



# A Virtual Exhibition on Anti Corruption Day Organized By Gujarat university library



*Let's Break the chain of Corruption*



# Anti Corruption Day



**International Anti-Corruption Day:** As per nowadays scenario, it is necessary to raise awareness about corruption and measures that can be taken to fight it. Therefore, International Anti-Corruption Day is observed every year on 9 December globally.

Every year, aims to educate the people on issues of corruption which can undermine social and economic development in all societies across the globe. Corruption is considered as a complex social, political and economic phenomenon which affects all countries. No region, community, or country is immune to corruption.





# What is Corruption?



**According to the UN, corruption is a serious crime that can undermine social and economic development in all societies. No country, region or community is immune from corruption. It is found in all parts of the world whether it is political, social or economic which threatens and undermines the democratic institutions, contributes the governmental instability and slows down economic development.**

**In easy words, we can say that corruption is dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery or corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain and can occur in several forms. It corrodes the fabric of society. It takes people's freedom, health, money and sometimes their lives. Someone has correctly said that “Corruption is a sweet poison”.**

**Corruption is like cancer which is spreading in Indian administrative mechanism. But there are some principled officers who stand out from the custom. From time memorial IAS has to face so many challenges once they raise their voice against the corruption. The major threats are in the form of transfer, threatening etc. but truthful officers never warped under the pressure and continued to work undeterred.**



# THE REAL COST OF CORRUPTION



**Corruption is a global scourge that imposes costs in terms of human suffering that go far beyond the money lost to bribery, embezzlement or fraud. Counterfeit medical drugs at best do no good and at worst can kill; bridges built with substandard materials at best cost more to maintain and repair and at worst may collapse, injuring and killing people.**

**Corruption covers a wide range of activity, from the multinational company that pays a bribe to win the contract to build a local highway, to the local official who demands a bribe to issue a driving licence. In both cases, the ultimate burden falls on the individual taxpayer or customer .**

**Corruption is not a victimless crime, and those most hurt by it are the world's weakest and most vulnerable. Child mortality rates in countries with high levels of corruption are about one third higher than in countries with low corruption, while infant mortality rates are almost twice as high. On a purely financial level, the sums involved are huge, and this is money we cannot afford to waste as the world struggles to emerge from economic and financial crisis.**



# THE REAL COST OF CORRUPTION



**The cost of corruption makes itself felt at multiple levels. Investors are wary of countries where systems are known to be corrupt because they cannot assess the likely risk or return on their investment. IMF research has shown that investment in corrupt countries is almost 5% less than in countries that are relatively corruption free. And lack of investment hampers economic growth and development. The World Economic Forum estimates that corruption increases the cost of doing business by up to 10% on average.**

**In the public sector, it is not just a matter of officials taking bribes to award contracts or favouring friends and family when approving projects. Corrupt officials might also artificially slow down bureaucratic processes to increase their chances for personal enrichment. All of these elements underline the need to intensify the global fight against corruption in the interests of ensuring economic recovery, achieving better services with taxpayers' money and reestablishing public trust around the world.**



# LONG HISTORY OF GOVERNMENT FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION



**India is also a signatory to the United Nations Convention against Corruption since 2005 (ratified 2011) which is the most comprehensive legally binding anti-corruption instrument in existence today. India has a long history of fight against corruption starting from Indian Penal Code (1860), Prosecution Section Of Income Tax Act(1961), The Prevention Of Corruption Act(1988), The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act (1988), Prevention Of Money Laundering Act (2002) to The Lokpal And Lokayuktas Act(2013), The Companies Act(2013), Right To Information Act, Right To Public Services Legislation, Right to Education, Electoral reforms, The Directorate General Of Income Tax Investigation, Central Vigilance Commission, Central Bureau Of Investigation.**

