Concepts and Forms of Accountability

Compiled and presented by:

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Accountability: The Core Idea

The central idea- when decision-making power is transferred from a principal (e.g. the citizens) to an agent (e.g. government), there must be a mechanism in place for holding the agent to account for their decisions and if necessary for imposing sanctions, ultimately by removing the agent from power

Cont…

- Central concept in comparative politics
- Has a long tradition in both political science and financial accounting
- Ever growing/transforming

concept

4 Pillars of Accountability

1. Responsibility: a duty that binds to the course of action
2. Answerability: being called to account
3. Trustworthiness: a trait of being worthy of trust and confidence
4. Liability: being legally bound to a debt or obligation

Types of Accountability

- *Political accountability* is the accountability of the government, civil servants and politicians to the public and to legislative bodies such as a congress or a parliament. Political accountability is the vertical-downward variant of external accountability with relatively weak control.
- *Business accountability* is characterized by a P (principal) that is part of the organization typically as shareholders, holding A (agent) to account for producing profit. The degree of control is high, with details of operations provided, and it runs vertically upward.

Cont…

- *Bureaucratic accountability* is also characterized by an internal P and high control, but runs downwards from top managers to lower levels. As long as it is a question of bureaucratic accountability (and not informal patron-clientelism) the object of accountability is following rules and regulations in carrying out the instructions regarding implementation decided upon at higher levels.

Cont…

- *Representational accountability* in democratic political systems puts the citizens as P and their elected representatives as A in a vertical relationship running upwards. The degree of control is relatively high.
- *Audit accountability* is a particular sub-type of business or bureaucratic accountability in that it is horizontal rather than vertical. An internal P is holding other offices and office holders within the same state organization accountable, typically for financial accuracy and prudence.

Cont…

- *Fiscal and Legal accountability* respectively can be both vertical downward and horizontal. In both cases the degree of control is typically high and very detailed.
- *Reputational accountability*'s most significant expression runs horizontally among peers or peer institutions which are external to the agent.

Strategies to Ensure Accountability

- Create Relationships
- Set Clear Expectations
- Take Ownership Yourself
- Provide Tools for Success
- Give Continuous Feedback

Acknowledgements

- The use of selected literature and images is gratefully acknowledged. The full list of reference materials is available on request.

Policies and Programs of Corruption Prevention in Bangladesh

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Anti-Corruption Commission
Dhaka Bangladesh
January 2016

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Outline of Presentation

1. Anti-Corruption
2. United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)
3. Anti-Corruption Commission Bangladesh
4. Preventive Measures in Bangladesh
5. Demand side Approach to Corruption Prevention
6. Measuring Corruption prevention
7. Successful Anti-Corruption Agencies
8. Concluding Remarks

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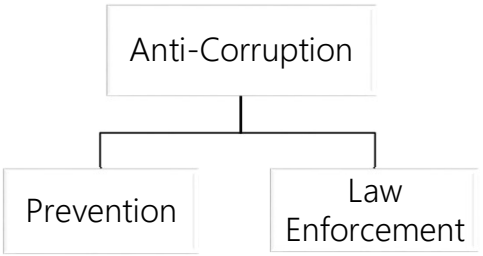
1. Anti-Corruption

Figure 1 Anti-Corruption



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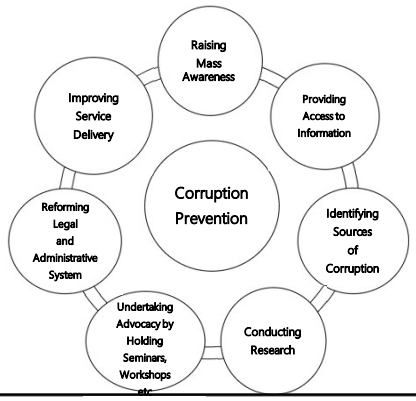
1.2 Corruption Prevention

The dimensions of corruption prevention are shown below

Figure 3: Dimensions of Corruption Prevention



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2. United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) Provisions on Corruption Prevention

- Articles 5-14 of Chapter II of the UNCAC deal with corruption prevention
- Article 5. Preventive anti-corruption policies and practices
- Article 8. Codes of conduct for public officials
- Article 9. Public procurement and management of public finances
- Article 10. Public reporting
- Article 13. Participation of society
- Article 14. Measures to prevent money laundering

Bangladesh acceded to UNCAC in February 2007

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3. Anti-Corruption Commission Bangladesh

- The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) Bangladesh was created through the enactment of the Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004.
- It started functioning from 21 November 2004.

