

served for a long time in eastern states. He had some facts based on his experience, on the basis of which he wrote a book titled: "Demographic Aggression against India - Muslim Avalanche from Bangladesh". It has been clearly mentioned therein that how it is being done in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Tripura and Eastern states. It mentions how the four districts of Bihar namely, Purnea, Katihar, Kishanganj, Araria and ten districts of Assam namely Dhubri, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Nalhari, Koraghat, Lakhimpur, Dorand, Naogoan, and Kamroop have at present just become extension of Bangladesh. It is a fact that their identification is a tough task. Their physical traits are almost same as ours. It is also a fact that earlier too their flow was towards East Bengal. But after partition East Bengal came to be known as East Pakistan. East Pakistan was our enemy. Then it gained freedom. During Smt. Indira Gandhi's time, historic incident took place in the war of 1971 when 93,000 solidiers of Pakistani Army were forced to surrender. At that time while expressing gratitude, Sheikh Mujiburahman had been the sole incharge of Bangladesh. At that time we thought that it would be a secular state like India where people of different religions could live. But it did not happened. Bangladesh also became a muslim Nation and since then this problem is prevailing.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, due to paucity of time I do not want to repeat all those points. But I would like to ask as to what seems to be objectionable in it to the Minister of Home Affairs or the Government. The Government should clarify its policy in this regard.

SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR: I have stated that Government have adopted certain measures to check it and Government is also confident that there will be a total check up. Then what is the need to move this private Resolution? I would like to request not to press it but to withdraw it.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: In this Resolution, there is nothing against the Government, it is in the interest of the nation. We all have spoken in our speech and it would also be the policy of the Government. You can see the file pertaining to immigrant in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the policy of the Government in this regard. Even during the tenure of Shri Rajesh Pilot as Minister of State for Home Affairs, there would have been some policy in regard to immigrants. They should be identified and repatriated to their country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my suggestion is that a National citizenship register should be maintained and immigrants should be repatriated respectfully to their countries. If the Government of any country objects to this proposal, it would lose the faith of their countrymen. I have not censured the Government, I have just made a suggestion. If Central Government and Ministry of Home Affairs disagree with it, then you come to your record otherwise I will ask for division. There is nothing in this Resolution like that, you should accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you not withdrawing it?

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: The question to with-

draw it does not arise. You accept it and at least bring it on record that immigrants would be repatriated to their countries after identifying them.

SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR: I have said that identity cards have been issued in border districts and steps have been taken in this regard. You please don't politicize it.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: This is not incorrect, this is the same whatever you are doing.

SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR: Then why you moved the resolution?

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Because inspite of the steps taken by you, things kept on deteriorating.

SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR: Then why you have made it prestige issue? I would request for third time. Earlier I have requested twice.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: You please give me an assurance.

SHRI MOHD. MAQBOOL DAR: I have given you an assurance two times. I again give you an assurance third time that we will check the illegal immigration completely.

SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Is it the policy of the Government?...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that the Government have accepted my viewpoint and after the clear cut assurance from the Minister of Home Affairs that he agrees with my Resolution, I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Resolution moved by Shri Jagat Vir Singh Drona be withdrawn?

*The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.*

17.12 hrs.

#### STEPS FOR THE ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHRI RAM CHAUHAN (BASTI): Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:-

"that this House express deep concern over corruption prevailing in every walk of life and request the Government to take strict action to eradicate this evil."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today corruption is rampant in every walk of life. No field is free from corruption whether it is judiciary, legislative or executive. This is the burning problem of our country. When corruption rises in the country, the pace of development comes to a standstill. We chalk out many plans in this House and pass many budgets but when funds are released for villages and districts, the amount decreases. The corruption starts from the beginning. All the officers and

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staff indulge themselves in corruption which compelled former Prime Minister late Shri Rajiv Gandhi to say that when we allocate one rupee it becomes 20 paise on reaching to the villages. Where does the eighty paise go? Certainly, it goes to the pockets of some persons due to which proper development and upliftment of the country does not take place and financial condition of the villagers is affected. Hence it is a very serious problem. The Government consider it, make many announcements and deliver speeches in this regard but does not take any positive step in this direction.

