

## **What should we do to inspire Indians to be honest in public life..??**

There is a saying, the strength of a nation derives from the integrity of the home.  
General:- Integrity, Ethics Good governance on positive side and Corruption and Bribe on negative side are the keywords in public life.

\*As per Oxford dictionary :-\*

"Integrity, the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles " or the state of being and not divided and

\*Ethics\*:- " Moral principles that control or influence a person's behaviour "

\*Corruption\*:-\* dishonest or Immoral behaviour or activities

\*Bribe\*:-\* "money" etc. that is given to somebody such as an official pursued him or her to do something to help the giver that is wrong or dishonest.

Integrity, therefore overlaps with terms such as morality, ethics, honesty, courage, fairness and trustworthiness.

In public sphere, integrity is identified with good governance. In simple words Integrity is consistency and coherence of thoughts, assertions and actions. For integrity what you think, what you speak and what you do must be coherence.

Act With Personal Integrity :- "Ethical Public Servants can inspire confidence in public agencies and uphold the legitimacy of government. Agency employees should demonstrate integrity by being honest. They should respect others, act without partition ship and avoid the conflicts of interest.

The saying that honesty is the best policy is one of the oldest in the proverbial book but its longevity speaks to its wisdom.

We think of it as a matter of morality or ethics and while it is certainly both being honest is also of constructive cause of action in establishing and building not only the company, party of polity but also the culture within. Employing dishonesty as its convenient may be tempting path and maybe even one that some can justify in their own minds as a necessary ill to server greater good.

Sound public administration involves public trust. Citizens expect public servants to serve the public interest with fairness and to manage the public resources properly. Fair and reliable public services and predictable decision-making inspire your public trust and create a level playing field for business, thus contributing well-functioning markets and economic growth.

**\*Integrity, Transparency and Accountability in Public Administration\***

Politicians run government, they have power to frame policies and execute the programs and projects. They lead and influence the fellow countrymen and they can become the role model. Public at large wants them to be faithful, accountable and influence of our country men and they can become the role model public at large wants them to be accountable and dependable. Therefore, they required to process integrity more than others.

Through Central services (conduct rules) Government of India expects every government servant within its purview to maintain: absolute integrity devotion to duty, high ethical

standards and honesty, political neutrality, accountability, transparency, responsiveness to public particularly to weaker section courtesy, good behaviour with the public, discipline, liability to implement the lawful orders duly communicated to him, maintain confidentiality in the performance of duty highest degree of professionalism and expects him or her to refrain from doing anything which is becoming of a government servant, placing himself under a financial or other obligations to any individual or organisation which may influence him in the performance of his official duties misusing his official position, doing anything which is contrary to law, rules, regulations and established practices.

In public administration, Integrity refers to "honesty" or "trustworthiness" in the discharge of official duties, serving as an anti-thesis to "corruption" or the "abuse of office". Transparency refers to unfettered access by the public to timely and reliable information on decision and performance in the public sector.

Accountability refers to the obligation on the part of public officials to report on the usage of public resources and answerability for failing to meet stated performance objectives.

Integrity, in biz context, is important for branding product. The companies should be consistent and unambiguous in messaging in marketing communications corporate integrity is essential in business deals.

Integrity includes, but it is not limited to probity, impartiality, fairness, honesty and truthfulness. \*to uphold integrity, public servants must neither solicit nor accept anything from their fellow citizenship\* to perform their duties, thus creating a climate of confidence in themselves and in public service as a whole. TRANSPARANCY:- is about the sharing of information regarding govt decision and activities, good records management and access to information are of interest to all segments of society: the investors, research and development, community, the media and ordinary citizens.

ACCOUNTABILITY is a standard of public life where the holders of public office are accountable for their decisions and actions to the public and must submit themselves to whatever the scrutiny is appropriate to their offices.

At the abstract level the principles are co-dependent integrity by requiring that public interest be paramount, provides the basis for transparency and accountability. Transparency without accountability becomes meaningless and makes a mockery of sound public administration. Accountability on the other hand depends on transparency. Integrity thus generates "the trust and confidence".

Good Governance practices help ensure ethics in public affairs. RIGHTIOUSNESS is the foundation of good governance. The organizations, systems and procedures of the govt. must not only be efficient but also ethical, just and fair. Integrity has to be its essential ingredient.

\*Fundamental duties of citizens of India\*

\*Article 51 A\* of Indian constitution casts certain duties on every citizen including cherishing and following noble ideals. It shall be the duty of every citizen of India.

a) to abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the national flag and national anthem.

b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.