Vision

- To create a strong anti-corruption culture throughout the whole society.

Mission

- To relentlessly prevent and combat corruption.

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3.1 Major Functions of the Commission

- To hold enquiry and investigation into allegations of corruption.
- To create awareness among people and promote integrity among the youth.
- To review the provisions of any law for prevention of corruption and submit recommendations to the President for their effective implementation.
- To undertake research, prepare plan for prevention of corruption and submit recommendations to the President for action based on the results of such research.

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3.2. Objectives and Legal Framework for Corruption Prevention

The objective of corruption prevention is to promote good governance in Bangladesh.

• To promote civic engagement at the grass root level in compliance with Article 13 of the UNCAC, ACC constituted 9 City Corruption Prevention Committees, 62 District CPCs and 420 Upazila (Sub District) CPCs .

• To promote integrity among the youth, ACC has formed 'Integrity Units' (Satata Sangtha) at many educational institutions. About 20,885 Integrity Units are in operation throughout the country.

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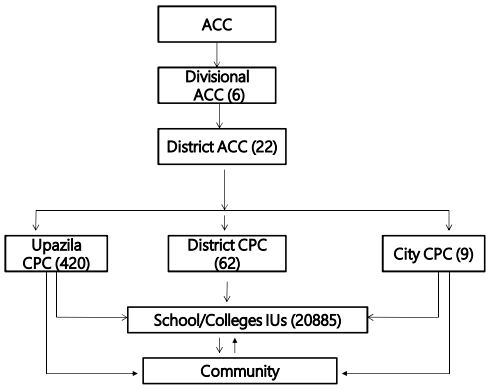

Figure 4: Institutional Framework for Corruption Prevention

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4. Preventive Measures in Bangladesh

4.1 Major Preventive Activities

- Anti-corruption rallies
- Anti-corruption workshops/seminars
- Electronic and print media programs
- Human chain
- Poster and cartoon competition and exhibition
- Debate competition among students
- Special supplements in dailies
- Media awards
- Awarding the best CPCs at district/city and upazila levels for their contribution to corruption prevention at grass-roots level

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4.2 On-going Programs of Corruption Prevention

- ACC has formulated draft Communication Strategy for 2015 2019 with the technical assistance of the World Bank.
- ACC is working to formulate its Strategic Plan with the technical assistance of GIZ.
- Building up an international standard dynamic Website of ACC with the technical assistance of GIZ.
- ACC regularly publishes a Quarterly Magazine to reflect the regular activities of ACC
- ACC going to print 1,50,000 posters to mobilize anti-corruption message throughout the country.
- A Code of Conduct has been implemented for the members of CPCs to be followed while discharging their duties

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5. Demand Side Approach to Corruption Prevention

- The ACC has adopted the demand side approach to corruption prevention for empowering citizens to monitor the delivery of public goods using social accountability tools like citizens' report cards, community score cards, public hearings and social audits.
- The ACC in collaboration with the TIB is organizing public hearing in five pilot districts.
- The ACC is planning to use video conferencing system to hold public hearing shortly.
- Based on the feedback received from public hearings, the ACC is holding dialogue with the selected government organizations for improving service delivery

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Figure 5. WDR 2004 Social Accountability Framework

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- Figure 5 shows the framework of relationship among citizens, service providers and policymakers.
- Through the long route of accountability, citizens influence policymakers, and policymakers influence service providers.
- When the relationship along the long route breaks down, because of weaknesses in the electoral system, service delivery fails.
- Service delivery can be improved by strengthening the short route by increasing the citizens' power over service providers through social accountability mechanism.

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5.1 TI's Business Integrity Toolkit

Figure 6: Six steps for building an effective anti-corruption program

Transparency International's **Business Integrity Toolkit** is a user-friendly **six step process** for building an **effective corporate anti-corruption programme**.

