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A Study of the Functioning of the Lokayukta with regard to the Prevention of Corruption in the State of Goa

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ABSTRACT

A Lokayukta is the state's version of Lokpal, which applies to the union (Central) government. Investigates graft cases against politicians, public servants and functionaries. No person of the mentioned capacity is immune to investigation. A person who has served as the Chief Justice of India or the former Judge of the High Court can become the chairman of Lokayukta.

The Lokayukta is an important tool by which citizens can achieve smooth and corruption free administration. There is an established Lokpal at the central level and a Lokayukta at the state level. These two institutions will work towards the betterment of the common people by safeguarding their interests and politicians and bureaucrats cannot intervene in their working. The citizens will have the right to file complaints and also appeal if need be to the High Courts of the respective State or the Supreme Court.

In this research project the Lokayukta in Goa is being discussed. The aim of this research is to study the working of the Lokayukta and the part it plays in prevention of corruption in the State of Goa. Though this study, I hope to present the limitations that are bearing upon the effective working of the Lokayukta. For this research work, the approach used is analytical and methodical by way of using different agendas and presenting conducting surveys. These are the primary methods which will be effectually be the base for this study. This project will shine a light on public awareness of the legal mechanisms apparent with regard to the Lokayukta in the State of Goa also an analysis of the legal mechanism currently in force along with methods by which corruption can be prevented.

I. INTRODUCTION

The problems and consequences associated with corruption can evidently be perceived on the economic, social, political and legal conditions of every country and the victims of this global concern are mostly the common people.² In order to alleviate the problem of corruption and maladministration there was a need to find a solution for the redress of grievances which would

¹ Author is an Advocate in India.

² Ti-defence.org. 2022. Corruption as a Threat to Stability and Peace. [online]

help the common man in the elimination of corruption. In order to do away with this concern the common man would have to be dependent upon the government which is where the problem arises.³

Due to this paradoxical state of affairs, it becomes challenging for the common people to attain justice. With the institution of the concept of a welfare state, the enforcement of the principles of this concept is dependent on the government and its administrators.⁴ The Indian government has unfortunately not been able to accomplish our democratic state expectation along with the concept of good governance because of the problem of corruption.⁵

The Lokayukta is an important tool by which citizens can achieve smooth and corruption free administration. There is an established Lokpal at the central level and a Lokayukta at the state level. These two institutions will work towards the betterment of the common people by safeguarding their interests and politicians and bureaucrats cannot intervene in their working. The citizens will have the right to file complaints and also appeal if need be to the High Courts of the respective State or the Supreme Court.⁶

In this research project the Lokayukta in Goa is being discussed. Justice P K Mishra, the former Chief Justice of the Patna High court had been appointed as the Lokayukta of the State of Goa.⁷ He had retired as chairman of Goa State Human Rights commission. Subsequently, Justice (Retired) Ambadas Joshi was appointed the Lokayukta of Goa since 7 May 2021. The post of the Lokayukta of Goa was lying vacant for the last two years. Goa's first Lokayukta Justice (Retd) Sudarshan Reddy had resigned. His resignation left inquiries of 21 cases, encompassing the critical illicit mining scam and the enlistments in government divisions, undecided.⁸

A Lokayukta is the state's version of Lokpal, which applies to the union (Central) government. Investigates graft cases against politicians, public servants and functionaries. No person of the mentioned capacity is immune to investigation. A person who has served as the Chief Justice of India or the former Judge of the High Court can become the chairman of Lokayukta.⁹

(A) Importance Of The Research

³ Nations, U., 2022. International Anti-Corruption Day | United Nations. [online] United Nations.

⁴ Undp-aciad.org. 2022. Corruption and Integrity Improvement Initiatives In Developing Countries. [online]

⁵ Chakrabarty, B., 2008. Indian Politics and Society since Independence. 1st ed. London and New York: Routledge.

