

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3736
ANSWERED ON:21.03.2001
STRENGTHENING TO ANTI CORRUPTION BUREAU
ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY;SHYAMA SINGH

Will the Minister of PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has been rated 66th most corrupt nation in the list of 85 nations identified by Transparent International;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Anti Corruption Bureau has reported a large number of graft cases in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government propose to strengthen the Anti-corruption Bureau in the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE OF DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ~~DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS WELFARE~~ IN THE MINISTRY ~~PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS~~ (SMT. VASUNDHARA RAJE)

(a),(b),(c),(d),(e)&(f):A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a),(b),(c),(d),(e)&(f) ~~LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 37:~~
FOR ANSWER ON 21.3.2001.

(a)&(b):As per information furnished by the Central Vigilance Commission, Transparency International, a Berlin based non-Governmental organisation, has been releasing Corruption Perception Index(CPI)for various countries. The CPI score relates to perception of degree of corruption as seen by business people, risk analysts and the general public and ranges between 10(highly clean) and 0(highly corrupt). The `1998 CPI score` was released in respect of 85 countries in which India appeared at S.No.66-68 with 2.9 CPI scores which meant that 65 countries were perceived to be less corrupt and 17 countries were perceived to be more corrupt than India.

2. The Government is fully alive to the need to eradicate corruption at all levels of public services. A three pronged strategy of Surveillance, Prevention and Punitive/Deterrent action is followed by the Government. Various Ministries/Departments/Public Sector Undertakings are responsible to ensure probity and integrity in their respective organisations. Recognising that an important aspect of this strategy is Preventive Vigilance, steps have been taken to ensure transparency in public administration and initiate measures of administrative reforms such as introduction of Citizens` Charters, setting up of Facilitation Centres etc. The review and simplification of laws, rules and procedures has also been taken up. The punitive actions being taken under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 duly supported by various rules governing the service conditions of public servants, also acts as a deterrent against corruption. However, the drive against corruption in public services to check malpractices in administration is a continuing process. The policies formulated in this regard are modified from time to time in order to make them more effective and responsive to the changing environment. Besides, some of the recent major initiatives taken by the Government include introduction of Central Vigilance Commission Bill, 1999 in Lok Sabha to confer statutory status upon the Commission, Freedom of Information Bill, 2000 to bring greater transparency and accountability in the functioning of the Govt.etc.

(c),(d),(e)&(f) : Respective State Governments have their own Anti-Corruption Bureau to investigate the cases of corruption. The details regarding graft cases reported by the Anti-Corruption Bureau in various States in the country are not maintained centrally.