1. **Commit to an anti-corruption programme 'from the top'**
2. **Assess the current status and risk environment**
3. **Plan the anti-corruption programme**
4. **Act on the plan**
5. **Monitor controls and progress**
6. **Report internally and externally on the programme**

6. Measuring Corruption Prevention

- Conducting baseline survey
- Undertaking annual survey of perceptions
- Assessing public integrity – FGD and survey
- Assessing systems, institutions and legal framework using primary and secondary data
- Assessing capacity/performance of anti-corruption agencies using KPI

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7. Successful Anti-Corruption Agencies

- Some successful anti-corruption agencies are Hong Kong's ICAC, Singapore's Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB), NSW Australia's ICAC and Indonesia's KPK
- Their emphasis is on preventive measures as against law enforcement
- They use regular public opinion surveys to evaluate their performance
- Citizen's Report Cards (CRC) are used for assessing the level of satisfaction of the public

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8. Concluding Remarks

- The objective is to enhance the transparency and accountability of government organizations
- Building capacity of government organizations
- Reforming the legal and administrative system for better service delivery
- Switching from manual to automated system
- Establishing a forum among the Cabinet Division, the ACC and the NIS focal points of Ministries/Divisions for prevention of corruption
- Reaching effectively government services to citizens through holding public hearing as per directives of the Cabinet Division
- Organizing orientation programs for political leaders

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Thank You

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e-governance
for
Good governance (e-G4GG)

NM ZEAUL ALAM
Secretary in Charge(C & R)
Cabinet Division

Good governance

Eight major characteristics (according to UN)

Participatory
Consensus oriented
Accountable
Transparent
Responsive
Effective and efficient
Equitable and inclusive
Follows the rule of law.

e-governance

Electronic Governance

- Application of information and communication technology (ICT) for delivering government services, exchange of information, communication transactions, integration of various stand-alone systems and services.
- Using information and communication technologies (ICTs) at various levels of the government and the public sector and beyond, for the purpose of enhancing governance.

e-governance

Three major ways:

- **G2C (Government-to-Citizen)**
- **G2B (Government-to-Business)**
- **G2G (Government-to-Government)**

G2G is generally referred to as being e-Government.

Objectives of e-governance

- Democracy and human rights
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Ensuring proper justice
- Proactive attitude of the civil servants
- Simplification of service
- Service at the door-step
- Improved lifestyle of every citizen

What else with GG?

Advantages of e-governance

- Ensured good or good-enough governance
- Linked everybody with communication network
- Keep peace with international community
- Cheaper
- Quicker
- More reliable
- Compliance of globalization

Global Village

e-Communication

Communication by using digital technologies-

- E-mails
- Voice mail
- Mobile calls
- Websites (interactive and static)
- Text messages (SMS)
- Audio-Video transmission
- E-books
- Others

Why it become late?

- Information super highway through submarine cable connection will harm national security?
- Although the extraordinary development of information and communication technology highly accepted by the private sector but it has largely by-passed Bangladesh public sector earlier
- Adoption of modern information technologies reduces manpower and renders many posts redundant.
- Our bureaucracy either reluctant to introduce **e-governance**.

How it working?

- Election manifesto of the political party in 2008 parliamentary election.
- Political commitment
- A2i project
- Use field administration
- Advocacy and motivation
- UDC former UISC at rural level
- Cabinet Division and A2i project working together
- RTI act, ICT act, NIS, GRS, APA
- Wider market of the e-device and govt. tax relaxation in the IT device import.
- Ensuring uninterrupted electricity and connectivity at the rural level
- Physical infrastructure

Now we have

- ICT Policy
- National Electronic Service System (NESS)
- E-tendering
- Video conferencing
- Support to ICT Task Force (SICT)
- Secretariat Internet Backbone
- Access to Information (A2I)
- Bangla GovNet
- ICT Division and department of IT
- Info Sarker
- RTI Act 2009
- ICT Act 2006, 2013
- UDC ..... and others.

Reforms in Cabinet Division for e-governance

Creation of Coordination and Reforms Unit and appoint secretary and other officials, under which

- ICT Branch and
- E-governance Branch- are working.

✓ Approved standard staff strength of computer cells for Different Ministries/Divisions
✓ Coordinates digital initiatives of different ministries/organizations
✓ Monitor e-governance activities in the field administration
✓ Support A2i project activities
✓ Organize video conference
✓ Provide secretarial service for SRVS
✓ Monitor online service simplification

National E-Service System

- Online submission of applications
- Response to the application
- Tracking system
- Information about the date of delivery
- Accountability
- Reduces costs and time
- Reduces possibilities of harassment
- Service at doorstep of people

E-Filing under NESS

- Digital File Management System
- Digital File Number
- Digital File Tracking
- LAN and Internet in File Management
- Electronic Noting
- Electronic Signature
- Use of Bangla Unicode
- Monitor file disposal under NESS

Video Conferencing

- Between Cabinet Division, PMO, Divisional Commissioner and DC offices
- Earlier more than 75 End Points now.....
- Data secured
- Recording facilities
- Multimedia and slide presentations
- Interactive and user friendly
- Any Ministry can communicate with field offices
- Different Ministries are being connected with the system