Sir, it is very unfortunate that our newly elected hon. President has mentioned about corruption in his speech. His speech was not only listened in India but also in other countries. The hon. Prime Minister has delivered his speech some time before. In this Lok Sabha he said that the roots of the corruption are deep and people have to come forward to eradicate it. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that hon. President who is the first citizen of the country. They can give a new direction and provide corruption free administration to this country. They ask the people to come forward but do not make any announcement regarding formulation of strong steps. That is why problems are increasing and this great country is facing these problems. It is said that earlier, this country was considered a very great country and its borders were fully secure. Once upon a time, our country was very prosperous and its civilization and culture were great. Historians once called India "Sone ki Chidiya" (Golden sparrow). According to them, there was prosperity in the country. But today, you will find that a number of infants die due to lack of milk. Even during marriage season we have seen that so many girls belonging to the poor families are married without golden 'mangalsutra'. This is the condition of the country which was once called a 'golden sparrow'. But now the condition of our country is deteriorating. The root cause of this deterioration is corruption.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to explain my point through an example. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya has written six golden pages of Indian history out of which one page has been devoted to Chandra Gupta and Chanakya. During the period of Chandra Gupta and Chanakya, people did not lock their doors. It was because everything was available at that time and there was no shortage of any commodity. Thefts and dacoities take place if commodities are not available in sufficient quantity. People lock their doors due to fear of theft and dacoity only. Chinese traveller Fahayan visited India to see as to how the borders of this country are secure, how this country is so great. He was very much impressed by the prosperity of this country and hence, he desired to meet the advisers and the Prime Minister of India. When he proceeded towards India, he thought that Chanakya might be living in a bungalow near Rajpath, but when he moved ahead asking people about Chanakya's residence, they pointed towards a pathway. He further moved on that track and people told him that Chanakya lived in a hut. When Fahayan approached that hut and called Chanakya, he was writing something in the light of a lamp. When Fahayan called Chanakya, he did an act. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to what I am going to tell. Chanakya lit another lamp with the help of the lamp which was already

lighting and put out the first one. Thus, Fahayan received correct information from Chanakya about the composition of state affairs, its system and other things in the light of another lamp. While returning, Fahayan said that he had understood all the things but he was not able to understand the act which he did when I called you. Chanakya asked him as to what he did at that time. Fahayan said that when I called you, you lit another lamp and put out the first one whereas the light and shape of both the lamps were the same. Why did you do that? Thereupon, Chanakya gave a reply and that reply is a slap not only on the politicians but also all the Officers and personnels in the country who are indulged in pilferage and corruption. He replied that the oil being used in the first lamp was provided by the State and that I did my official work with the help of the first lamp. But I did my personal work with the help of the second lamp by purchasing oil from the market from my salary. When you called me, I was doing official work. Therefore, I was using the first lamp but when you called me, I used another lamp for which I purchase oil from my salary because our personal conversation was about to begin. Even a single drop of official oil should not be used for personal talks. When there is the best feeling of general welfare among the people then only, a country makes progress and that era is called a golden era, and that country is called a golden sparrow. Due to such feeling India is great. If such feeling had been there today, the area of our country would have been two and a half or three times wider.

Today, let us ponder over the fact that the people holding highest position in power are not honest. Corruption always percolates from top to bottom not from bottom to top. Corruption, always goes from top to bottom as water falls from 'Auroti'. If the Prime Minister himself is involved in corruption, his Minister becomes corrupt, his secretary and the officers working under his control will also become corrupt. If Officers are involved in corruption the Governors and Chief Ministers in States will also become corrupt. If such a situation is created in States, all the I.A.S. and P.C.S. Officer will indulge in corruption and this trend will reach the S.Ps and D.Ms in the districts and B.D.Os, Tehsildars and clerks working under their control. Therefore, if we want to remove corruption from our country, people holding the highest position in power should improve their image.