⁶ Commoncause.in. 2022. India has a Lokpal, Finally! [online] Available at: <<https://www.commoncause.in/pdf/Common-Cause-Journal-April-June-2019.pdf>>

⁷<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/goa-appoints-justice-pk-mishra-as-lokayukta/article8498492.ece>

⁸ The Wire. 2022. Goa's 'Disenchanted' Lokayukta Leaves Office, Says Institution Should Be Abolished. [online]

⁹ The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013

This research helps us review the importance of the following:

- It helps in understanding the role that the Lokayukta plays in the prevention of Corruption and in the propagation of clear governance in the State of Goa.
- If the State Government of Goa is stringently dealing with problem of corruption?
- If Law in force is successfully controlling corruption in the State of Goa or if it is dated in its object?
- If there is a need to review the current law in force?
- If there is sufficient knowledge about the Lokayukta in the State of Goa?
- The role of the Public, media and non-Governmental Organization in the running of the Lokayukta in the State of Goa.

(B) Aims And Objectives Of The Study

The aim of this research is to study the working of the Lokayukta and the part it plays in prevention of corruption in the State of Goa. Though this study, I hope to present the limitations that are bearing upon the effective working of the Lokayukta. The aims and objectives are enumerated as follows:

- To secure objective and unbiased implementation of law in the State of Goa.
- To scrutinize the obstacles faced by the Lokayukta in the effective implementation of the law in the State of Goa.
- To provide a solution for effective governance in the State of Goa.
- To educate the general public of the prevailing law on corruption so as to prosecute corrupt administrators.
- To recommend constructive and beneficial anticorruption plans to review the prevailing legal mechanism in the State of Goa.

(C) Hypothesis

The hypothesis for my research project is that the Goa Lokayukta is not successful in dealing with political and administrative corruption. Through this project I will show that

- A responsible and incorrupt authority which is crucial for achieving social justice as protected under Preamble of the Constitution of India. These propositions aims to assist the administration and government officials to not be partial and arbitrary in the governance of the State.
- Corruption is a problem which is still rampant our country. It is a problem which strains the political framework in our administration system and thereby effects the general

public. It is also a hindrance in the development of social economic and political relationships.

- Our prevailing laws are to be made more stringent to provide smoother operation of the working and implementation of our current legislative mechanism so that they can play their role in the deterrence and prevention of corruption in the State of Goa.
- Our present legal mechanism are neither stringent nor effective in the deterrence and prevention of corruption in the State of Goa. We continue to face the problem of corruption in spite of having statutory laws framed to prevent the same. As such, our laws are not successful in combating the problem of corruption and they fail to achieve the objective of our Preamble.

(D) Methods Of Data Collection

For this research work, the approach used is analytical and methodical by way of using different agendas and presenting conducting surveys. These are the primary methods which will be effectually be the base for this study. This project will also include a comprehensive study of various books, authorities, legal mechanisms, articles, reports, legal journals, judgments, international resolutions and also online resources. It will shine a light on public awareness of the legal mechanisms apparent with regard to the Lokayukta in the State of Goa also an analysis of the legal mechanism currently in force along with methods by which corruption can be prevented.

(E) Limitations Of The Study

As with the majority of studies, the design of the current research project is subject to limitations and so the findings of this project have to be seen in light of the same.

The first is the possibility of an issue of sampling errors. The questionnaire distributed was mostly to members of the legal community and not the general public which might lead to selection bias. The second limitation concerns the size of the sample. The number of participants of the questionnaire might not be large enough to deduce significant results from the data. The third is that of limited access to data which would require a restructure of the research. There is hardly any data available on the Lokayukta due to the new establishment of the vacant forum in the State of Goa. The fourth is that of a time constraint in getting a formal acknowledgement of the data collected from the Lokayukta.

(F) Chapterisation

The Title of this research project is “**A CRITICAL STUDY OF THE OPERATION AND**

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LOKAYUKTA WITH REGARD TO THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION IN GOA". The aforementioned study comprises of 5 chapters.