Video Conferencing

- Ministries and Divisions can arrange meeting with subordinate office or other offices
- Can arrange a big conference
- Social media songlap
- For internal communication
- Overseas conferences
- Prioritize use of video conference system

Web Portal

- Portal for each Ministry and subordinate office with unique format
- Bilingual web-portal (Bengali and English)
- Compliance with RTI 2009 and the relevant regulations
- Prioritize compatible platform for websites
- Websites to be the means of exchange of information among offices and citizens
- Authentic source of information
- Link with national web-portal
- The largest website

Social Media

- Open facebook account
- Interact with the clients
- Share innovative ideas
- Redress grievances
- Social media songlap

Information Exchange and Management System (IEMS)

- Interactive web-based system of data exchange between Cabinet Division and DC offices
- Fortnightly Confidential Reports (FCR) are communicated by the system
- Auto summarization features
- Reliable data management and preservation
- Data security measures ensured
- Quick and cost-effective

Union Digital Canters

- More than 4500 centers established
- Cabinet Division, A2i, LGD and ICT Division collaborated
- Two Entrepreneurs are appointed for each canters
- Digital Communications for the rural people
- Information about government services
- Birth registration, delivery of khatians etc
- Scanner, lamination, multimedia projector etc

Digital centers at the urban rural govt. institutions

Grievance Redress System

- Ensures transparency and accountability
- Central Grievance Redress System is in place
- Cabinet Division monitors and collects information on GRS of different ministries
- Cabinet Division took measures for digitizing the system
- A digital GRS is in operation on test basis

Bangladesh Position

- E-readiness
- Young generation is more advanced
- People's access to internet
- Preparation of class content and conduct sessions by using multimedia in primary and secondary education
- Freelancers
- Learning for earning
- Human resource development
- .....

Drawbacks

- Security issues
  - Hacking
  - Counterfeit data
  - Unauthorized entry
- Digital crime
- Punitive measures in the law
- Balance in use of law
- Awareness

Way forward

- Training for the young generation
- Occupy market share of international software business
- E-governance at all sectors
- Infrastructures and Connectivity
- E-services at the grassroots level
- Achieve the vision 2021

Digital Bangladesh 2021

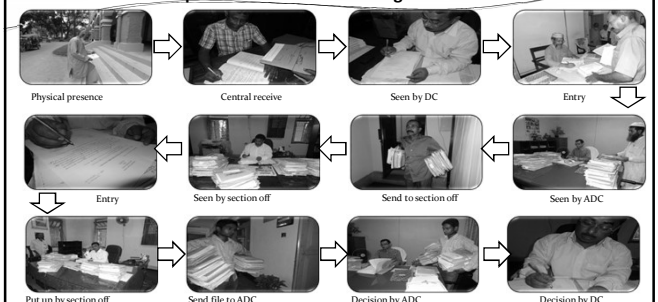
e-service delivery in Jassore

National e-Service System (NESS)