Today, allegations are being levelled against many persons. Bofors gun deal kickback have found mention in the editorial of one of the newspapers today. If such scams take place even in the deals of Defence, it definitely proves that we have no respect for our country. We receive kickback even while we purchase equipment for the security of our borders. That is why, the Government had been changed in the country. With the help of this slogan a gentlemen became the Prime Minister but even after the expiry of 10 years, investigation officers are continuously seeking powers and permission to prosecute the guilty persons. The whole country wants to know the names of the culprits. The Government has been changed in the country due to Bofors scam but nothing has been done even after ten years. Permission is not being granted to prosecute the guilty persons in order to keep some persons in power. How unfortunate it is that no

concrete steps have been taken in this regard for last ten years and the position remains to be the same.

Our country is an agricultural country. 85 per cent population of our country depends upon agriculture but scams like urea scam, gur scam and sugar scam have taken place here. There is a large number of cattle in our country and it has been on the number one position in animal husbandry for long time but now they have become the source of income and cows are being slaughtered for exporting their meat. The fodder scam has occurred in India which has got the largest cattle population. Nothing more needs to be said about the pitiable condition of those involved in the fodder scam. This issue has been debated in the House so many times even two-three days ago, it was hotly debated in the House. But why does such a situation arise? When an administrative head of a state gets involved in the scam, it does put a question mark on our moral bearing and conduct. Unless and until we strive to character building and educational upliftment, this country will continue to bog down in the quagmire of corruption.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our top leaders holding high positions just escaped from landing up in jail in the Saint Kitts forgery case. This House also saw the MPs bribery case so as to save the rule and the Chair of Prime Ministership. A case is going on in the court. The Democalies sword is hanging over several people. To what level our public life has stopped to, this is a glaring example.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when all out efforts were being made, to save the government, one of his ministers was found involved in a scam in the telecom deals and the minister had got to jail. Such situations still exist in this country. Share scam occurred in this country and paper scam has recently rocked Gujarat. Today's newspapers have reported a scam in the purchase of computers for Kendriya Vidyalayas giving details of Procurement of Computers in 1997 at the rates of 1994 and their supply to Kendriya Vidyalayas. In 1994, the computer's price was 84,000 rupees and now in 1997, the computer's price is near about 30-35 thousand rupees but the purchase was made at the rate of 1994. The Mukta and Panna area in Mumbai where expansion work was conducted by ONGC with the cost of 500 crores of rupees has been given to MNCs and commission agents. Everyday new scams are being unearthed in this country. Therefore, this country ranks in the list of most corrupt countries. Our image, our reputation in foreign countries has been tarnished and this country has earned the dubious distinction of a nation of corrupt people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we will have to bring about improvement to save this nation. This country has been a country of sages and virtuous people and has given several examples to the world. 'Nothing for oneself, everything for the nation' people with this motto have ruled over this country but today people in high offices are utterly corrupt. Therefore, I would like to emphasise that unless and until we hit hard on the very roots of corruption which has eaten its way into the innards of this society, we cannot weed out corruption from this country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a sum of 10,000 rupees used to be realised under the Indira Awas Yojna which was eaten up by the officers of the district and blocks and now as a result of our efforts, 20,000 rupees are allocated under Indira Awas Yojna but the officers of block and district eat up the substantial amount out of it and finally people get in between 10,000 to 5,000 rupees varying from place to place. Large scale irregularities have also been reported in the ongoing work of free boring of tubewells.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, these days our courts are coming forward to put a check on our politicians. They are playing to the gallery but is our judiciary free from corruptions? When you ponder over this issue you will come to know that even our judiciary is not free from corruption. It is O.K. that the guilty should be punished but the courts too, are not free from the corruption. Unless you pay Rs.2/- or 5/- to the peon who calls the name, he does not allow the person to get in. Likewise, you have to pay Rs.10 or 15/- to the court clerk to get the next hearing. Therefore, the courts which have been assigned to dispense justice, are not free from corruption. This is really shameful. The courts which make high claims for dispensing justice, should analyse their own system and ponder over the issue of corruption in courts. If he openly takes the bribe of Rs.5/- or 10/- then how would we dispense justice and educate the masses. Those who have got money, can influence the justice, in several cases, oral evidence and cross examination are completed but final verdict is not given because our judiciary has fallen into the all possessive degradation in our society, therefore, justice is not dispensed with in the manner it ought to be. Several detenues are lodged in the prisons for last 20-25 years and nobody is there to defend their cause as they have got no money. Had they got money, they would not have been behind bars for so long. All these fact do put a question mark on our legal system.

