has extensively explored the relationship between gender and corruption perceptions, revealing essential trends and complexities. Early foundational studies established that women perceive higher levels of corruption than men and are generally more averse to corrupt practices (Swamy et al., 2001). These initial findings have prompted further investigation into the nuances of this relationship, mainly how specific contexts influence gendered perceptions of corruption.

Recent research has delved deeper into these nuances by examining the impact of cultural, institutional, and socio-political environments on corruption perceptions. For instance, Esarey and Schwindt-Bayer (2019) found that gender differences in corruption perceptions are more pronounced in democratic settings. In these environments, women often have more excellent political representation and a more substantial public voice, which may heighten their awareness and intolerance of corrupt activities. This suggests that the visibility and influence of women in public and political spheres play a crucial role in shaping their perceptions of corruption.

Furthermore, the role of societal norms and values must be considered. In societies where gender equality is more pronounced, women's heightened sensitivity to corruption is often linked to their active participation in governance and civil society (Debski et al., 2018). In contrast, in more patriarchal societies, women's perceptions of corruption may be influenced by their relative exclusion from power and decision-making processes, which can limit their exposure to and understanding of corrupt practices (Barnes & Beaulieu, 2019).

Additionally, institutional factors such as the effectiveness of legal systems and the transparency of government operations can shape how men and women perceive corruption. In countries with robust legal frameworks and transparent governance, women are more likely to trust public institutions and report corrupt activities, thus contributing to a higher perception of corruption due to increased reporting and awareness (Rheinbay & Chene, 2016).

Economic factors also play a significant role. Women's economic empowerment and participation in the labour force can influence their perceptions of corruption. Women who are economically active and financially independent are more likely to encounter and recognise corrupt practices in professional settings, thereby perceiving higher levels of corruption (Chiplunkar & Goldberg, 2023). Conversely, economically marginalised women might experience corruption differently, often at a more personal level, such as through petty bribery and extortion in their daily lives.

The relationship between gender and corruption perceptions is complex and influenced by many factors. Early research laid the groundwork by highlighting women's higher aversion to corruption. Subsequent studies have enriched this understanding by demonstrating that cultural,

institutional, and economic contexts significantly shape these gendered perceptions, revealing the importance of considering these variables when analysing and addressing corruption.

2.5. Theoretical Frameworks for Understanding Gender Differences in Corruption Perceptions

Several theoretical frameworks, including feminist, social role, and ethical theories, underpin exploring gender differences in corruption perceptions. Each provides unique insights into how gender influences these perceptions.

2.5.1. Feminist Theory

Feminist theory emphasises the pervasive impact of patriarchy and gender power dynamics on individuals' experiences and perceptions of corruption. This framework argues that societal structures and institutions are deeply rooted in patriarchal norms, which often marginalise women and limit their access to power and resources. Consequently, these systemic inequalities shape women's experiences with corruption, leading them to perceive corruption differently from men (Goetz, 2020). Feminist theory also highlights how women's roles in society, as primary caregivers and community organisers, expose them to different forms of corruption, particularly those that affect public services and welfare provisions.

2.5.2. Social Role Theory

Social Role Theory posits that societal expectations and gender roles significantly shape how men and women perceive and respond to corruption. According to this theory, men and women are socialised into different roles and behaviours from a young age. Often socialised to be nurturing, ethical, and responsible, women are more likely to view corruption as morally reprehensible and contrary to their social roles (Eagly & Wood, 2019). This theory suggests that these ingrained social roles lead women to exhibit higher ethical behaviour and lower tolerance for corruption, as they align with societal expectations of femininity and moral integrity.

2.5.3. Ethical Theory

The ethical theory provides another layer of understanding by focusing on the inherent ethical orientations that differentiate men and women. This theory, rooted in the work of scholars like Carol Gilligan, suggests that women prioritise care, responsibility, and relational ethics more than men. Women's ethical frameworks, which emphasise the importance of relationships and community well-being, make them more averse to corruption, which is viewed as a violation of these ethical principles (Gilligan, 1982). This orientation towards care and responsibility means women are more likely to condemn corrupt practices that harm societal cohesion and trust.

2.5.4. Intersectionality

Intersectionality further enriches these theoretical perspectives by considering how overlapping identities, such as race, class, and ethnicity, intersect with gender to influence corruption perceptions. Intersectionality posits that women from different backgrounds experience corruption differently, shaped by the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and privilege they encounter (Crenshaw, 1991). For example, a woman of colour in a low-income community might face unique corrupt practices and have distinct perceptions of corruption compared to a white woman in a higher socio-economic position.

2.5.5. Cultural Theories

Cultural Theories also contribute to this discourse by examining how cultural contexts and norms influence gendered perceptions of corruption. These theories suggest that in cultures with strong patriarchal traditions, women's views on corruption are heavily influenced by their limited agency and exposure to different types of corrupt practices. Conversely, in more egalitarian cultures, where women have greater access to power and resources, their perceptions of corruption might align more closely with those of men (Hofstede, 2011).

2.6. Understanding the Influence of Cultural, Social, and Economic Factors on Gendered Perceptions towards Corruption

Numerous research endeavours have underscored the multifaceted impact of cultural, social, and economic dynamics on shaping how corruption is perceived through a gendered lens. Cultural norms and values influence the interpretation and tolerance of corruption within distinct gender groups. For instance, in societies where patriarchal norms hold sway, women's viewpoints on corruption are markedly shaped by their constrained access to power and resources, which in turn impacts their perception of corrupt practices (Bauhr & Charron, 2020)

Moreover, social factors, encompassing educational attainment and the intricacies of socialisation processes, emerge as pivotal determinants. Women who have attained higher levels of education and possess enhanced social capital exhibit a greater propensity to identify instances of corruption and actively advocate against them, highlighting the transformative potential of education and social networks in shaping anti-corruption attitudes (Merkle, 2021). Economic circumstances, including employment status and income levels, also significantly shape these perceptions. Findings by Bauhr and Charron (2020) also reveal that economically deprived women often find themselves in precarious positions, rendering them more susceptible to encountering and experiencing corrupt practices firsthand, thus further reinforcing the intricate interplay between gender, socio-economic status, and corruption vulnerability.

3. Methodology

One of the baseline data sets for this study is the National Integrity Assessment (NIA) 2022 Dataset. It offers insights into the perception of corruption. In this dataset, there is coverage for several dimensions: seriousness of corruption, trend of corruption in the last five years, perception of the ACC's performance in fighting corruption, and rampancy of types of corruption. The study presents a total sample size of 11,142 respondents from the NIA 2022 who were randomly selected. The NIA 2022 assesses the perception and experiences of public service delivery. In this regard, 6761 respondents were service users, and 4381 were service providers.

The demographic characteristics of the data are presented in Annexures. Descriptive statistics were used to find data, outlining general trends and distributions. Further, a T-test was run to see the significant differences in the perception of corruption, such as seriousness, trend, and ACC's performance by sex of the respondents. In addition, the perception of the "rampancy of corruption offences" was also assessed and tested for both males and females. As per the Anti-Corruption Act of Bhutan (ACAB), 35 corruption offences are defined (ACC, 2022). However, this study includes only 14 broad categories of corruption offences as specified in the Act.