NESS; e-Service platform for all Government offices

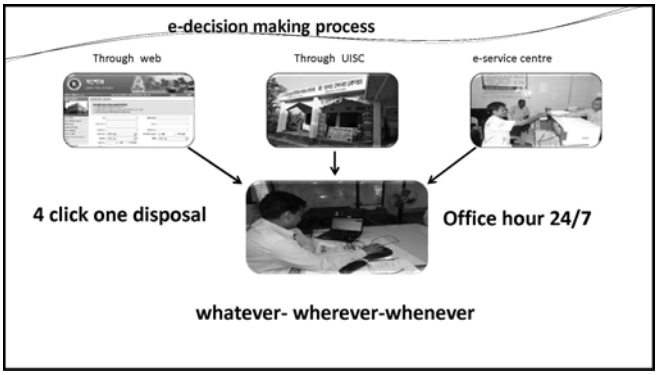
Features of NESS - Dashboard

Previous process for decision making

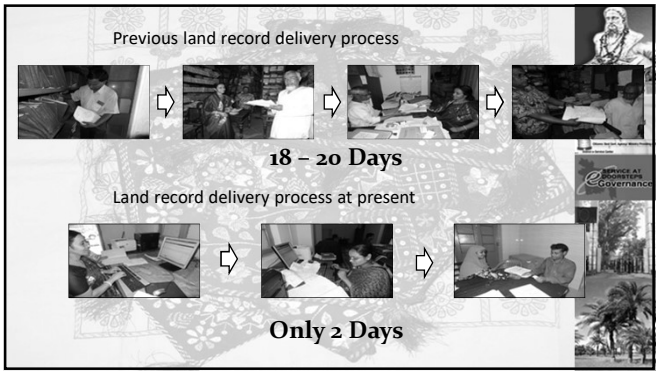


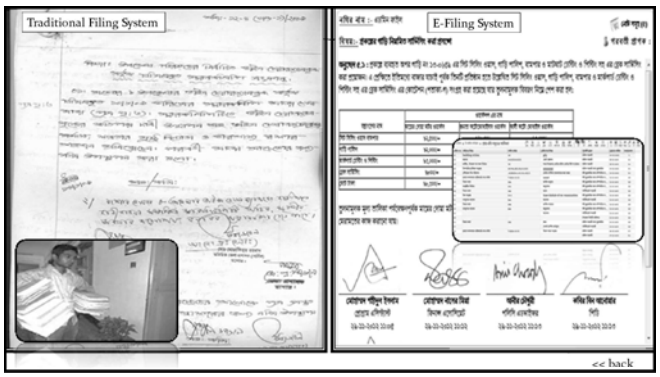
3 – 5 Days

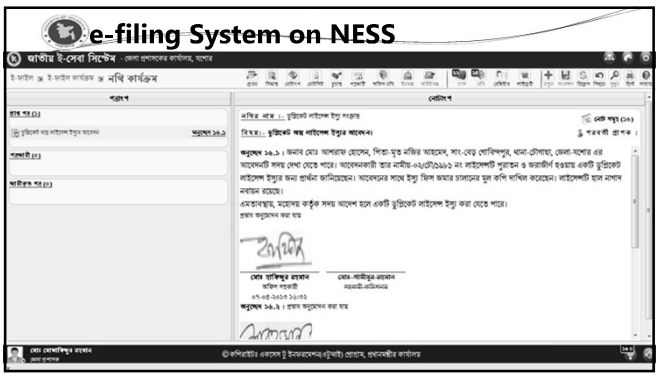
e-decision making process



Previous land record delivery process



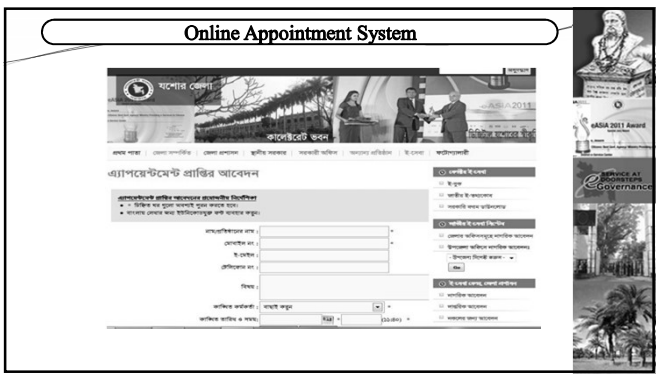

Traditional Filing System
E-Filing System
<< back


e-filing System on NESS

District Web portal

Online Submission to NESS from Web portal

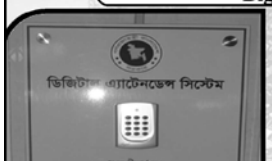
Online Application Submission by Citizen


Online Appointment System

Office Monitoring System & Video Recording

Electric Bill payment System by One stop counter

Digital Attendance



Inaugural ceremony of Digital Attendance system

One staff of the DC office punch his card

Video Conferencing System

Union Digital Centre

Front view-Arabpur UISC, Customer get service, In charge take a beefing session

Awareness & Motivation program by using Multimedia projector

Computer Training Program

Services provided from the UDC

A. Government Service:

- ✓ Submission of application to any Government officials,
- ✓ Availability of all government Notice, Gazette, circular,
- ✓ Birth & Death Registration certificate,
- ✓ Public Exam Result,
- ✓ Application form of Universities for admission,
- ✓ VGF & VGD list, etc.