**Instruments like citizen charters, centralised public grievance and monitoring system (CPGRAMS), citizen report card, delivery of public service through e-governance, social audit, community radio plays a major role in creating public awareness. Public participation along with integrity in each and every field helps in improving quality of life, develop value based society that will eradicate corruption. But corruption is a multi-headed monster which needs to be tackled in all its dimensions if it is to be conquered. Following areas to be focused upon.**



# HEALTHY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE



**Corruption free governance is the important aspects of transparency and ensuring accountability. Putting in place healthy systems of laws, rules and institutions to ensure functioning markets and good governance. Such well-designed systems satisfy the needs of citizens and consumers and thus curb incentives for corruption. The right regulatory policy is the first key to strong governance. The absence of adequate regulations results in opportunities and incentives for improper practices and corruption. On the other hand, if there are overly complicated rules corruption very easily finds its way in the daily life of citizens. Governments need to ensure that regulations are justified, are of high quality and achieve their policy objectives.**

**Fair competition rules are essential when it comes to the private sector. Well-designed competition law and effective law enforcement work to the benefit of all. Competition works for the consumer by encouraging innovation and value for money. But when businesses try to avoid competition by persuading governments to give them a protected position or by colluding with competitors to fix prices, the result for the consumer is a higher price for inferior goods.**

**Reliable judicial systems are crucial to make sure laws and regulations are actually enforced. If verdicts or favours can be bought, any set of laws to curb corruption will be crippled. Clear rules on ethical conduct for judges and court officials, built around the fundamental principles of independence, impartiality, integrity, propriety, equality, competence and diligence, are essential, along with a system to make sure they are being implemented.**



# HEALTHY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE



**Sound public financial management can help governments to be sure they are making good use of taxpayers' money. Public budgets should therefore be as comprehensive, informative and timely as possible. This is all the more true in light of the recent economic crisis. A credible and transparent budget process that shows how money is being spent can at the same time help win public support for difficult budget choices and minimise possibilities for embezzlement of funds or their biased allocation according to the private interests of politicians.**

**Development co-operation can be an important tool for building strong governance systems. The effects of corruption are felt especially hard in developing countries, where corruption reduces states' ability to deliver basic services such as health and education, weakens democratic institutions and slows inclusive economic growth.**





# About International Anti Corruption Day



**According to a United Nations statistics, \$1 trillion is paid in bribes while an estimated \$2.6 trillion are stolen annually through corruption every year, which is a sum equivalent to more than 5 per cent of the global GDP. The United Nations Development Programme also found that funds lost to corruption in developing countries are estimated at 10 times the amount of their official development assistance.**

**On 31 October 2003, UN General Assembly (UNGA) adopted the United Nations Convention against Corruption and designated the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) as secretariat for the Convention against corruption.**

**In developing countries, according to the United Nations Development Programme, funds lost to corruption are estimated at ten times the amount of official development assistance.**

**Furthermore, the United Nation asserted Corruption is a serious crime that can undermine social and economic development in all societies. No country, region or community is immune.**

**On this International Day, I urge people everywhere to continue to work on innovative solutions to win the battle against corruption and to ensure that precious resources serve the peoples of the world.**



# How is International Anti-Corruption Day celebrated?



**As we know that the International Anti-Corruption Day is organised by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) every year all over the world. All these agencies work together and with their regional partners in combating corruption at the cross borders and also to promote and encourage the exchange of information.**

**Several personalities, politicians, notable writers, journalists and members from private organisations also come forward to make awareness regarding corruption and reaffirm their faith for a corruption-free society.**

**Various seminars, campaigns, plays, skits, etc. were organised to provide knowledge to the public regarding corruption and how to curb it. Also, pamphlets, booklets were distributed at several places.**

**In India also this day is observed as an organised event by government and non-government organisations. Essay writing and speech competitions for children are organised in schools and colleges to make them aware of corruption and how they affects society. Local authorities distribute pamphlets in public by mentioning incidents of corruption and encourage people to raise their voice against corruption. Also, assurance is given to the people who register their complaints against corruption and keep their details confidential. This is also one of the moves to encourage people so that they come forward and fight with corruption.**



# How is International Anti-Corruption Day celebrated?



Several people organise events in their locality to spread awareness and also provide knowledge to the people about the responsibilities that are entrusted upon the officials and the government. In fact, we should support and encourage others who raised their voices. Also, we should demand transparency in the functioning of various departments. Nowadays, social media plays a vital role in spreading messages, encourage people and provide information from every hook and corner of the country wherever corruption takes place.