3.1 Ethical Considerations

The research design went through strict ethical considerations to protect identity and privacy. Its data was anonymized and would be stored in a secure location and manner to avoid unauthorized access. All participants gave consent and were assured about the confidentiality and voluntariness of participation. The proposed study gained ethical approval from the institutional review board and entirely complies with the ethical guidelines for research involving human subjects.

4. Results

4.1 Trend of Corruption

Figure 1

The Trend of Corruption by Sex

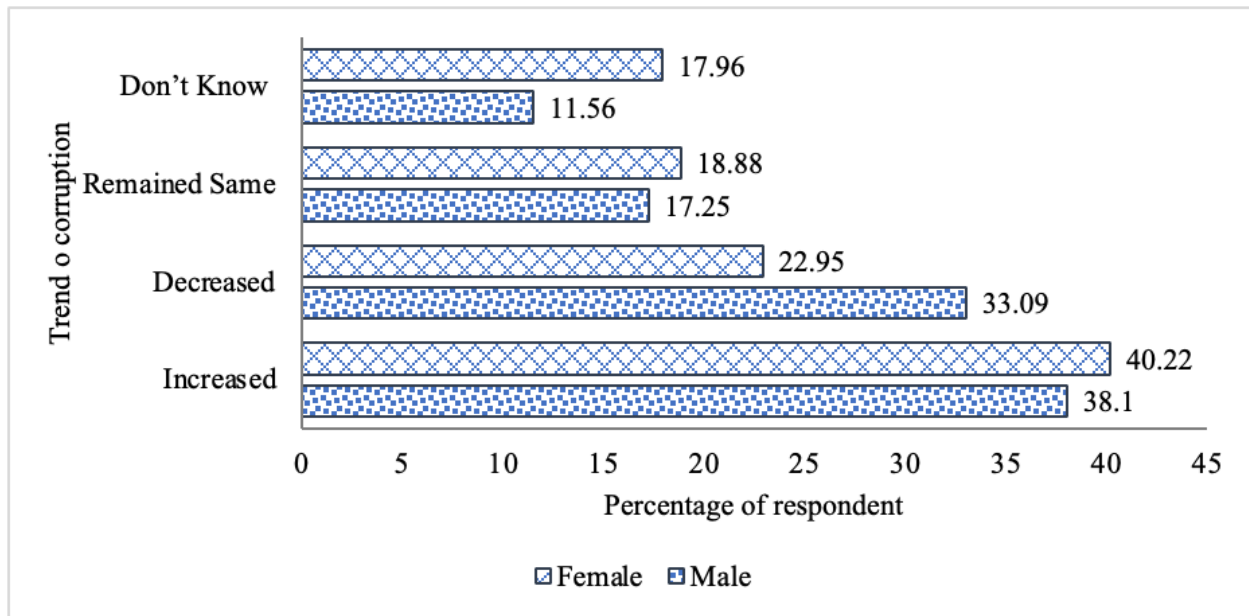


Figure 1 shows that 40.22% of females and 38.1% of males believe corruption has “Increased.” Meanwhile, 33.09% of males and 22.95% of females think corruption has “Decreased.” In addition, 17.25% of males and 18.88% of females believe corruption has “Remained the same.” Lastly, 17.96% of females and 11.56% of males responded with “Don't Know” when asked about the trend in corruption.