Chapter 1 is titled as "**INTRODUCTION**" and it essentially presents a general overview of the research which includes the importance of the research followed by the objectives, the hypothesis, the methods used in the data collection, the limitations of the study along with the Chapterisation followed in this study.

Chapter 2 is titled "**DEVELOPMENT ORIGIN**" and it concisely describes the history of how the concept of corruption has developed in India and in the International context, its causes, the effects that it has along with control methods, the role of the judiciary followed by a critical analysis of the Act in force.

Chapter 3 is titled "**INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS**" and reveals the effects the international community has had in the prevention of corruption. It includes a study of International regulations, regulatory bodies and conventions.

Chapter 4 is titled "**EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS**" and it discusses the modes and methods of data collection used along with an analysis and compilation of field data.

Chapter 5 is titled "**CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**" and it would contain my own interpretation of the hypothesis and my suggestions for the prevention of corruption in the State of Goa. It would also include the Bibliography which would comprise of the books, articles and annexures used for this study.

II. DEVELOPMENT ORIGIN

The Lokpal Act of 2013 sought for the introduction of Lokpal for the states and the union. The bill has no recognition in the constitution and instead holds statutory status. It performs the function of a 'watchdog' and investigates matters pertaining to corruption in the public bodies and other similar allegations.

Institutions such as Lokpal are termed as 'ombudsman' and first became popular in the 20th century, post the second World War in Sweden. Other nations like Norway and New Zealand were quick to follow Sweden's example and incorporated their own systems in 1962, propagating it further.

The year 1967, saw Great Britain adopt the institution following recommendations made by the Whyatt Report published a few years prior in 1961. This marked a new landmark as Britain became the first democratic superpower of the world to advocate and acquire the system.

Prior to Great Britain, Guyana became the earliest adopter of the system among the nations of the developing world. Mauritius, Singapore, Malaysia and India were soon to follow.

In India, it was Minister of Law, Ashok Kumar Sen who championed the initiative in the Parliament in the 1960s. The proposal was further developed and coined as 'Lokpal and Lokayukta' by Dr. L.M. Singhvi.

The bill started to take shape in 1966 when the First Administrative Reforms Commission suggested the installation of a two-office set-up, one at a local or a state body and the other at a central level to oversee grievances raised in public departments and MPs.

The Lokpal Bill was passed in 1968 but was later voided as the Lok Sabha itself was disbanded. Since then the Bill has continually failed to gain any traction or make any progress through the house. The bill as of 2011 has failed to pass on 8 separate occasions in the Lok Sabha.

In the year 2002, M.N. Venkatachaliah took over as the head of the Commission and advocated for assigning Lokpals and Lokayuktas; he further argued for the PM to left out of the proceedings. Next, in 2005, Veerappa Moily attempted to expedite the establishment of the Lokpal but without much success. After years of stalled developments, a committee of ministers chaired by Pranab Mukherjee were tasked with the issue of corruption and reviewed the Lokpal Bill.

The 'India Against Corruption' movement led by the charismatic Anna Hazare piled the pressure on the incumbent UPA government and along with great public fervour resulted in the passing of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2013 in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. It received the approval of the president on January 1st, 2014 and came into force promptly on 16th January 2016.

(A) Concept, Causes And Effects Of Corruption

1. Concept Of Corruption

Corruption is a major issue that plagues public offices around the world and has negative consequences for millions. To reduce or eradicate its effects it is paramount to define the term adequately. It is a concept that is difficult to root out as it is ambiguous by nature and leads to economic gain for the corrupt party at the cost of the public. The term 'corruption' itself is identified by one facet of the overall phenomenon.