B. Commercial Service:

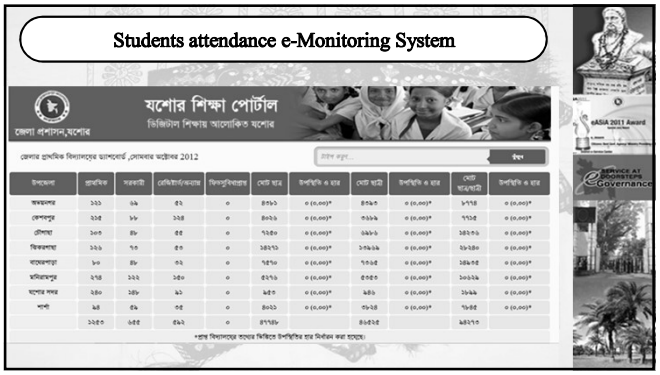
- ✓ Mobile Banking,
- ✓ Internet browsing, e-mail & video phone facility,
- ✓ Compose, print, photocopy, photo take & scanning,
- ✓ Multimedia projector facility and rent,
- ✓ Insurance et facility & browsing,
- ✓ Computer Training,
- ✓ & policy Opening & premium deposit, etc.

C. Future Service:

- ✓ E-Commerce, Treasury deposit, Tax return, Bill payment, Remittance withdrew etc.

Multimedia Class-room

Students attendance e-Monitoring System



Web portal of Jessore Education Board

Thank You

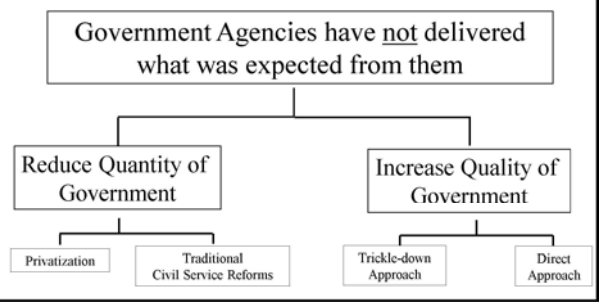
GPMS: Its use in Promoting Good Governance

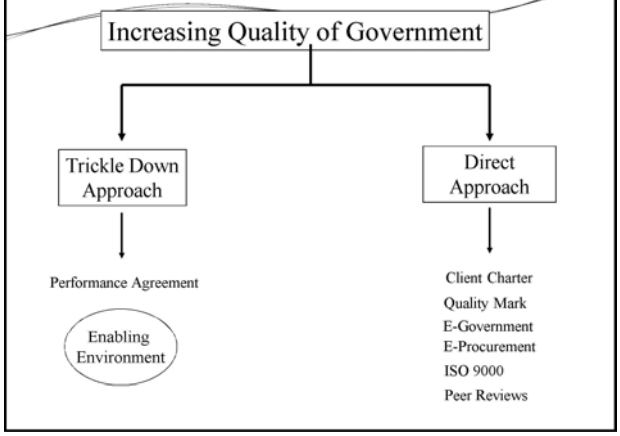
Mohammad Mahiuddin Khan
Additional Secretary (Reforms)
Cabinet Division
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Perceptions about Performance of Government Agencies

Government Agencies have not delivered what was expected from them

What can be done to solve the problem?





What is Government Performance Management System?

Performance Management is both a strategic and an integrated approach to delivering successful results in organizations by

- improving the performance and
- developing the capabilities of teams and individuals

- **Government Performance Management** (GPMS) consists of a set of processes that help government organizations optimize their business performance.

Introduction of GPMS in Bangladesh

- In January 2015 Hon'ble Prime Minister approved the outlines of the GPMS that include:
  - Signing of APA between the Secretaries of Ministries/Division and the Cabinet Secretary
  - Evaluating actual achievements against targets at the end of the year
- For the first time, APAs for FY 2014-15 for 48 Ministries/Divisions were signed.

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Purposes of Introducing GPMS

- Facilitating proper implementation of Vision 2021
- Enhancing efficiency and accountability of government institutions/agencies
- Promoting good governance initiatives
- Providing an objective and fair basis to evaluate performance at the end of the year.

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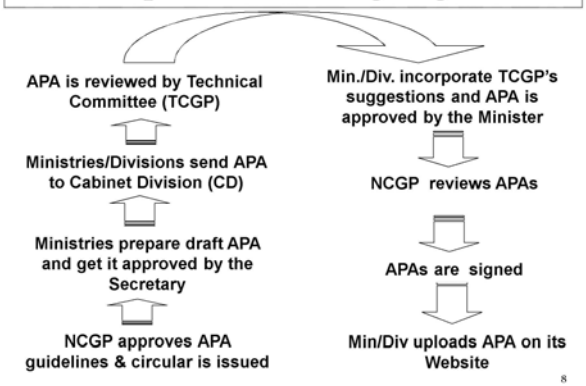
APA Preparation and Signing Process



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Contents of APA for FY 2015-16