4.2 Seriousness of Corruption

Figure 2

Seriousness of Corruption by Sex

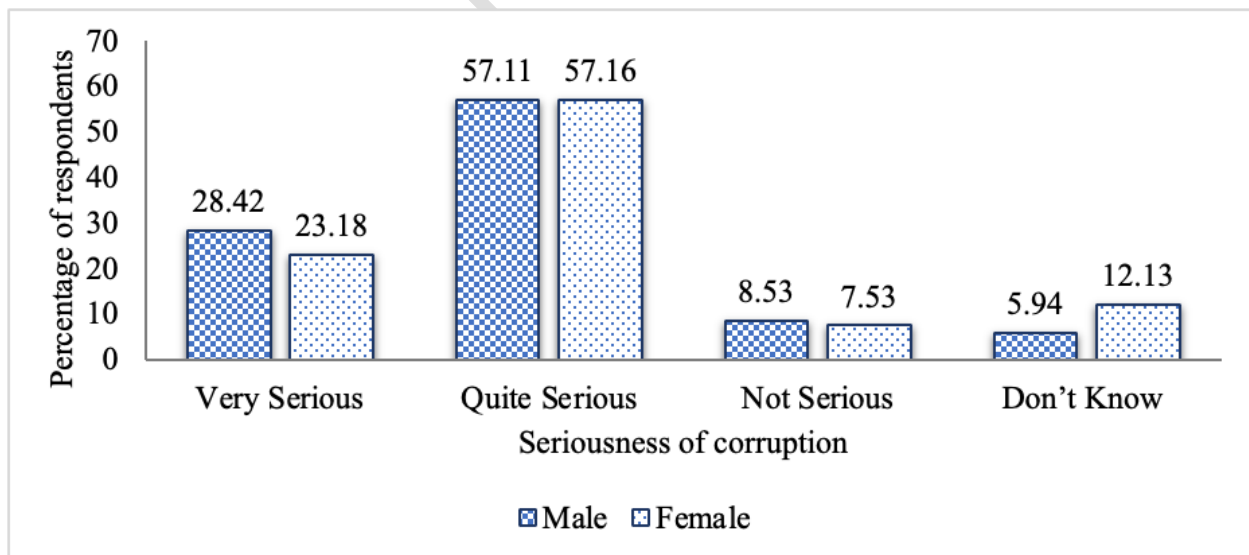


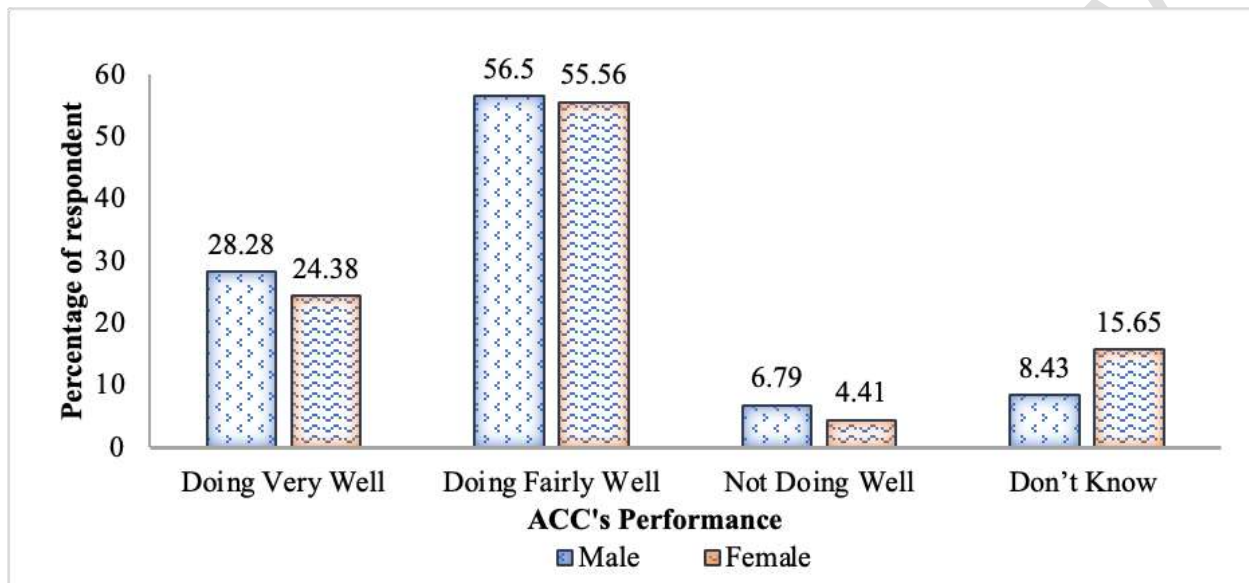
Figure 2 shows that 28.42% of males and 23.18% of females consider corruption “Very Serious.” Additionally, 57.11% of males and 57.16% of females consider corruption “Quite Serious.” The study also showed that 8.53% of males and 7.53% of females consider corruption “Not Serious.” Finally, 12.13% of

females and 5.94% of males responded with “Don’t Know” when asked about their perception of corruption.

4.3 Perception of ACC’s Performance

Figure 3

Perception of ACC’s Performance by Sex



A greater percentage of males (28.28%) than females (24.38%) believe that the ACC is “Doing Very Well,” as shown in **Figure 3**. An almost equal number of males (56.5%) and females (55.56%) believe that the ACC is “Doing Fairly Well.” A higher percentage of males (6.79%) than females (4.41%) think that the ACC is “Not Doing Well.” Also, a higher percentage of females (15.65%) than males (8.43%) responded with “Don’t Know.”

Table 1

Two Sample T-tests of the Perception of Corruption by Sex

Perception	Mean	Diff.	std. err.	N	Std. dev.	t value	p-value
Trend	2.816	0.005	0.010	11142	1.106	0.254	0.799
Seriousness	3.002	0.166	0.008	11142	0.833	10.478	0.000*
ACC’s Performance	2.971	0.160	0.008	11142	0.891	9.405	0.000*

*Note: *Significant at 0.05 level*

The mean perception score for the trend is 2.816, as shown in **Table 1**. The difference in means is 0.005, with a standard error of 0.010. The t-value is 0.254, with a p-value of 0.799, indicating the difference between males and females is not statistically significant.

The mean perception score for seriousness is 3.002. The difference in means is 0.166, with a minimal standard error of 0.008. The observed means of males and females differ significantly, with a t-value of 10.478 and a p-value of 0.000.

The mean perception score for the ACC's performance is 2.971. The difference in means is 0.160, with a standard error of 0.008. The t-value is 9.405, with a p-value of 0.0000, indicating a statistically significant difference in male and female perception.

4.3 Perception of Corruption Rampancy

Table 2

Perception of Corruption Rampancy by Sex

Corruption Offences	Sex	Most Rampant	Somewhat Rampant	Not at all Rampant	Don't Know	Total
Bribery	Male	17.77	64.75	9.91	7.57	100
	Female	19.3	61.35	8.14	11.21	100
Embezzlement	Male	18.31	61.63	9.26	10.8	100
	Female	16.71	58.17	7.82	17.3	100
Abuse of Function	Male	22.41	54.61	11.67	11.31	100
	Female	21.56	52.78	10.35	15.31	100
Failure to declare Conflict of Interest	Male	9.26	44.8	18.77	27.17	100
	Female	8.79	42.48	13.32	35.42	100
Trading in Influence	Male	12.99	48.82	13.14	25.05	100
	Female	14.39	45.82	8.95	30.84	100
Money Laundering	Male	7.75	41.89	18.95	31.41	100
	Female	8.79	36.98	11.86	42.37	100
False Claim by Public Servant	Male	10.62	44.58	18.13	26.67	100
	Female	10.35	42.48	13.32	33.85	100
Abuse of privileged information	Male	7.79	41.46	19.53	31.23	100
	Female	8.03	38.49	13.85	39.62	100
Concealment of corruption proceeds	Male	7.93	40.67	15.47	35.93	100
	Female	6.42	41.29	10.4	41.89	100
Offences related to witnesses	Male	4.74	34.42	20.5	40.34	100
	Female	3.67	35.2	13.8	47.33	100

Participation in an offence	Male	7	46.63	16.73	29.65	100
	Female	7.22	47.6	11	34.18	100
Failure to protect public property and revenue	Male	18.09	47.6	14.72	19.6	100
	Female	16.98	47.65	10.84	24.53	100
Possession of Unexplained wealth	Male	8.04	40.24	15.58	36.15	100
	Female	6.47	39.73	12.72	41.08	100
False declaration with a view to conceal	Male	6.07	38.3	16.12	39.52	100
	Female	5.18	36.98	12.83	45.01	100

Note: N=4641 (the responses of a filtered question that clearly understands corruption offences)

Table 2 illustrates gender differences in perceptions of the rampancy of various corruption offences. Bribery is perceived as the most rampant for males and females, with 17.77% of males and 19.3% of females rating it as “Most Rampant.” Embezzlement and abuse of function are also perceived similarly between sexes, with slight variations in the “Most Rampant” and “Somewhat Rampant” categories. However, females are more likely to indicate “Don’t Know” for several offences compared to males, especially for money laundering (42.37% females vs. 31.41% males) and failure to declare a conflict of interest (35.42% females vs. 27.17% males). Additionally, males tend to perceive offences like abuse of function (22.41% males vs. 21.56% females) and failure to protect public property (18.09% males vs. 16.98% females) as slightly more rampant than females. This suggests that while there are general agreements on the perception of corruption rampancy, notable differences exist in the uncertainty levels between genders.

In this analysis, we examine gender differences in perceptions of the rampancy of various corruption offences. **Table 3** below presents each offence’s mean perception scores, differences in means, standard errors, sample size (N), standard deviations, t-values, and p-values.