Concise Oxford English Dictionary gives hereafter mentioned overlook on corruption as (1) the action of corrupting or the state of being corrupted, (2) the process of decay. The dictionary further define corrupt act to mean (1) willing to act dishonestly in return for money or personal

gain, (2) made unreliable by errors or alternations (3) rotten or putrid.

2. Causes Of Corruption

The process of corruption usually begins at the level of individual, when an approach is made to a public body. This is when either party makes a request that not within its remit and is finalized with a payment or special favor. This is a common occurrence and is credited to basic human nature, psycho cultural tendencies, socio-economic realities, a lack of process etc. Scholars have also drawn a connection between modernization and the rise of corruption levels.

There is no singular reason for the scale of corruption we experience today in the state of Goa. Having studied the various factors at play and the general ecosystem, the following have been stated as the biggest contributing factors.

3. Effects Of The Corruption

Corruption could be political, administrative or both. It is to the detriment of proper governance and acts as an encumbrance to the well-being and general development of the state. The systems that allow corruption and their constituting parts i.e. it's employees that partake in the process are an administrative menace that need to be neutralised.

Corruption slowly over time grows and eats away at the trust between the public and their institutions. It exposes the two major drawbacks of the development state: The unholy alliance of economic and political interests. Economist, Gunnar Myrdal defines this as 'the inability to apply and enforce its own laws and regulations'. Corruption is a symptom of a greater ill, i.e. the government's lack of control over its own institutions and therefore its inadequacy.

Corruption is strongest where institutions are the weakest and compromised. Corruption is driven by the self-interest of individuals and leads to greater issues such as administrative flaws, misrule, social outrage and disintegration.

(B) Consequent Development

A report prepared by the Administrative Reforms Commission in the year 1966, suggested proposals that endorsed the creation of this institution i.e the Lokpal and the Lokayukta to remedy the problems faced by the citizens.

The President approved the Goa Lokayukta Bill, 2011 in May 2012. The Rtd. Justice B. Sudarshan Reddy was thereafter selected as first Lokayukta of Goa in 2013.

III. INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS

To challenge the worldwide problem of vice, global organizations and provincial assemblies have besought criminal law as a method of regulating dishonest deeds. Such global apparatuses are as follows:

- Organisation of American States Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, 1997
- Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, 1999
- Southern African Development Protocol against Corruption, 2001
- African Union Convention of Preventing and Combating Corruption, 2003
- United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003
- Council of Europe Additional Protocol to the Criminal law Convention on Corruption, 2003

(A) Role Of Judiciary

The role of the judiciary is to shield civil liberties and autonomies. Regrettably, the gravity of difficulties and pressures because of corruption provides a threat to the steadiness and safety of the social order which in turn weakens the foundation and morals of social equality, moral principles and impartiality which endangers our progress and the law.

Articulating the seriousness of this scenario, our Prime Minister stated that “An impression has gone round that we are a scam-driven country and nothing good is happening in our country, that we are weakening the self-confidence of the people of India. I do not think that is in the interest of anyone in our country....This sort of atmosphere is not good. It saps our own self-confidence. It also spoils the image of India.”¹⁰

These verses of our own Prime Minister demonstrate the significance and importance of the toxic issue of dishonesty in our country. This exploitation postures a substantial danger to expansion and functioning of Law. The informative reports prepared by individual agencies and published by these administrations have established the same.

(B) Critical Analysis of the Act

The examination of the numerous substitute apparatuses to aid in resolving the issues such as complaints of residents, ineptitude and dishonest doings of the public officials. The change to

¹⁰ Reuters. (2011, February 26). HIGHLIGHTS - Comments by Prime Minister Singh. <https://www.deccanherald.com/content/138196/highlights-comments-prime-minister-singh.html>

bring clearness and answerability in the management has been directed by the work of numerous patrons of public service. Nevertheless, the final consequence of these apparatuses display that civil service is functioning strictly, bestowing to the instructions and directions rather than serving residents.

