"Corruption: A threat to fair investigation and Governance."

Outline

1/ Introduction

Corruption poses a grave threat to the fabric of a society eroding institutions, distorting rule of law, and give rise to inequalities. However, combating this menace requires a holistic approach that includes institutional reforms and promoting transparency and accountability.

2/ The corrosion of fair investigation.

a/ Tampering with evidence and procedure.

b/ Undermining impartiality.

3/ The degradation of Governance.

c/ Violation of human rights.

d/ Political instability

Case study of Bangladesh.

4/ The menace can be eliminated through due deliberations.

e/ Promoting e-governance.

4) Ensuring transparency in the institutions.

5) Conclusion.

Better to start with hook
Incorporate thesis statement in
your introduction paragraph

The menace of corruption is multifaceted, it does not only effects the economy but also have grave impacts on the political, social and moral values of the society. Moreover, the corrosion of fair investigation, tampering with evidence and undermining impartiality are the consequences of corruption. Furthermore, corruption poses a grave threat to the very fabric of a society, such as; distorting rule of law and eroding institutions, Hence, this menace requires a holistic approach that includes institutional reforms and promoting transparency and accountability.

In addition, corruption is the first and foremost cause of tampering with evidence. Corrupt officials take bribe in order to hide or destroy important information, making it nearly impossible to uncover the truth. The comparison between the developed and developing countries is the stark reality of corruption. It depicts a clear picture of how corruption distorted the very essence of evidence. Thereafter, corruption serves as the main hurdle in the process of fair investigation.

In the same way, corruption undermines the impartiality in a society. In order to provide justice one has to be impartial and should treat everyone justly. However, the individual who is indulge in corrupt practices

would be biased, making it more likely to Provide selective Prosecution. Therefore, it is evident that corrupt practices lead to the partiality of justice.

Furthermore, corruption serves as a barrier to good governance. Governance includes the provision of justice, providing human rights and ensuring freedom of movement and so on. However, corrupt officials are ignorant to the rule of law and constitution of the state. In addition, there is a stark violation of human rights by public officials. Hence, this dysfunctionality make government incapable of delivering the best in society society.

Similarly, corruption leads to political instability in a state.

The political maneuvering of the officials results in political chaos. ~~Moreover~~ for instance, the case of Bangladesh ~~is~~ illustrates a clear picture of corruption, leading to the ousting of Sheikh Hassina Wajid as a result making political instability in the country. Hence, it proves that corruption directly impacts the politics of a country.

Moreover, the issue of corruption can be counter by considering the circumstances of corruption. However, converting the manual procedure of payment to electronic media. Similarly, promoting e-governance by providing facilities and equiping public officials with contemporary tools which is considered necessary to counter corruption. Moreover,

the system of checks and balances need to be more transparent and responsive. The culprit of any crime should be held accountable. Hence, the societies develops, the governance get improved and fair investigation takes place when individuals on the necessary steps towards elimination of corruption.

In a ~~nutshell~~ nut shell, the menace of corruption that deteriorates the rule of law, give rise to disparities and undermines institutions can be mend by taking the above mentioned suggestions. ~~Furthermore~~, the erosion of governance and political instability can be tackled through holistic approach that includes institutional reforms and promoting transparency and accountability.