

*“The concept of public accountability and performance of functions takes in its ambit, proper and timely action in accordance with law. Public duty and public obligation both are essentials of good administration whether by the State or its instrumentalities.” [See Delhi Airtech Services (P) Ltd. Vs. State of U.P., (2011) 9 SCC 354]*

*“The higher the public office held by a person the greater is the demand for rectitude on his part.” [See Charanjit Lamba Vs. Army Southern Command, (2010) 11 SCC 314]*

*“The holder of every public office holds a trust for public good and therefore his actions should all be above board.” [See Padma Vs. Hiralal Motilal Desarda, (2002) 7 SCC 564]*

*“Every holder of a public office by virtue of which he acts on behalf of the State or public body is ultimately accountable to the people in whom the sovereignty vests. As such, all powers so vested in him are meant to be exercised for public good and promoting the public [interest](#). This is equally true of all actions even in the field of [contract](#). Thus, every holder of a public office is a trustee whose highest duty is to the people of the country and, therefore, every act of the holder of a public office, irrespective of the label classifying that act, is in [discharge](#) of public duty meant ultimately for public good.” [See Shrilekha Vidyarthi (Kumari) Vs. State of U.P., (1991) 1 SCC 212]*

*“Public authorities should realise that in an era of transparency, previous practices of unwarranted secrecy have no longer a place. Accountability and prevention of corruption is possible only through transparency.” [See ICAI Vs. Shaunak H. Satya, (2011) 8 SCC 781]*

Tags: [Public accountability](#), [Public authority](#)