This Enterprise is a methodical plan to contest corruption which will safeguard the effective conveyance of social amenities, in order to condemn disorganization and dishonesty and provide clearness. This ground-breaking edict would protect individuals particularly the ordinary citizens from the nuisance due to unreasonable postponement from burdensome procedures.

The organization of the Lokayukta establishment of resolving the complaints of corruption and bribery matters is required for the virtuous supremacy of India. Nevertheless, the above fact cannot repudiate that this organization is unconditionally out of omissions in its working and enactment. There exist numerous problems like; (a) Requirement of good social, monetary and practical assets (b) incompetent execution and (c) The unfamiliarity of the functioning has made the Lokayukta unproductive.

Consequently, by constructing essential procedures and amending the act so as to make it more stringent we can resolve the concerns related to the Lokayukta, so that the residents can reap the benefits and a promising atmosphere is shaped to tackle the problem of corruption.

IV. METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Diagnosing the necessity for statistics on the profile of corruption, the researcher has approved this chapter by steering an investigative study of corruption. The questionnaire was intended to quantify and comprehend the attitude of the community on prevailing corruption practices. The sentiments and understandings are very important for the growth of a knowledgeable anticorruption approach. Assessment figures reproduce the beliefs and genuine understandings of the individuals who intermingle with the performing establishments.

The survey included an exchange of ideas with 50 Goans. As it is practically not conceivable to evaluate the judgments of a large populace during the study in the present time restraint, the researcher has limited the strength of the individuals to the above number. Many citizens had little or no understanding of the idea of this institution at the beginning of the survey. As is the example with many studies, interviewees were educated to a certain degree by the survey procedure. The survey is comprising of 30 questions.

The questionnaire was organized to monitor and assess the familiarity of citizens, outlooks

and practices involving corruption and unethical practices. The survey was intended to afford precise facts to be used by the researcher in developing assessment strategies, such as community consciousness of the presence of Goa Lokayukta and its resolution, Goa Lokayukta's influence in terms of reporting dishonesty, thoughtfulness and participation of citizens in governance, open insights concerning other anti-corruption organizations, media usage and mindfulness and sensitivities one part of NGOs in fighting exploitation. The general goal of the survey was to ration the professed degree of corruption and exploitation in Goa so as to notify and direct policy makers and the anti-corruption institution i.e. Goa Lokayukta, in the State.

The study has the following objectives:

- (a) To find out normal people's insights of the degree of corruption in the State, their experiences in dealing with bribery and their recommendations as to how to curb corruption.
- (b) To find out the most apparent corrupt organization and groups of individual wrongdoers of bribery and corruption as an early cautionary organization for corrective action.
- (c) To find out vital explanations for corruption so as to contribute towards strategies to address the nuisance.
- (d) To find out the public's perceptions on government's commitment to the fight against corruption.
- (e) To assess the public's knowledge of key institutions in the fight against corruption as a way of soliciting their support and motivate them to take up corruption cases.

(A) Analysis and Compilation Of Field Data

1. Registration of the Cases

The war against corruption cannot be started, let alone won, without the vigorous and evocative sustenance of the community at large. The Goa Lokayukta Act, has made a specific provision for lodging a complaint of all accurate and rational persons in their determination to eradicate this scourge. Any member of the public can lodge a complaint with Goa Lokayukta where a complaint involving a grievance or an allegation is made in respect the administrative action. The following table indicates the number of cases registered before Goa Lokayukta institution since 2013 to 2021.

Year	No. of Cases Registered
2013	16

2014	01
2015	01
2016	31
2017	27
2018	48
2019	32
2020	38
2021	07

The above Figure-1 shows the trend of registration of cases with Goa Lokayukta institution. For the sake of analysis, 2013 to 2019 data has been derived from the above Table-1. In 2013 the cases registered with Lokayukta were 16 and the same stood at 38 in 2020. Even though the table shows the increasing trend of the registered cases with Goa Lokayukta Institution from 2016 onwards, it is apparent from the above analysis that the aggregate inclination is tentative.