If we want to bring about a change in the society then, our Prime Minister, Ministers, Governors, Chief Ministers, Chief Secretaries and S.P.s of jails should be men of high integrity. If an honest S.P. is posted in a police station, the police stations are not sold out. Otherwise the police stations are sold out for Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 20,000. If the police stations are sold out, then the Sub-Inspector would ask the policemen to bring money so that he could pay it to the higher ups. This way, the policeman also indulge in corruption to pay his Sub-Inspector and the Sub Inspector has to pay to his S.P., so as to save his posting as the incharge of police station. The S.P. too, gets his posting after paying to his higher ups. The S.P. too get his posting after influencing DGP and others. Therefore, one has to pay to get a good posting. Therefore, unless we streamline and bring transparency in the system, the cancer of corruption which has eaten its way into the innards of society making it hollow from within, can not be weeded out from the country.

The schools are the centres of learning. Money is taken for allowing cheating in schools. Different rates prevail for guaranteeing first class, second class and for just passing the Board Examinations. As such where moral education is given, there the situation is deteriorating. These things must be controlled. The child who gets education in school, who is

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the future of India, all depends on him in the country. One who passed by giving money to become the best citizen, he gets degree but not the knowledge. That is why he continues to roam here and there and the problem of unemployment increases. These trivial troubles are the hardwork of highly placed people and due to them these problems increase. Therefore, I would like to tell you that this is a very serious problem of this country. Everyday this is discussed in this House on this or that context. Everyday a new scam is reported in the newspapers and debunked by the media or other magazines due to this the image of our country is earning a bad name and today we are not able to show our face abroad...*(Interruptions)* Our colleague Chandrabhushan Singh is saying that we figure at the eighth place in the list of most corrupt countries of the world. India, once a leader of the world is now being counted as the most corrupt country. This is a matter of great misfortune and this august House has maximum responsibility in this regard.

This House must take a decision after discussing this resolution which would be implemented from top level of echelon, only then we would be able to do away with corruption, otherwise there would be no end to it. As long as the Hon'ble Prime Minister did not take a leading role in these matters and did not request his ministers and ensure that every body was govern by the same code of conduct irrespective of his position, we will not be able to protect the future of this country which is going to dogs due to corruption. Prosperity and development can be ensured only when we start this process at the highest level of power. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (KARAD): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate Shri Shri Ram Chauhan and also thank him for having brought this very important Resolution before this august House.

Corruption is eating into the vitals of the nation. Economy is gravely affected by corruption, whether it is at political level, whether it is at bureaucratic level, whether it is in business, international trade or day-to-day dealings of ordinary citizens with the State. In every walk of life today one hears of deep-rooted corruption. But talking about corruption endlessly will not end it. We, in this august body, the highest democratic institution in the country, must come to some concrete plan of action in this 50th Year of Independence, if the situation is to be changed.

Ours has been a feudal society for centuries. We had very little democratic traditions or the western type traditions which Greece and Rome had and later on, the British parliamentary system, followed by democracy in United States and other western countries.

Fifty years ago when we got freedom, our founding fathers sat down to draft the Constitution for this country. It was great people like Nehru, Gandhi, Ambedkar and Rajender Babu who gave us the Westminster like democracy. But democracy has not really taken deep roots.

Corruption has led to a situation where people throw out political parties in general elections. If you look at the

results of the 1977 elections, corruption was a major issue; in 1989, it was an issue; and even in the recent elections, the issue of corruption has played a major role. People have given their verdict. They have thrown out people for either real corruption or perceived corruption or because of media propaganda. Whether at the Centre or at the State level, whenever people have perceived a political party as being corrupt, they have thrown that political party out.