Table 3

Two Sample T-tests for the Perception of Rampancy of Corruption Offences

Corruption Offences	Mean	Diff.	std. err.	N	Std. dev.	t value	p-value
Bribery	2.911	0.040	0.012	4641	0.793	1.640	0.1012
Embezzlement	2.822	0.132	0.013	4641	0.876	4.907	0.0000*
Abuse of Function	2.851	0.075	0.013	4641	0.909	2.725	0.0065*
Failure to declare CoI	2.315	0.115	0.015	4641	1.003	3.791	0.0002*
Trading in Influence	2.474	0.060	0.015	4641	1.033	1.905	0.0568

Money Laundering	2.205	0.138	0.015	4641	1.021	4.456	0.0000*
False Claim by Public Servant	2.352	0.098	0.015	4641	1.015	3.204	0.0014*
Abuse of privileged information	2.215	0.109	0.015	4641	1.009	3.563	0.0004*
Concealment of corruption proceeds	2.173	0.084	0.015	4641	1.028	2.710	0.0068*
Offences related to witnesses	2.002	0.084	0.014	4641	0.975	0.975	0.0044*
Participation in an offence	2.297	0.031	0.015	4641	0.990	1.038	0.2993
Failure to protect public property and revenue	2.613	0.071	0.015	4641	1.011	2.321	0.0204*
Possession of Unexplained wealth	2.167	0.086	0.015	4641	1.025	2.794	0.0052*
False declaration with a view to conceal	2.075	0.086	0.015	4641	1.009	2.840	0.0045*

*Note: "N" represents the responses of a filtered question that clearly understands corruption offences. *Significant at 0.05 level*

The analysis reveals significant gender differences in the perception of most corruption offences, as indicated by the statistically significant t-values and p-values less than 0.05 for most offences. Notably, perceptions of **embezzlement, abuse of function, failure to declare conflicts of interest, money laundering, false claims by public servants, abuse of privileged information, concealment of corruption proceeds, offences related to witnesses, failure to protect public property, possession of unexplained wealth, and false declaration to conceal** all show significant differences between genders. The p-values for these offences are all less than 0.05, with many being less than 0.01, indicating strong statistical significance.

The only offences where the gender difference is not statistically significant are **bribery** (p = 0.1012), **trading in influence** (p= 0.568), and **participation in an offence** (p = 0.2993). The differences in mean perceptions between genders are insufficient for these offences to be considered statistically significant at the conventional levels.

5. Discussion

The study aimed to assess the difference in perception of corruption between men and women. The findings from this study reveal significant gender differences in the perception of seriousness,

trends, the ACC's performance, and rampancy of corruption offences. These findings align with previous research indicating that gender plays a significant role in shaping perceptions of corruption and institutional performance. For instance, studies have shown that females perceive corruption as more detrimental and pervasive than males (Bauhr & Charron, 2020). This divergence can be attributed to varying societal roles, experiences, and expectations influencing how corruption is perceived and evaluated.

5.1. Trend of Corruption

The findings show that the perception scores for the trend between males and females do not differ significantly. This means no strong evidence suggests that the two groups perceive the corruption trend differently. The minimal difference in means, coupled with a high p-value and low t-value, indicates that any observed difference is likely due to random variation rather than an actual difference in perceptions between the two groups.

Studies have shown that while men and women may experience and interact with corruption differently, their perceptions of corruption trends do not always differ significantly. For instance, a study examining gender differences in the perception of corruption indicated that although men and women might perceive the forms and motivations behind corruption differently, such as women being more likely to view corruption as driven by need and men as driven by greed, the overall perception of the prevalence and trend of corruption remains largely similar between the genders (Bauhr & Charron 2019).

5.2. Seriousness of Corruption

Women perceive corruption as less severe than men, and this could be interpreted through the lens of Social Role Theory. Women's traditional social roles, which emphasize caregiving and maintaining social harmony, might influence them to view corruption differently. Women's social roles often focus on family and community (Eagly & Wood, 2019). As a result, they might prioritize issues that directly impact their immediate social environment, such as health, education, and community welfare, over systemic issues like corruption, which might be perceived as more abstract or distant.

Research by Eagly and Crowley (2019) suggested that women tend to be more sensitive to social and ethical issues due to their roles in caregiving and community-building. This sensitivity can translate into a heightened awareness of societal problems, including corruption, and a more critical appraisal of its prevalence and impact. Further, findings by Swamy et al. (2001) found that women are less involved in corrupt activities, possibly because of their communal roles that emphasize ethical behavior and social responsibility. This lower involvement might translate into a perception that corruption is not as immediate or serious an issue.

5.3. ACC's Performance

The findings also reveal a significant gender disparity in the perception of the ACC performance. According to the findings, the mean perception score for the ACC's performance among respondents is 2.029. Importantly, there is a notable difference in means between male and female perceptions, with males perceiving the ACC's performance higher by -0.160 units on average compared to females. Gender differences in perception of institutional performance have been documented in various contexts. For instance, Gurieval et al. (2022) found that perceptions of government agencies' effectiveness can vary significantly based on gender, with men often rating institutional performance more positively than women. This disparity can stem from diverse factors such as differing expectations, corruption experiences, and trust levels in public institutions (Johnson, 2016). Moreover, studies exploring gender biases in the perception of anti-corruption efforts suggest that societal norms and cultural expectations may influence how men and women evaluate institutional effectiveness.

5.4. Rampancy of Corruption Offences

The findings also highlight profound gender disparities in the perception of corruption offences, with statistically significant differences observed across various categories. The results indicate that perceptions of embezzlement, abuse of function, failure to declare conflicts of interest, money laundering, false claims by public servants, abuse of privileged information, concealment of corruption proceeds, offences related to witnesses, failure to protect public property, possession of unexplained wealth, and false declaration to conceal all exhibit significant gender differences. These findings resonate with existing literature on gender and corruption perceptions. Research by Bauhr and Charron (2020) suggests that societal norms and gender roles significantly influence how corruption is perceived and tolerated within communities. Women often perceive corruption as more harmful and pervasive than men, which may explain the significant differences in this study across multiple corruption offences (Eagly & Crowley, 2019).

However, it is noteworthy that perceptions of bribery and participation in an offence did not demonstrate statistically significant gender differences in this study. This finding contrasts with broader patterns observed in corruption perception studies, where gender differences often manifest across various types of corrupt behaviour. For instance, previous research has shown that women may be more critical of bribery due to its direct impact on fairness and public trust (Tuliao & Chen, 2016).

The lack of significant gender disparity in perceptions of bribery and participation in an offence could be influenced by contextual factors such as cultural norms, personal experiences, and societal expectations regarding these types of corruption.

5.5. Limitations of the Study

The study primarily examines how gender influences perceptions of corruption in a particular context, which may constrain its applicability to diverse regions or cultural settings where societal norms and experiences of corruption vary widely. Additionally, the study does not consider individuals' direct experiences with corruption or their socio-economic backgrounds, which can significantly impact perceptions. This oversight may neglect crucial insights into how personal encounters with corruption shape attitudes and beliefs. Future research should explore gender differences in experiences of corruption to provide a more comprehensive understanding. Moreover, this study is the first in the context of corruption perception and gender in Bhutan.

6. Conclusion

The study highlights the notable differences between genders in the degree to which corruption is viewed as severe, in trends, in the effectiveness of the Anti-Corruption Commission, and in the frequency of certain corruption offences. Because of their heightened sensitivity to social issues and ethical considerations impacted by societal norms and experiences, women often view corruption as less harmful than men. Nevertheless, men are more aware of corruption's tendencies as they view it as a more severe issue. Moreover, males and females have significantly different perceptions of the ACC's performance, with the difference being statistically significant. Further, perceptions of corruption offences differ significantly by gender, although perceptions of bribery and participation in an offence did not demonstrate statistically significant gender differences in this study. Gender-sensitive policies and interventions are necessary to promote inclusivity and efficacy in anti-corruption efforts. These findings demonstrate the complex ways in which gender influences perceptions of corruption and institutional effectiveness.

