

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:668

ANSWERED ON:27.02.2013

MAJOR PENALTY AGAINST SENIOR OFFICERS

Ganpatrao Shri Jadhav Prataprao;Jaiswal Shri Gorakh Prasad

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

- (a) whether the Government maintains the record of the advice/recommendations made by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for major penalty proceedings against the senior Government officers and final action taken by the Government thereon;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (c) the manner in which the Government proposes to check the corruption among the senior Government officers?

Answer

Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.
(SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY)

(a) & (b): As per extant practice, CVC is consulted at two stages, viz. for the first stage advice as to whether evidence collected during the preliminary inquiry merits either a major or a minor penalty in Disciplinary proceedings. After conclusion of the Inquiry, the case records are again referred to the CVC for the second stage advice on the basis of charges held to be partly or fully proved or not proved, except in those cases where consultation with UPSC is required.

As per relevant disciplinary rules, the disciplinary authority concerned is required to take an independent view in each case after taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances of the case including the advice of the CVC. Acceptance or otherwise of the advice of the CVC lies with the concerned Disciplinary Authority.

Records are maintained in the individual Ministries/Departments and such records are not centrally maintained.

(c): The Government follows a zero tolerance policy towards corruption and has already taken several steps in the recent past to combat corruption and improve the functioning of Government. These include:-

- (i) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (ii) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (iii) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (iv) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (v) Issue of Citizen Charters;
- (vi) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011;
- (vii) Placing of details of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain;
- (viii) Setting up of 71 additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different states. The Government has recently approved creation of another 22 Special Courts in various States throughout the country.

Besides this, the Government has also introduced a number of legislations in the Parliament in the recent past for effectively tackling corruption. Some of them are –

- (i) The Lokpal & Lokayuktas Bill, 2011;
- (ii) The Whistle-blowers Protection Bill, 2011;
- (iii) The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011;

- (iv) The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of the Grievances Bill, 2011; and
- (v) The Public Procurement Bill, 2012.