Overview of the Performance of the Ministry/Division	
Preamble	
Section 1:	Ministry's / Division's Vision, Mission, Strategic Objectives and Functions
Section 2:	Outcomes of the Ministry/Division
Section 3:	Strategic Objectives, Priorities, Activities, Performance Indicators and Targets.
Annex-1:	Acronyms
Annex-2:	Description of the Performance Indicators, Implementing Department/Agencies and Measurement Methodology
Annex-3:	Specific Performance Requirements from other Ministries/Divisions

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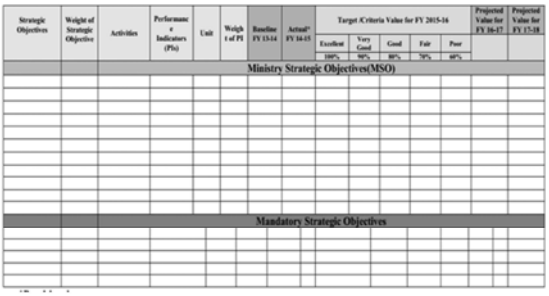
Strategic Objectives, Priorities, Activities, Performance Indicators and Targets



Strategic Objectives, Priorities, Activities, Performance Indicators and Targets (2)

- Ministry Strategic Objectives add up to 84% weights
- The remaining 16% are Mandatory Strategic objectives
- Specific weights should be attached to these objectives.

Mandatory Strategic Objectives

- Mandatory strategic objectives have incorporated the most crucial governance issues
- Mandatory strategic objectives aim to promote good governance
- Mandatory strategic objectives are centrally developed and approved by NCGP at the beginning of the APA cycle

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Mandatory Strategic Objectives and Performance Indicators for 2015-16

Objective	Activity	Performance Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Values				
					Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
					100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
Efficient Functioning of the APA System	Timely submission of Draft APA	Draft APA submitted within specified time after receiving training	Day	1	5	6	7	8	9
	Submission of APA evaluation report (2014-15)	Evaluation report submitted on time	Date	1	31 Aug 2015	1 Sept 2015	2 Sept 2015	3 Sept 2015	4 Sept 2015
	Monitoring of APA implementation	Half-yearly and quarterly monitoring reports submitted	Number	1	5	4	3	-	-
	Signing of MoU with subordinate agencies	MoU signed	Date	1	15 Oct 2015	19 Oct 2015	22 Oct 2015	26 Oct 2015	29 Oct 2015
	Providing incentives for Performance Management officials	Officers sent to foreign training	Number	1	3	2	1	-	-

Mandatory Strategic Objectives 2015-16 (cont.)

Objective	Activity	Performance Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Values				
					Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Promotion of Skills and Integrity	Arranging training of officials	Training hour	Man-hour	1	60	55	50	45	40
	Implementation of National Integrity Strategy (NIS)	NIS implementation monitoring framework developed	Date	1	30 Nov	07 Dece	14 Dec	21 Dec	28 Dec
		Activities of the NIS Action Plan implemented	%	1	100	95	90	85	80
Implementation of right to information and proactive disclosure	Adoption of an Information Disclosure Guideline	Information Disclosure Guideline published in the website	Date	1	29 Oct 2015	05 Nov 2015	12 Nov 2015	19 Nov 2015	26 Nov 2015
	Appointment of RTI Designated Officers in the subordinate offices	Compilation report with names and addresses of DOs published in the website	Date	0.5	29 Oct 2015	05 Nov 2015	12 Nov 2015	19 Nov 2015	26 Nov 2015
	Preparation of Annual Report	Annual Report published in the website	Date	0.5	15 Oct 2015	29 Oct 2015	15 Nov 2015	30 Nov 2015	15 Dec 2015

Mandatory Strategic Objectives 2015-16 (cont.)

Objective	Activity	Performance Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Values				
					Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
					100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
Improving service delivery through innovation and grievance redress system	Implementing citizen's charter in the revised format by Ministries/Divisions and field level offices	Citizen's charter of Ministry/Division prepared in the revised format and published in the website	Date	1	29 October	5 November	12 November	19 November	26 November
		Citizen's charter of subordinate offices prepared and published	Date	1	30 Nov 2015	07 Dec 2015	14 Dec 2015	21 Dec 2015	28 Dec 2015
	Implementing grievance redress system	Grievance petitions disposed	%	1	90	80	70	60	50
		At least one e-service launched by Ministry/Division	Date	1	30 Nov 2015	07 Dec 2015	14 Dec 2015	21Dec 2015	28 Dec 2015
		At least one service process simplified by Ministry/Division	Date	1	30 Nov 2015	07 Dec 2015	14 Dec 2015	21Dec 2015	28 Dec 2015

Mandatory Strategic Objectives 2015-16 (cont.)