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Annexure

Annexure 1

Hypotheses and the Results

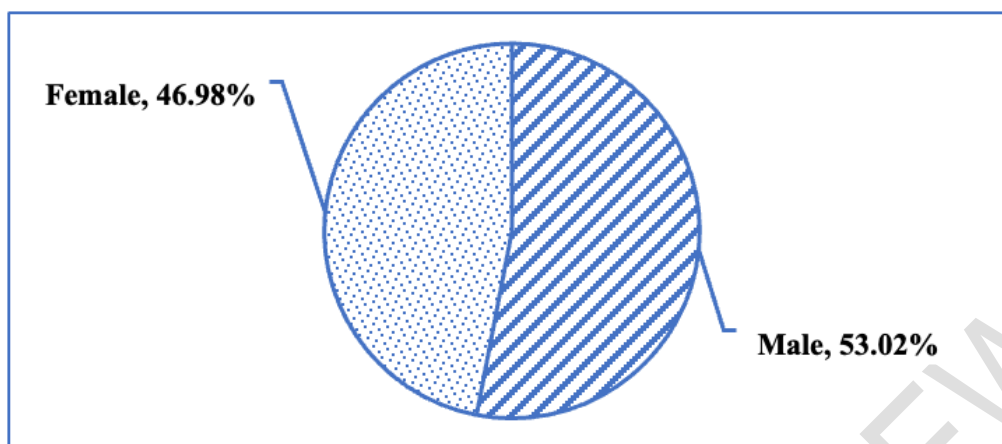
Variables	General Hypotheses	Specific Hypotheses	Results
Seriousness of Corruption	H0: There is no significant difference in the perception of corruption between men and women	H0: There is no significant difference in the perception of the seriousness of corruption between males and females. H1: There is a significant difference in the perception of the seriousness of corruption between males and females.	p-value = 0.0000 (Reject H0, accept H1)
		H0: There is no significant difference in the perception of the trend of corruption between males and females. H1: There is a significant difference in the perception of the trend of corruption between males and females.	p-value = 0.7990 (Fail to reject H0)
Trend of Corruption	H1: There is a significant difference in the perception of corruption between men and women	H0: There is no significant difference in males' and females' perceptions of the ACC's performance in fighting corruption H1: There is a significant difference in males' and females' perceptions of the ACC's performance in fighting corruption.	p-value = 0.0000 (Reject H0, accept H1)
ACC's Performance			
Bribery		H0: There is no significant difference in the perception of bribery between males and females. H1: There is a significant difference in the perception of bribery between males and females.	p-value = 0.1012 (Fail to reject H0)
Embezzlement		H0: There is no significant difference in the perception of embezzlement between males and females. H1: There is a significant difference in the perception of embezzlement between males and females.	p-value = 0.0000 (Reject H0, accept H1)
Abuse of Function	H0: There is no difference in the perception of corruption offences between males and females.	H0: There is no significant difference in the perception of abuse of function between males and females. H1: There is a significant difference in the perception of abuse of function between males and females.	p-value = 0.0065 (Reject H0, accept H1)
Failure to declare CoI	H1: There is a difference in the perception of corruption offences between males and females.	H0: There is no significant difference in the perception of failure to declare CoI between males and females. H1: There is a significant difference in the perception of failure to declare CoI between males and females.	p-value = 0.0002 (Reject H0, accept H1)
Trading in Influence		H0: There is no significant difference in the perception of trading in influence between males and females. H1: There is a significant difference in the perception of trading in influence between males and females.	p-value = 0.0568 (Fail to reject H0)
Money Laundering		H0: There is no significant difference in the perception of money laundering between males and females. H1: There is a significant difference in the perception of money laundering between males and females.	p-value = 0.0000 (Reject H0, accept H1)

False Claim by Public Servant	<p>H0: There is no significant difference in the perception of false claims by public servants between males and females.</p> <p>H1: There is a significant difference in the perception of false claims by public servants between males and females.</p>	p-value = 0.0014 (Reject H0, accept H1)
Abuse of privileged information	<p>H0: There is no significant difference in the perception of abuse of privileged information between males and females.</p> <p>H1: There is a significant difference in the perception of abuse of privileged information between males and females.</p>	p-value = 0.0004 (Reject H0, accept H1)
Concealment of corruption proceeds	<p>H0: There is no significant difference in the perception of concealment of corruption proceeds between males and females.</p> <p>H1: There is a significant difference in the perception of concealment of corruption proceeds between males and females.</p>	p-value = 0.0068 (Reject H0, accept H1)
Offences related to witnesses	<p>H0: There is no significant difference in the perception of offences related to witnesses between males and females.</p> <p>H1: There is a significant difference in the perception of offences related to witnesses between males and females.</p>	p-value = 0.0044 (Reject H0, accept H1)
Participation in an offence	<p>H0: There is no significant difference in the perception of participation in an offence between males and females.</p> <p>H1: There is a significant difference in the perception of participation in an offence between males and females.</p>	p-value = 0.2993 (Fail to reject H0)
Failure to protect public property and revenue	<p>H0: There is no significant difference between males and females in the perception of failure to protect public property and revenue.</p> <p>H1: There is a significant difference between males and females' perception of failure to protect public property and revenue.</p>	p-value = 0.0204 (Reject H0, accept H1)
Possession of Unexplained wealth	<p>H0: There is no significant difference between males and females in the perception of possession of unexplained wealth.</p> <p>H1: There is a significant difference in the perception of possession of unexplained wealth between males and females.</p>	p-value = 0.0052 (Reject H0, accept H1)
False declaration with a view to conceal	<p>H0: There is no significant difference in the perception of false declaration with a view to conceal between males and females.</p> <p>H1: There is a significant difference in the perception of false declaration with a view to conceal between males and females.</p>	p-value = 0.0045 (Reject H0, accept H1)

Note: $p < 0.05 = \text{Reject Null Hypothesis}$

Annexure 2

Distribution of Respondents by Sex



Annexure 3

The Age Group of the Respondents by Sex

Age Group	Male (%)	Female (%)
19 & below	2.32	3.76
20-29	18.82	24.53
30-39	36.14	38.59
40-49	23.27	20.86
50-59	14.01	8.69
60-69	4.08	2.66
70 & above	1.35	0.9
Total	100	100

Annexure 4

Education Group of the Respondents by Sex

Education Group	Male (%)	Female (%)
Primary	8.8	7.24
Lower Secondary	5.13	4.66
Middle Secondary	10.77	12.63
Higher Secondary	13.79	18.48
Diploma/Certificate	13.1	10.34
Bachelors	25.39	18.65
Masters/PhD	8.85	3.61
Monastic Education	2.45	0.02
No Education/Others	11.21	22.11
Non-Formal Education	0.51	2.27
Total	100	100

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1 Sept 2023 — ... Corresponding Author's email: chukwueke.uchealo@federalpolyoko.edu ...