We take things lightly, ignore what happens around us because most people are of the opinion that corruption is a part and parcel of life and nothing can be done to eradicate it. But it is necessary to understand that unless we as the citizens are not determined to do away with corruption from the roots, accept whatever wrong happened with us then how can we expect from the government to be corruption free. In fact, the objective of achieving sustainable development globally by 2030 is possible only if we eliminate corruption.



# Steps Taken by India Against Corruption



- **The Central Vigilance Commission though created in 1964, became an independent statutory body only in 2003 by an Act of Parliament. Its mandate is to oversee the vigilance administration and to advise and assist the executive in matters relating to corruption.**
- **Related Legislations: Right to Information Act, 2005, Prevention of Corruption Act, the Judges (Inquiry) Act, the Lokpal and Lokayukta Act 2013, WhistleBlowers Protection Act 2011, Prevention of Money Laundering Act, Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, etc.**
- **Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption in 2011.**
- **Introduction of e-governance and direct benefit scheme.**



# Gujarat Anti-corruption Bureau



**Gujarat Anti-corruption Bureau (Gujarat ACB) ([Gujarati](#): ગુજરાત લાંચ રુશ્વત વિરોધી બ્યુરો)** is a government agency responsible to oversee adherence to duty and to make the government functions corruption-free. It was established on 30 September 1963 after bifurcation of former [Bombay State](#) and creation of [Gujarat](#) state. The main purpose of Gujarat ACB is to eliminate corrupt practices from Gujarat Government.

Gujarat ACB is an agency under Home ministry of Government of Gujarat. It is headed by an Indian Police Service(IPS) officer. Current director of Gujarat ACB is Keshav Kumar. To make the bureau more effective, there are 7 regional units spread across the state:

- Ahmedabad
- Mehsana
- Vadodara
- Surat
- Rajkot
- Junagadh
- Bhuj (Includes border unit)

There are 108 police inspectors serving in 34 ACB police stations. There is an ACB police station in all districts of Gujarat except Dang.



# Ways and means of public participation in promoting integrity and eradicating corruption



**“If you look at great human civilizations, from Roman Empire to the Soviet Union, you will see that most do not fail simply due to external threats but because of internal weakness, corruption, or a failure to manifest the values and ideals they espouse.” – Cory Booker.**

**The demon called Corruption has polluted the society in every possible way and is operating in every sphere of life. Areas on which corruption is rampant, the modus operandi, the black money so generated and the law enforcers who prevent or act hand in glove are factors, better not discussed for the simple reason that it is better to focus on positivity than on negativity.**



# The Future Generation



**It is also our duty to educate and train our children to raise their voice against corruption and teach them not to be part of the chain, by being a model. Our Late President, Shri. APJ. Abdul Kalam said, “If a country is to be corruption free and become a nation of beautiful minds, I strongly feel there are three key societal members who can make a difference. They are the father, the mother and the teacher”. Though the solution seems to be too simple, this is the solution. The future generation has to be educated on the worthlessness of money and power and the true value of morality and kindness. Ultimately, true pleasure lies not in physically consuming everything but in offering at least something for the soul. If children are not taught this, they will turn out to be more corrupt than us or more frustrated than us, thereby creating a total unrest society, where no one will be able to lead a peaceful life.**

## **The Solution:**

**“The first sign of corruption in a society that is still alive is that the end justifies the means”, said George Bernonos. Now the public has to decide that it will not go through shortcuts and will seek transparency in all spheres of public life. It takes only a match stick to ward off century old darkness. Every giant leap begins with a small step. Let us not wait till others change. Let us be the change.**



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