- c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests lakes rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living culture.
- h) to develop the scientific temper humanism and the Spirit Of Inquiry and Reform
- i) to safeguard public property and abjure violence
- j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
- k)[ who is the parent or guardian ] to provide opportunities for education to his child or as the case may be ward between the age of 6 and 14 years.

#### \*Integrity Violation\*

Corruption, bribing and favoritism conflict of interest to through gifts jobs etc. fraud and theft of resources, wastage and abuse of resources, breaking of rules, misuse of power, misuse of manipulations of information, indecent treatment intimidation, discrimination and private time misconduct are the examples of integrity violation.

Corruption and administration in this context could be seen as not only individual acts but also the results of systematic failure indication of "weak governance " .

#### \*Potential area of Corruption\*

Preventive vigilance is aimed at talking to areas vulnerable to corruption within the organisations. Although potential areas of corruptions are specific of organisations or sectors. There are some broad areas common to all organisations which need special attention while putting in place a system of Preventive vigilance. These relate to ;

- a) procurement
- b) sale of goods and services.
- c) human resources management
- d) delivery of services to public
- e) enforcement
- f) entitlement programs and social spending schemes
- g) transportation
- h) media
- i) power and defence sector.

#### \*Causes of Corruption\*

The causes of corruption in India include ;

1. Excessive regulations
2. Complicated tax and licensing systems.

3. Numerous government departments with impervious bureaucracy.
4. Discretionary powers of all officers and politicians.
5. Monopoly of government controlled Institutions on delivery of certain goods and services.
6. Lack of transparent Lack of transparent to Laws and processes
7. Mandated spending programs.
8. Monopoly of goods and services provided by the government, bureaucracy
9. Authorisation requirements
10. Lack of penalties for corrupt public officials.

**\*Common Irregularities in Public Procurement\***

- General irregularities in procurement are ;
- a) inflammation and wrong estimation of goods.
  - b) engagement of consultant.
  - c) eligibility conditions. for the tenders.
  - d) bid evaluation criteria.
  - e) verification of the credentials submitted by the bidders.
  - f) participation by joint ventures
  - g) scope for variations.
- \* corruption in construction infrastructure  
\* political corruption

The bulk of these funds come from the corrupt payments in written for contracts. Full privatisation of lucrative Industries such as petroleum power and Telecom can also be linked to such political donations.

**\*Indian Institution Against Corruption\***

For building institutional capacity for agencies overseeing integrity and accountability ( example: corruption, external audit, investing agencies ) targeted professionalization and strengthening their "Independence" is necessary.

The Supreme Court of India had given certain directions in the case of Vineet Narain v/s Union of India (AIR 1998 SC 889) for conferring statutory status upon the central Vigilance Commission and To insulate The Central Bureau of Investigation and the Enforcement Directorate from political control and pressures.

The transparency International (TI) motor the concept of National Integrity system comprising key Institutions for fighting corruption. This system comprises the principal governance institutions in a country that are responsible for fight against corruption. When these governance Institutions function properly, the constituent healthy and robust National Integrity System, one that is effective in combating corruption as part of the larger struggle against abuse of power and mis appropriation in all its forms. However, when these institutions are characterized by a lack of appropriate regulations and by an accountable behaviour corruption is likely to thrive with negative ripple effects for the societal goals of equitable growth, sustainable development and social cohesion. Therefore strengthening the NIS

promotes better governance in a country and ultimately, contributes to a more just Society over all. \*The Nine Pillars\* of the NIS are;

1. The executive
2. Civil society
3. Private sector
4. Champions of reform
5. Judiciary
6. Enforcement agencies
7. Media
8. Watchdog agencies
9. Parliament

Affect the three Spears of rule of law, sustainable development and quality of life.

**\*The International Co-Operation against Corruption\***

UNCAC: United Nations Convention Against Corruption, is a multilateral convention which has been negotiated by United Nations. It is the first global legally binding International anti-corruption instrument which was initially adopted by the United Nation.

India is the member of Interpol and NCB Delhi which is the Interpol wing in India, functions as a branch of CBI, NCB Delhi is a sole authorised agency in India for contacts with the police agencies of other countries. Besides, India also Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT),

Extradition arrangement with several countries which facilitate International co-operation.

India being one of the signatories to the United Nations convention against corruption has displayed its commitment to implement the provisions of the same, in order to fight corruption and prevent inappropriate activities in public life. A step in this direction was some of the provisions of prevention of corruption act 1998 by bringing out the prevention of corruption (Amendment) Bill 2013.