2. Physiognomy of the contributing individuals .

This unit delivers statistics on the physiognomies of the persons examined in this assessment, such as age, service and gender. With reference to following tables, such data is indeed vital for documentation of target groups of anti-corruption deterrence curriculums. Additionally, depending upon the degree of understanding of corruption, target groups can be recognized for forthcoming promotion and informative courses.

i. Size of the Sample.

Given the delicate nature of the theme of corruption, some citizens were reluctant to respond to the questions resulting in non-response for some of the citizens. Thereafter, the sample populace of 50 was spread across the State, against which all 50 retorted. The citizens whose response was obtained for the trustworthy data on corruption, have made this study effective.

The research was led in the month of August, 2021. The idea and organization for the study was confirmed after the surveys were returned.

ii. Sex of the Participants

Sex	Number
Male	32
Female	18
Total	50

Out of 30 respondents, the majority of respondents 32 were male and 18 respondent of the sample were female.

iii. Occupation of Distribution

As depicted below, the students constituted the largest number of respondents 12, followed by general public 10, and government employees 8.

Occupation	No. of Respondents
Students	14
Government Employees	12
General Public	24
Total	50

iv. Age Distribution

The age of the respondents are grouped into three categories as follows: Below 25 years, 26-40 years and above 40 years. Majority of the respondents belonged to the age group of below 25 with 20 Respondents aged 26-40 years comprised 18 and aged above 40 years comprised only 12.

Age	No. of respondents
Below 25	20
26-40	18
Above 40	12

Total	50
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3. Corruption, Government and the Public.

The surveys provide evidence on both real experiences with corruption and on insights of the level of corruption. Even though observations of the level of corruption may be dissimilar from actuality, an understanding of these insights is still significant since awareness form the basis for decision-making.

i. How do you describe the general situation since independence?

The first several questions in the survey attempted to draw out citizens general acuties about the condition in India as well as in Goa.

Description	No of Respondents
Very Significant	25
Somewhat Significant progress	10
Little Progress	8
No progress	7
Total	50

ii. How are you satisfied with the overall situation?

The above question, “How are you satisfied with the overall situation in Goa?” elicited a more positive response. Even though, the State has marked vital developments in various sectors, it is very clear from the preceding data that majority of the citizens are very happy with post-independence era.

Description	No of Respondents
Very Significant	20
Somewhat Significant progress	20
Little Progress	5

No progress	5
Total	50

iii. Which of the following is the most important problem facing in the society in recent days?

The citizens were given a list of problems faced by the State. Certain burning issues were listed in the questionnaire and the citizens were asked to choose the most important issue among these burning issues of the society.

Description	No of Respondents
Poverty	3
Illiteracy	1
Unemployment	8
Corruption	18
Terrorism	0
Political Instability	0
Food Security	0
Caste System	20
Total	50

iv. What is your perception as to the seriousness of problem of corruption in recent days?

To the question on whether corruption was a serious problem in Goa, majority of the respondents viewed corruption as a serious problem in the country. This reveals that corruption is rife in the country, thus requiring some drastic action.

Description	No. of Respondents
Very Serious Problem	30

Serious Problem	10
Somewhat Serious Problem	0
Not a Serious Problem	10
Not a Serious Problem at all	0
Total	50

v. How would you compare the level of corruption present versus past?

When asked whether corruption is increased or decreased over the last few years, 14 of the majority respondents reported that corruption has increased a lot in the last few years while 10 of the respondents reported that it has increased. Thus, a total of 24 of the respondents felt that corruption has increased in the past few years. Only 7 of the citizens described that corruption has either decreased or decreased a little. However, 7 of the respondents felt that corruption has remained the same over the last few years.

Description	No. of Respondents
Increased	10
Increased a little	12
Increased a lot	14
Somewhat higher	0
About the same	0
Decreased	7
Decreased a little	7
Total	50

vi. What is your insight as to corruption intensities in near future?