Objective	Activity	Performance Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target / Criteria Values				
					Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
					100%	90%	80%	70%	60%
Improve Financial Management	Improve compliance with the Terms of Reference of the Budget Management Committee (BMC)	Budget Implementation Plan (BIP) prepared and quarterly budget implementation reports submitted	Number	1	5	4	3	2	1
	Improve disposal of audit performance	Audit objections disposed of during the year	%	1	50	45	40	35	30

Thank You

ISSUES IN CORRUPTION
ROLE OF COMMUNITIES

Fazle Kabir
Former Finance Secretary

Definition

- Originated from Latin words 'COR' (together) and 'RUPT' (ruin) meaning 'destruction of common interest by certain vested interest'
- 'Misuse of public office, rules or resources for private benefit or gain–…material or otherwise' (OECD, 1996)
- According to Transparency International corruption is the behaviour of public officials– politicians or public servants, of improperly or unlawfully enriching themselves through misuse of public power entrusted to them.

Dynamics of Corruption

C = M+D-A-S

Where,
C = Corruption
M = Monopoly
D = Discretion
A = Accountability
S = Salaries (Public Sector)

Developed by: South American Professor Robert Klitgaard in 1988

Dynamics of Corruption (Contd.)

C = M+D-A-S

- The extent of corruption depends on the of monopoly power and discretionary power officials exercise and the degree to which they are held accountable for their actions. Least accountability and low salary structure help promote corruption

Causes of Corruption

- Social Causes (Bangladesh Setting)
  - Cultural Phenomenon: Social Acceptance, Passive Tolerance, Social Injustice Etc.
  - Absence Of Values And Ethics: Integrity Underrated
  - Flawed Education System
  - Family And Clan-centred Social Structure
  - Poverty And Deprivation
  - Inactive Civil Society
  - Lack Of Sensitization

Causes of Corruption

- Political Causes
  - Authoritative Exercise of Power
  - *Clientelesm* and rent-seeking
  - Illiberal and dysfunctional democratic system
  - Lack of Political space and debate
  - Lack of political commitment
  - Politicization of Public Offices
  - 'Winner-take-it-all' mentality
  - Lack of transparency and accountability

Causes of Corruption

- Administrative Causes
  - Monopoly and discretionary power
  - Lack of transparency and accountability
  - Organizational Secrecy and weak rule of law
  - Ineffective anti-corruption body
  - Weakened civil service
  - Political allegiance over meritocracy
  - Politico-bureaucratic alliance

Role of Govt in Institutions

- Existing institutions need to be strengthened by laws and regulations.
- New regulatory institutions need to be created to address gaps in monitoring governance.
- Appropriate appointments in institutions like the following need to be made:
  - Anti-Corruption Commission
  - Human Rights Commission
  - Law commission
  - Media and Press Commission
  - Ombudsman

Role of Civil Society

- Citizens face potential corruption practically at every level and every sector of life.
- Government alone cannot succeed in combating corruption without the active participation of civil society and citizen action groups.
- Civil society is in the best position to articulate the grievances of the citizen and highlight priorities of action on corruption to governments.

Role of Civil Society (Contd.)

- Civil society can serve many important roles–as observer, critic, analyst, campaigner, or protestor.
- It can create public awareness against corruption and mobilize citizens against corruption.
- Civil society can also play a strong role to organize campaigns against corruption.

Role of Private Sector

- In its fight against corruption, the private sector needs to emphasize on internal controls and auditing mechanisms.
- Corporate bodies and business houses needs to set clear and enforceable policies against corrupt or unethical business practices.
- Business house need to periodically train middle and senior management on business ethics to ensure that standards are institutionalized across the organization.
- Best business practices must be ensured at all levels

Role of Media

- Bangladesh has an active media at present.
- Recent growth in the number of private electronic and print media outlets has increased not just the amount of information but also its quality.
- Media needs to take a proactive role in investigating and exposing large scale and high profile corruption.
- Naming and shaming can be a very effective tactic to eradicate big time corruption in the country.

Role of Educational Institutions

- Educators, teachers, trainers & professionals have big responsibilities to raise voice for Governance.
- Teachers can implant hatred against corruptions among the students at an early age.
- Education on critical issues like women empowerment, human rights, consumer rights, right to information, freedom of speech etc can help empower the young generation.

THANK YOU