Finally, for all countries, horse rider cooperation for the prosecution of corrupt or criminal acts and recovery of effects will hopefully result from implementing the UN convention by recovering state assets, preventing leakage and making services more accountable, the international community stands a better chance for meeting the basic needs of the poor.

**\*The Press\***

The press is an important agent in ensuring the citizens right to receive and impart information as a measure of ensuring probity in governance.

**\*Chief Information Commission(CIC) and Right to Information\***

Right to receive and to impart information is a part of freedom of speech and freedom of expression which is guaranteed by article 19 clause 1. Subclause a) of the Constitution subject to some restrictions in terms of Clause(2) of the said article.

\* Lokpal and Lokayukta

\* Central Vigilance Commission

- \* Central Bureau of Investigation
- \* Comptroller and Auditor General
- \* competition Commission of India
- \* E- governance
- \* legislation

THE LAWS: the laws which are supportive of implementing the "prevention of corruption act "

1. The Income Tax Act 1961
2. The Benami transaction Act 1988
3. The commission of Inquiry act 1952
4. Money laundering act 2002
5. Foreign exchange Regulation Act
- 6 the central Vigilance Commission Act 2003
- 7.The Right to Information Act 2000
8. Indian penal code 1860
9. Prevention of Corruption Act 1988.
- 10.Prevention of money laundering act 2002
11. The foreign exchange management Act 1999
12. Public Interest disclosure and protection of informers resolution (PIDPI) 2004.

\*The following are the consequences of corruption\*

1. Misdirection of precious natural resources
2. Enormously worsens the income distribution
3. Difficult to make correct economic analysis.
- 4.Erodes the value system of society
5. Laws of the state exchequer
6. Threat to price stability
7. Transfer fund from India to foreign country
8. Corrupt political system
9. Parallel economy.
10. Black money

Promote the public interest by "putting service to the public about the service to oneself "

1) "strengthen social equity " by treating all persons with fairness, justice, equality and respect and reducing unfairness, injustice and inequality.

2) "Demonstrate Personal Integrity " by adhering to "the highest standards of conduct to inspire public confidence and trust in public service "

Certainly some of these are more controversial than others. Almost no one would argue against personal integrity but some people would resist the notion that promoting social equality should be an affirmative goal for an unelected public servant. While everyone would

agree, more over the public interest should be put above private interested, definitions of public interest are notoriously elastic.

It is not own the disagreements about content that led some to dismiss such ethical exhortations as folly. Some have argued simply that the best way to ensure ethics among civil servants is to higher ethical people into the Civil Service. Certainly there is some truth to that. For this reason, those of us who teach in professional schools of Public Administration and public policy struggle with the question of how much we should put ethics into the curriculum. That is how much difference will it make? Can we really "create "ethical people? In the end, isn't ethics like so many other things - something that people bring with them upon entry to our programs and workplaces?

Perhaps but given how much the effectiveness of government is compromised when anyone Civil Servant violates the public's trust, it to be worth the effort to sensitize both current and potential public servants to the differences between ethical and unethical behaviour. At that end, I think that both leaders of public organisations and teachers in professional programs have an obligation to spend time and resources on efforts to promote ethical understanding and behaviour.

In a non-ideal world we can hope that when people choose to lead a life in politics they will at least follow minimum norms of political reality even as they fail to be scrupulously moral in their private lives

#### \*CONCLUSION\*

Corruption is lack of integrity, favouritism, certain advantages and remain inconsistent with official duty and others rights. Thus, the act of corruption is not confirmed that the abuse of power while making a decision also counts. The laws are plenty to tackle corruption in India. it appears that corruption is result of unholy alliance between politician, bureaucrats. People with muscle power business and corrupt citizens. In today's globalized, democratised, informed world, incorruptible governments can be constructed only using incorruptible citizens as bare bricks and mortar. This requires a complete overhaul of political party system , their fundraising and expenditure on elections. the existing legislative measures to combat corruption is not sufficient. Divas and acts are the tools but the hands the holding this tool i.e., citizens of India must also strengthened their integrity sufficiently to prevent the corruption and to build on a still life in public life.

Happiness is when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in harmony --- Mahatma Gandhi

Here, we have to follow Ashoka's principle ; Jeal Janasukham and Janahitam, Happiness not only in this life but also in after life.\*A Commitment to Justice, to impartiality\*

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