The participants were asked whether corruption is increased or decreased over the days to come. The following Table shows the frequencies of the answer to this question.

Description	No. of Respondents
Increased	20
Increased a little	5
Increased a lot	20
Somewhat higher	1
About the same	0
Decreased	2
Decreased a little	2
Total	50

vii. How often do you happenstance corruption and dishonesty either as a target or a eyewitness in your day to day activity?

The participants were asked how often they came across corruption and dishonesty both as targets or spectators in their routine. The following Table shows the frequencies of the answer to this question.

Description	No. of Respondents
Very Frequently	28
Frequently	2
Occasionally	10
Rarely	2
Not at all	8
Total	50

viii. Perception of corruption in key institutions

The citizens were asked to indicate to what extent they perceived a number of selected

institutions, mainly service providers, to be affected by corruption. Ten public institutions were examined these were: Health, Police, Education, Political Parties, Revenue, Judiciary, Custom, Registration and Stamp, NGO's, and Private Sector. The results suggest a predominant opinion that corruption pervades all the services, although at varying degrees of involvement. The Stated differences show fairly wide variations in the level different institutions are perceived to be involved in corruption.

Departments	No. of Respondents
Health	12
Police	15
Education	9
Political Parties	10
Revenue	1
Judiciary	1
Custom	1
Reg and Stamp	1
Total	50

ix. What is your perception on concept of corruption?

To trace out the participants perception of the concept of corruption, 8 broad forms of corruption were identified. The survey pressed further to find out the type of corruption that the participants encountered in their day to day activities.

Description	No. of Respondents
Abuse of Power	14
Illicit Self-enrichment	6
Bribery	10
Maladministration	4

Undue Influence	5
Taking money without receipt	6
Gifts/Offers in return for favours	4
Kick Back	1
Total	50

x. What is your insight as to the level of Administration obligation to combat corruption?

The citizens were asked about the promise of the government in fighting bribery and corruption in order to find out the political will of the government against problem of corruption. The bulk of the existing literature, reports, studies and research suggest that a connection exists between political will and corrupt activities. From above analysis, in addition to various existing research work, the present research work also specifically concluded that there is a higher level of link between corruption and political wheel. This is the clear indication that the government which has no commitment to prevent the problem of corruption might increase the worst effects of corruption and may also have the detrimental effect on general public.

Description	No. of Respondents
Very Good	0
Good	0
Somewhat Good	5
Not Good	5
No Commitment at all	38
No opinion	2
Total	50

xi. Whether problem of corruption completely be eradicated?

People were questioned to what degree they believed dishonesty in Goa could be curtailed. The question was to find out the trust of the people had in the existing anticorruption strategies. The

Table below gives the full picture of the respondents view on eradication of corruption.

Description	No of Respondents
Yes, completely	2
To a large extent	3
To a small extent	2
Not possible to remove corruption at all	42
Don't know	1
Total	50

xii. How best you are you familiar with the Lokayukta?

It was also interested in finding out the extent to which the people of Goa knew about the Lokayukta Institution. The survey, therefore, asked the respondents whether they were familiar with the Goa Lokayukta. Almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of the respondents indicated that they are aware of the Institution. It is clear from the above Table that the measures taken by Lokayukta institution to date to inform the public of its existence have borne no fruit. Paradoxically, the Majority of the respondents who have expressed their unawareness about the Lokayukta institution is unfortunate. Therefore, it is evident from this finding that further outreach efforts will be necessary to communicate Lokayuktas mission and message to all Goan citizens. The Table below shows the familiarity of the respondents with Goa Lokayukta.