Gender Mainstreaming In Nigeria · The Effects of the English Language on ...

01 Dated:18..01.2023 Tender Ref No.

सीसीएल

<https://www.centralcoalfields.in> › admin › boq

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Corresponding Cell is left blank. However, in case “Basic Price” is ... w) Words denoting the masculine gender shall be taken to include the feminine gender.

Internal Audit

Controller General of Accounts (CGA)

<https://cga.nic.in> › writereaddata › file › INTERN...

PDF

email: iad.cga11@gmail.com. 1.6.2 Internal Audit Guidelines. 1.6.2.1The ... Gender Budgeting - An application of gender mainstreaming in the budgetary process.

Tender Document for Selection of Implementation Support ...

Government of Himachal Pradesh

<https://himachal.gov.in> › WriteReadData

PDF

29 Aug 2018 — snoabnhpm.hp@gmail.com. However, no query shall be entertained ... notified through SMS/email of the final decision. If the application is ...

The impact of budget transparency on tax compliance

E3S Web of Conferences

<https://www.e3s-conferences.org> › articles › abs

by T Zvereva · 2021 · Cited by 4 — * Corresponding author: pm.taranov@gmail.com. Abstract. The article analyzes ... corruption and openness of information on the use of budgetary funds. The ...

DISTRICT MINERAL FOUNDATION, SUNDARGARH

Government Of Odisha

<https://sundargarh.odisha.gov.in> › sites › default › files

Email ID: dmfsunderearh@gmail.com. Tel No. -06622-273846. 6 n l sr A G g 6 \$ 6 ... address gender inequalities and empower women and girls in rural places of ...

Privacy Policy - Bliss Ubud Spa Resort Indonesia

Bliss Ubud Spa Resort

<https://www.blissubudsparesort.com> › privacy-policy

... corresponding with us via the Sites or if required by applicable law. ... email at blissubud@gmail.com. In order to ensure your request is dealt with ...

Fwd: C.R.O. Mirzapur is failed in providing information to ...

♣️Yogi as an anti-corruption crusader♣️

<https://www.yogi.systems> › Posts

7 Jan 2022 — ... corruption in his working and indirectly in the working of the District Magistrate Mirzapur. ... If necessary, then provide the corresponding ...

Digital Financial Assets: Concept and Legal Nature | Efimova

BRICS Law Journal

<https://www.bricslawjournal.com> › jour › article › view

by L Efimova · 2024 — These technical solutions acquire a corresponding legal status only when they become an object of such legal relations. ... corruption cryptocurrency developing ...

Bid Invita on no: GeM/2024/B/4725438 Page 1 of 47

Government e Marketplace (GeM)

<https://fulfilment.gem.gov.in> › contract › slafds

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2 Mar 2024 — k) Words imparting the masculine gender shall be taken to include the feminine gender and ... Email: abhayabk@gmail.com. 39. GST TERMS & ...

a study of the relationship between corporate governance and ...

unilorin.edu.ng

<https://uilspace.unilorin.edu.ng> › download

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by OF OSEMENE · Cited by 7 — H04: Gender has no influence on environmental reporting among quoted consumer goods ... Corresponding Author: +2348030742618. Email Address: bosemene@gmail.com. 9.

Effect of Banditry on Management of Kainji Lake National ...

African Journals Online

<https://www.ajol.info> › [jasem](#) › [article](#) › [view](#)

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by JO Onihuwa · 2023 · Cited by 2 — *Corresponding Author Email: akandehmd@gmail.com; *Tel: 08035179759 ... neighbouring countries and arms proliferation, weak leadership, corruption ...

Privacy Policy

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... corresponding with us via the Sites or if required by applicable law. Otherwise ... email at ariandrigroup@gmail.com. In order to ensure your request is dealt ...

The Mental Health Cost of Corruption: Evidence from Sub- ...

University College Dublin

<https://www.ucd.ie> › ...

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by R Gillanders · 2011 · Cited by 8 — The corresponding standard errors are clustered by country and region and reported in parentheses. ... Email economics@ucd.ie.

USER AGREEMENT & PRIVACY POLICY - Hindi Haquiat ...

Haquiat News

<https://haquiatnews.com> › [user-aggrement-privacy-policy](#)

A corresponding duty of course devolves on them to ensure that in doing so they ... MOBILE NUMBER: +91 6290451866 (WhatsApp) EMAIL-ID: haquiatnews20@gmail.com.

The Helping Hand of the State in Chinese Real Estate Firms

University of Macau

<https://www.um.edu.mo> › [fba](#) › [irer](#) › [papers](#) › [past](#)

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by GZ Fan · Cited by 1 — Email: bizhxr@nus.edu.sg. Weina Zhang*. Department of Finance, 15 ... corruption cleanups, we employ two corruption measures, Chncorr and Relcorr,.

Madhya Pradesh State Agency for Public S

MPeDistrict

<https://mpedistrict.gov.in> › [static](#) › [docs](#)

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Email:- loksevamp@gmail.com. 16. Bid fee. Bid fee has to be deposited during ... c) If there is an error in a total corresponding to the addition or subtraction ...

"An initiative not only brings change But also brings growth"

Government of India, Ministry of Education

<https://www.education.gov.in> › [upload_document](#)

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6 Dec 2011 — • Gender gap is wide in some districts. Temporary residential schools ... Email : planningrmsa.tsg@gmail.com. Page 155. RMSA TARGETS. ▫ 11, 188 ...

A Robust Approach for Identifying the Major Components ...

EBSCO Information Services

<https://search.ebscohost.com> › login

by D Homocianu · 2021 · Cited by 5 — ... corruption measurements and determinants. For this purpose, we used all ... gender, and age categories. For eliminating multicollinearity, we used predictor ...

Do Female Executives Make a Difference? The Impact of ...

Oxford Academic

<https://academic.oup.com> › article-abstract

by L Flabbi · 2019 · Cited by 375 — Corresponding author: Luca Flabbi, Department of Economics, University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill. Email: luca.flabbi@gmail.com. Search for other works by ...

2018 Journals Archives - Page 2 of 31

casirmediapublishing.com

<https://casirmediapublishing.com> › category › page

The much publicised gender equality notwithstanding women should be proud of their different roles in their homes. ... Email: irobabangida@gmail.com. ABSTRACT.

Intention for internal whistleblowing to report sexual ...

F1000Research

<https://f1000research.com> › Browse

by AA Ogunfowokan · 2023 — ... Corresponding author: Adesola A. Ogunfowokan. Competing interests: No ... corruption laws. Anecdotal evidences have shown that, the reporting systems for ...

Seth Kwame Appiah

Academia.edu

<https://independent.academia.edu> › SKwameAppiah

The fight against corruption has become increasingly sophisticated and such demands a well-integrated, multidisciplinary strategy. This has necessitated the ...

