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**A STUDY OF BRIBERY BASED CORRUPTION IN RELATION  
TO RISK TAKING, ECONOMIC VALUE AND ALCOHOL  
USE AMONG CORRUPTED EMPLOYEES**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The research was conducted to study the bribery based corruption in relation to risk taking, economic value and alcohol use among corrupted employees. For this, 200 adult government employees (100 corrupted and 100 non-corrupted) were purposively taken. All sample were male employees aged between 30 to 50 years. Risk Taking Behaviour Scale by Sinha and Krishna (1974), Corruption Perception Schedule, Economic Value Schedule and Personal Data Sheet prepared by researcher were used. After the analysis of data result were prepared. The result showed that corrupted employees had higher risk taking tendency, greater economic value and habit of substance abuse.*

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**INTRODUCTION :**

The word corruption is very universal. Today social researchers are indulging to deal corruption in their own ways. Especially, psychologists argue that nice and clean man may change his or her behaviour on the basis of social and family pressure and circumstances. American Psychologists David, G. Myers (1994) has stressed on his book entitled "Exploring Social Psychology" that nice people also become corrupted through excessive pressure. According to Chug Divyanshi (2012) corruption can refer to a wide variety of actions and/or behaviours, which makes establishing a clear definition difficult. Corruption is an inherently multi-level phenomenon. It can operate at Individual, group, organisational and industry level.

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Bribery is one of the form of corruption in which individual pay bribe to assess basic rights such as food, education, movement or health care. It can take the form of discrimination by making certain services only available to a limited group of people, or it could take the form of commercial or political manipulation to benefit a company or individual unfairly. In all an every case, corruption destroys communities, underlines trust in institutions and the low, and strip ordinary people of opportunities they would have had otherwise: jobs, funds, social security, movement and unlawful representation.

Risk is the potential of loss resulting from a given action, activity and/or inaction. Risk can be seen as relating to the probability of uncertain future events. The notion implies that a choice having an influence on the outcome sometimes exists (or existed). Potential losses themselves may also be called 'risks'. Any human endeavour carries some risk, but some are much riskier than others.

Risk taking refers to the tendency to engage in behaviour that have the potential to be harmful or dangerous. Yet at the same time provide the opportunity for some kind of outcome that can be perceived as positive. Driving fast or engaging in substance use would be examples of risk taking behaviour.

Gupta *et al.*(1998) conducted cross national regression analysis of upto 56 countries to examine the ways that corruption could negatively impact income distribution and poverty. In this study they found that income inequality has been shown to be harmful to growth. So, if corruption increases income inequality, it will also reduce growth and thereby exacerbate poverty.

Many people want to achieve economic development. In our society, most people engage in different activities for their economic growth. The literature shows an inverse correlation between aggregate economic growth and corruption; in general, countries with higher corruption experience less economic growth. Many of the studies reviewed that channels through which corruption affects.

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**OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY :**

The main objective of the study was to see the comparative analysis of risk taking tendency and financial value in term of financial corruption.

**HYPOTHESES :**

(i) Corrupt employees would have higher risk taking tendency than non-corrupt employees.

(ii) Corrupt employees would have greater economic value than non-corrupt employees.

(iii) Corrupt employees would have habit of substance abuse.

**METHODOLOGY :****(A) Sample :**

The sample consisted of 100 adult Government employees known for taking bribe, and 100 adult Government employees known for not taking bribe. All subjects were only male employees aged between 35 to 50 years.

**(B) Research Scales.****(i) Choice Dilemma Questionnaire :**

To measure the risk taking tendency Hindi version of Choice Dilemma Questionnaire, Sinha and Krishna (1974) was used.

**(ii) Economic Value Schedule :**

To measure the economic value orientation of sample, an Economic Value Schedule prepared by researcher was used.

**(iii) Corruption Perception Schedule :**

To measure the corruption perception of employees, corruption perception schedule prepared by researcher was used.

**(iv) Personal Data Schedule :**

For collecting demographic information, self prepared Personal Data Sheet was used.

**ANALYSIS OF DATA :**

The collected data were analyzed with t-test method.

**RESULT :****TABLE - 01**

**Comparison of risk taking tendency between corrupted  
and non-corrupted employees :**

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value	df
Corrupted employees	100	75.32	6.52	14.81	<.01	198
Non-corrupted employees	100	91.29	8.40			

**TABLE - 02**

**Comparison of economic value between corrupted and  
non-corrupted employees :**

Group	N	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value	df
Corrupted employees	100	45.31	5.21	18.75	<.01	198
Non-corrupted employees	100	37.11	4.32			

**TABLE - 03**

**Chi - square test of association between Alcoholism and bribery :**

Group	Alcoholism		p-value
	Alcoholic	Non-Alcoholic	
Corrupt	64	36	21.59
Non-corrupt	28	72	

**DISCUSSION :**

The result contained in the table - 01, make it clear that corrupt employees had higher risk taking tendency ( $M = 75.32$ ,  $SD=6.52$ ) than those of non-corrupt employees ( $M = 91.29$ ,  $SD = 8.40$ ) as the t-ratio ( $t = 14.81$ ,  $p = <.01$ ,  $df = 198$ ) was significant beyond chance. This result clears that corrupted employees showed more risky tendency than their counterpart non-corrupted employees. The reason behind such finding may be that risk takers generally takes risky decisions without taking its outcomes. This general tendency motives them to take bribe knowing that it is illegal and risky. Hence, also clear that, high score on risk taking questionnaire indicates low risk taking tendency and low score indicate high risk taking tendency.

The statistical findings contained in table-02 make it clear that corrupt employees had greater economic value ( $M=45.31$ ,  $SD = 5.21$ ) than those of non-corrupt employees ( $M=37.11$ ,  $SD=4.32$ ) as the obtained t-value ( $18.75$ ,  $p= <.01$ ,  $df=198$ ) was significant beyond chance.

The reason behind such finding may be that higher economic value obtained with risk taking tendency motivates people to collect wealth by any source legal or illegal. Thus, according to this result we can say that corrupted employees engage themselves in corrupt practice inspiration of higher economic value.

It is clear from the results of table no. 03 revealed that majority of bribe takers (64%) were alcoholic while majority on non-bribe takers (72%) were non-alcoholic. The obtained t-ratio (21.59) was found significant (chi square = 21.59) beyond less than .01 level of confidence. According to this result, we can state that bribe takers want to take alcohol mixed substance. Hence, it revealed significant association between alcoholism and habit of bribery.

**CONCLUSION :**

To conclude, it is clear that corrupted employees had higher risk taking tendency, greater economic value and habit of substance abuse. Hence,

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researcher also want to suggest that, corruption among employees make our nation internally weak. So it is need to give proper attention towards reduction of corruption.

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