Knowledge of the Lokayukta	Number of respondents
Yes	25
No	23
Don't Know	2
Total	50

(C) Empirical Analysis

A Critical and Empirical assessment of the concept of corruption, its causes, significance and influences of anti-corruption policies shoulders an understanding of the nature, scope, the

seriousness of the problem and efficiency of the anticorruption strategies. Of course, much has decoratively been written about the corruption and its allied topics. However, the triumph of any accepted policy to counter or resolve a problem of corruption is contingent on its appropriateness to attaining the predictable results and its tractability to acclimate appropriately in reply to the valuation of its influence at the ground level.

The opinions of the participants as to the concept, causes, consequences and strategies, the gravity of the problem are multifaceted and they may affect the concluding consequence as anti-corruption strategies positively, negatively, indifferently or unpredictably by a number of variables including attitudes, expectations, cultures, social backgrounds, motivations and mores. Therefore, just as strategies affect human behavior, human behavior also affects strategies and research.

In the context of corruption as a concept has a moral, social, cultural and economic connotation, a more refined understanding of the ways in which individuals behaviors, experiences and attitudes interact with adopted strategies is required. The surveys examine basic attitudes and practices with respect to corruption but as well as differing in terms of scope and research methods these surveys tend to have a limited focus and do not analyze key issues or the relationships between variables.

Despite their limitations, it is useful to review some of their key findings and themes since they give some indication of the levels of corruption experienced by responding participants, the ways in which they have responded to the need to combat corruption.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

(A) Findings of this Research Project

The subject of Corruption must be addressed concurrently with administrative, societal, legal, governmental and utilitarian transformations to advance the triumph of each.

Wider perception on the deterrence of corruption helps to highpoint extended prospects for anticorruption programmatic retorts. The Lokayukta establishment, in addition to its administration taskforce, has to work to diminish prospects and enticements for dishonesty through public sector transformation and deregulation, sustenance for lapse and overseeing undertakings, and training of residents about their part in foiling corruption.

(B) Conclusion on the Goa Lokayukta Institution

It has been accepted that Goa Lokayukta institution is an ideal and premier anti-corruption body. The institution has meaningfully reinforced its anti-corruption curriculums. In recent

times, the performance of the organization validates that the establishment has to work for improved governance and improve public assurance with regard to constitutional endeavors.

Conversely, conclusions of the preceding performance and present condition of the Lokayukta advocate that the main issue, essential to be addressed is resilient political determination to be established by a obligation from the governance by all ranks in the administration. The *métier* and vigor of the Lokayukta in the struggle to sojourn corruption is a undeviating replication of a pledge of governmental resolve. The danger of overpowering corruption can be minimalized only when there is a comparatively urbane radical assurance displayed by our representatives. Or else the deterrence of corruption remains simply rhetoric.

It is obvious from the conclusion of this work, that there is not just one solitary answer in combating corruption and the Lokayukta has to inspect its exclusive statues and come up with a complete line of attack. It is recommended that a far-reaching built method be implemented in relation to anti-corruption policies if methodical dishonesty is to be alleviated. The Lokayukta must not depend on a single way out to combat corruption. Fighting corruption necessitates a well understood and premeditated strategy.

(C) Recommendations

Rendering the verdict of the present hypothesis, the succeeding recommendations are proposed for the reduction of corruption prevailing in Goa:

1. 1. Precautionary Policies: It is indispensable to make every conceivable effort to preclude, perceive, penalize and eliminate corruption in the performance of public jobs and deeds of corruption specially connected to such performance. The precautionary stratagem enterprises to decreasing the corruption prospects in government branches and public establishments.
2. Educational Policies: Anticorruption education is a spirited constituent of any anti-corruption plan. Therefore, the organization should assume a very extensive variety of educational approaches, in order to recruit the backing of the public in a partnership to combat corruption.
3. Legislative Approaches: The Law is an operative and influential device for advanced policies against corruption because of its multidimensional disposition. In spite of ample acts to combat corruption in the community, it is still one of the largest threats that our society must combat. The laws must be amended to become more stringent.

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