Supply, Installation and Maintenance of Appliance based ...

Sbi.co.in

<https://sbi.co.in> › webfiles › uploads › files › 1511...

PDF

and corruption in force in India namely “Prevention of Corruption Act 1988”. ... Reference to any gender includes each other gender. 1.2.4. The provisions of ...

procurement of civil works

SMARTAGRI

<https://smart-ms-masterapi.smart-mh.org> › CMSAt...

PDF

Contact: 7875342255, Email: shivtejpc@gmail.com. Page 3. - 2 -. INVITATION FOR ... abuse (SEA) and gender based violence (GBV)), Health and Safety risks. We ...

combined statistical subordinate service in examination

TNPSC

<https://www.tnpsc.gov.in> › 16_2021_CSSE_ENG

PDF

19 Nov 2021 — Birth, Address, Gender and Email ID, Centre of Examination etc. will ... Election - Judiciary in India – Rule of law. (vi) Corruption in public ...

RFP issued By Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited

Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Ltd.

<http://rumsl.mp.gov.in> › uploads › tender › 2022/08

PDF

2 Aug 2022 — the laws against fraud and corruption (including bribery). The ... Following are the qualification requirements for the corresponding areas of ...

SELO- TWO ERP

Ministry of Home Affairs

<https://www.mha.gov.in> › sites › default › files › S...

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29 Sept 2021 — also be sent via email with subject “Pre-bid Queries - SELO-TWO RFP ... corresponding milestone / service levels payment of delayed / undelivered ...

Audit manual of CMPFO

Coal Mines Provident Fund

<https://cmpfo.gov.in> › pdf › audit_manual

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email: iad.cga11@gmail.com. 1.6.2 Internal Audit Guidelines. 1.6.2.1The ... Gender Budgeting - An application of gender mainstreaming in the budgetary process.

Implication of Economic and Financial Crimes Commission ...

CORE

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by SE SAMUEL · Cited by 9 — It ranges from petty corruption to political / bureaucratic corruption or Systemic corruption (International Center for Economic Growth, 1999). ... corresponding ...

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National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR)

<https://ncpor.res.in> › upload › tenders

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17 Aug 2021 — Delhi-10075 (Email: sksarkar1979@gmail.com, Mobile No. 9811149324) ... 1.2.3

Words importing a gender include any gender ;. 1.2.4 Other parts ...

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MVVNL

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8 Aug 2022 — ... Email: mvvnlsmdss@gmail.com. Last date of Submission: 03.09.2022 ... Corruption ...

Factors Affecting Accountability Village Fund Management

Neliti

<https://media.neliti.com> › media › publications

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by RE Diansari · Cited by 8 — Corresponding author: Diansari, R. E.; Email: raniekadiansari@gmail.com ... Playen, a suspect for alleged corruption. Based on the investigation

...

kwazulu-natal province

KwaZulu-Natal Department of Health

<https://www.kznhealth.gov.za> › Advert › May

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5 May 2023 — Benedictine Hospital or email to benedictinequotation@gmail.com ... masculine gender shall include the feminine and the neuter. Under no ...

The Hindutva Brand of Populist Politics and the Women ...

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... gender front as a progressive ally for 'female empowerment' despite its support to ... Email: kulkupalak14@gmail.com. Metrics and citations. Metrics. Journals ...

A Study along the Banks of River Kharkhari, West Bengal, Ind

ای منطقه پژوهی آینده و جغرافیا

<https://grfs.urmia.ac.ir> › ...

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by D Ghosh · 2024 — 1 Corresponding author: Debika Ghosh, Email: idebikaghosh@gmail.com ... Corruption in the system is the main problem for getting benefits from ...

Pattern of private tutorship in Bangladesh: Factors affecting ...

OSF

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Email: mdmiraz.hosen71@gmail.com. ORCID: 0000-0001-6127-8725. 1. INTRODUCTION ... (ii)

To identify if gender variation creates any differences among the students ...

Gender Education, Virtue and Style in Zaynab Alkali's the ...

AI Chat for scientific PDFs | SciSpace

<https://typeset.io> › pdf › gender-education-virtue...

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Corresponding Email: 1*stanleyordu12@gmail.com. Received: 21 July 2022 ... society which Islam seek to achieve and combat corruption and lewdness. The Qur'an ...

Disparity in access to quality education and the digital divide

Ideas for India

<https://www.ideasforindia.in> › topics › macroeconomics

by S Ahamed · 2020 · Cited by 10 — Even the gender-based digital divide can largely be explained by the corresponding gender-based disparity in educational achievements. Thus ...

Implementation and Maintenance of Enterprise Mail ...

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

<https://www.sebi.gov.in> › tenderfiles › oct-2021

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21 Oct 2021 — accessing the email using email client. For this test, first inbox ... to prevent corruption. The Bidder(s)/ Contractor(s) commit themselves ...

Improving Environmental Management to Enhance Natural ...

Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

<https://repository.seafdec.org> › bitstream › handle

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by NN Phuoc · 2009 — corresponding concerns (Box 3). The increasing number of tourists visiting Cu Lao ... Email: giangthu@gmail.com. Ta Thi Thanh Huong is a PhD student at the ...

Advantage Counseling Services New Client Questionnaire

Advantage Counseling Services LLC

<https://www.advantagecounselingservices.org> › ad...

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Please fill in the information below and bring it with you to your first session or email to advcounselvllc@gmail.com ... Gender: Click or tap here to enter text.

Transnational & Comparative | Center for Asian Studies

University of Colorado Boulder

<https://www.colorado.edu> › cas › 2012/09/18 › transnat...

18 Sept 2012 — ... corruption, borderlands, insurgency and the ... Please email submissions to the conference organizers at: YCARreconstructions2013@gmail.com. ---.

Efficiency of strategic public investment management of in ...

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<https://oaji.net> › articles

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Corresponding author: Oleksandr Radchenko. Email: radchenko@o2.pl. 833 ... quality, the level of corruption, legality, etc. The purpose of the academic ...

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

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30 Jan 2024 — corresponding to the day (Monday - Box no.4/Wednesday - Box no. 6 ... Email: vbsinghips@gmail.com b) Please refer Section-8 of the IP for ...

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District Court

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14 Nov 2023 — registrargeneralaphc@gmail.com, Registrar General. APHC < reggenaphc ... 1,44,840/-) corresponding to the Existing Pay. Scale of Rs. 51550 ...

Income diversification and performance : should banks ...

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<https://journals.co.za> › doi › pdf

by PN Githaiga · 2019 · Cited by 14 — Corresponding Email: kgithaiga@gmail.com. Page 2. Business and Social Science ... Corruption, types of corruption and firm financial performance: New evidence ...

Advance Encryption Standard Using Key Logic Technique ...

JETIR

<https://www.jetir.org> › papers › JETIR1901256

corruption for wrong keys, to ensure the quality of encryption. ... is guiding the students in enhancement of Embedded Systems, Email: ganeshmuluka@gmail.com.

Does decentralised governance of primary education ...

University of Technology Sydney

<https://epress.lib.uts.edu.au> › cjlg › article › view

by RB Namara · 2020 · Cited by 1 — Email: rosenamara@gmail.com. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5130/cjlg.vi23.7537> ... The expanded access to primary education has also led to gender parity in primary ...

M.A (English)

A.S. College Khanna

<https://www.asckhn.com> › courses › m.a-(english)

... corresponding examination of this University (Under 10+2+ 3 system of Education) ... Email: ascollegekhanna@gmail.com. SOCIAL MEDIA. VISITOR NUMBER. 1. 7. 0. 4. 9 ...

Blockchain Technology, Sustainability and Future of Public ...

CABI Digital Library

<https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org> › doi › abs

by A Munyavhi · 2023 — ... corruption. This chapter proffers vital insights that blockchain technology can ... Corresponding author: munyavhiarcheford@gmail.com. Metrics ...

The Tendency to Commit Fraud from the Aspect ...

Atlantis Press

<https://www.atlantis-press.com> › article

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by N Helmayunita · 2022 · Cited by 3 — *Corresponding author. Email: nayang.helma@gmail.com. ABSTRACT. This study aims to examine individual factors that influence a person's tendency to commit ...

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4 Oct 2017 — ... gender inequalities and race. However, the expression of living with ... Email: isabelmaria.casimiro@gmail.com ? CITATIONS ? total citations ...

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by A Noor · 2024 — promoting inclusive decision-making processes can contribute to reducing corruption ... gender-peran-perempuan-di-dunia-kerja-masih-minim/. [21] ...

“An initiative not only brings change But also brings growth”

Government of India, Ministry of Education

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11 Nov 2011 — • Gender gap is wide in some districts. Temporary residential schools ... Email : planningrmsa.tsg@gmail.com. Page 165. RMSA TARGETS. ▫ 11, 188 ...

Utilizing Adversarial Examples for Bias Mitigation and ...

arXiv

<https://arxiv.org> › html

3 3email: { { \{ { pushkarshukla,mturk } } \} }
@ttic.edu,dhruvsrikanth5@gmail.com,leecohencs@gmail.com. Utilizing Adversarial Examples for Bias Mitigation ...

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Heliyon

Cell Press

<https://www.cell.com> › heliyon › pdf

by KN Rahman — * Corresponding author. E-mail address: durjoyopu@gmail.com (K.N. ... All the user's information, such as their name, gender, birthday, email ...

Publication Ethic | Dinasti International Journal of Digital ...

Dinasti Publisher

<https://dinastipub.org> › DIJDBM › Publication-Ethic

An editor at any time evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content without regard to race, gender ... corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers ...

combined geology subordinate service in examination

TNPSC

<https://www.tnpsc.gov.in> › Document › english

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25 Aug 2021 — Date of Birth, Address, Gender and Email ID, Centre of Examination etc. ... Corruption in public life – Anti-corruption measures – Lokpal and ...

Analysis of Fraud as a Violation of Business Ethics From ...

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by A Munawiroh · 2023 — ✉Corresponding author : Email: afifatulmunawiroh93@gmail.com.
ARTICLE INFORMATION. Article History: Received September 14, 2021. Revised January 18, 2022.

Theory of planned behaviour, contextual elements ...

Issuu

[https://issuu.com › alexanderdecker › docs › theory_of...](https://issuu.com/alexanderdecker/docs/theory_of...)

4 Jul 2015 — ... Email of the corresponding author ayuoamos@gmail.com Abstract ... gender are not significantly correlated with intentions. According to Grid ...

Why can the mind be corrupted but the soul can't?

Quora

[https://www.quora.com › Why-can-the-mind-be-corrup...](https://www.quora.com/Why-can-the-mind-be-corrup...)

28 Sept 2019 — You can send an email to spiritualwarrior24@gmail.com if you need further assistance. ... Do you think that there is a way to remove corruption ...

14 answers

· 40 votes: There is no separate Soul than the knowing mind/Mental stream . So your question is based ...

User Thread / Kernel Thread - OSR Developer Community

OSR Developer Community

[https://community.osr.com › user-thread-kernel-thread](https://community.osr.com/user-thread-kernel-thread)

4 Oct 2013 — ... corresponding dispatch routines of CreateFile, ReadFile, WriteFile ... Thanks Joe for being patient with me ...My email id is xxxxx@gmail.com.

Facebook Is Giving Advertisers Access To Your Shadow ...

Hacker News

[https://news.ycombinator.com › item](https://news.ycombinator.com/item)

27 Sept 2018 — ... email and your main identity email. This is facilitated by ... E.g. instead of using myemail@gmail.com I would use myemail+facebook@gmail.com.

How can we build a system?

Quora

[https://www.quora.com › How-can-we-build-a-system](https://www.quora.com/How-can-we-build-a-system)

5 Dec 2018 — The original question in the email I received was “How do you build a good system? ... Make sure that you include a few same gender and opposite ...

Page 75 – Sex, Sass, and Sensibility in South Korea

The Grand Narrative

[https://thegrandnarrative.com › page › iapolo_com](https://thegrandnarrative.com/page/iapolo_com)

I've been asked to pass on the following: ☆ YOU MUST RSVP via Email: womens.global.solidarity@gmail.com ☆ ... Korean Gender Reader, November 17-23. (Meet me at ...

The Grenville Phillips Column – Politicians Cannot Grade ...

Barbados Underground

[https://barbadosunderground.net › comment-page-1](https://barbadosunderground.net/comment-page-1)

18 May 2017 — This will quickly define the weaknesses and strengths in all these bodies and drive corresponding actions – BASED ON FACTS. ... corruption, why ...

FULL Episode Guide

Traumatized Motherfuckers

<https://t-mfrs.com> › full-episode-guide

... email at traumatizedmotherfxckers@gmail.com. Season One. Context: The pandemic ... Key points: gender, gender triggers, boundaries, distrust, trauma reactions ...

The History of 'Ampersand' (2020)

Hacker News

<https://news.ycombinator.com> › item

27 Jul 2022 — ... gender and declensions that didn't match the Norse versions. When the ... email john at the rate of gmail.com lol..... dwringer on July 27 ...

Tagged with my kids will latin and greek when they're newborns

leitourgeia.com

<https://leitourgeia.com> › tag › my-kids-will-latin-and-gr...

19 Dec 2009 — ... corruption, he became the first portion of them having fallen asleep ... gender, number, and case) to tell you. It also demonstrates very ...

June | 2013 | The Eternal Pantomime

WordPress.com

<https://rhodabharath.wordpress.com> › 2013/06

29 Jun 2013 — rather it will be die-hard UNC supporters willing to ignore all the corruption allegations in exchange for hand-outs and box drains. ... email ...

'Give it a Shot' – SWTOR Alliance System, New ...

Swtorista

<https://swtorista.com> › articles › give-it-a-shot-swtor-alli...

18 Dec 2015 — ... gender, for a total of 16 voice overs per conversation. Initially to ... Email swtorista@gmail.com. Youtube Swtorista (new comment, not reply).

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