On the economic side, we had adopted a mixed economy hoping that it would be better than the other two systems – completely planned economy like the socialist economy or completely free economy like the American system. But we ended up, perhaps, getting the worst parts of both worlds. The centrally planned sector of our economy became very inefficient and corrupt. Similarly, the private side of our economy also had its own ills. It was also equally corrupt. So, we are worried now as we adopt market economy, globalise our economy, privatise our State enterprise and marketise it. We are unwittingly ushering in consumer culture. Whether it is through cable TV, whether it is through multinational companies coming in, bringing in multinational culture in our country, whether it is through pop music or through fast food, western consumerist culture is invading our society at a very rapid pace.

The problem with a globalised economy is that it is an economy where market forces alone decide in which direction the economy should go. The disparity in the society would increase. It is increasing. Today, qualified, better skilled, western educated, English speaking, elitist people are getting huge salaries. It is not uncommon to hear of Chief Executives of multinational companies getting consolidated salaries in the range of Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 1.5 crore per year. On the other hand, rural, less educated, semi-urban people are not getting jobs. There is an army of educated unemployed people who are not even able to get a job worth Rs. 1,000 per month. Disparity and tension in the society are increasing. All these are putting additional pressure on simple living people forcing them to take shortcuts, adopt corrupt ways of life.

As I said, discussing this issue alone will not be enough. It is a happy day today that we are again focussing the attention of this highest forum of democracy in our country on this very crucial and important problem. I would now like to focus on certain areas. We, in this 50th year of our independence, should sit down to draft the agenda for the next fifty years. Various political parties and various organisations are sitting down to hold seminars and write articles. As you know, our Party is meeting in the next ten to fifteen days in a plenary session in Calcutta where we would be pondering, deciding and deliberating about the direction which our Party wants to take and about the direction in which we want our nation to go on the political, economic and social spheres. For the next fifty years, when we ponder over the issue of corruption, cleaner public life, cleaner bureaucratic life and cleaner life in business, first of all, we would see that democracy has to be strengthened. In order to strengthen democracy, make it deep-rooted, really meaningful, we have to aim for a better informed and alert citizenry.

When we consider the quality of our voters, the citizens of our country, the thing that hits us directly in the eyes is the level of illiteracy of our people. It is really unfortunate that even after fifty years of Independence we have still not achieved the objective of full literacy. The 1991 census shows

that hardly half of our population was literate. The UN give us the figure of 48 per cent. According to Government of India, it is 52 per cent. If you see the number of illiterates in our country, today it is really far greater than what it was at the time of Independence. Growing population has contributed to it. But the fact remains that illiterate citizenry and illiterate population cannot really contribute to the making of a great democracy. Unless democracy is deep rooted, unless people are alert, unless people know the value of their votes and unless people throw out corrupt politicians at all levels, it would be very difficult to eradicate or reduce the problem of corruption.

When we are deliberating on this issue, achieving full literacy in the shortest possible time should be the first priority. I am sure the latest thinking of the developmental economists and the UN Development Programme are all focussed on the third world, especially on these glaring issues. With better literacy, people will be better informed about their rights and duties. They will take the whole election process – the process of electing their representatives – more seriously.

The next direct assault on corruption will be by enacting a legislation for right to information. I am very happy that the present Government is seriously considering bringing in such a legislation. There have been some half-hearted attempts by some States like Rajasthan to bring in such a legislation. Rajasthan started it but stopped it half way. People should have the right to information, at least about the developmental projects, the money that is spent on rural development projects, the people for whom this money is being spent etc. That would be the first step towards ending corruption. The second step is to change our secrecy laws which are antiquated, behind which bureaucracy often hides and a lot of corruption goes behind it. Right to information is something on which the House should have a unanimous opinion and force the Government to bring in an enactment as soon as possible.

To make the citizens more informed and alert, I would request the hon. Minister of Education to see that study of the Constitution of India, the great Constitution of ours drafted by Dr. Ambedkar, should be made compulsory at all levels. What is the position today? During the entire course of our education, only in fifth standard or sixth standard there is a mandatory Civics class and in that one chapter is devoted to the Constitution. After that one is not forced to ever look at the Indian Constitution. It is true for every professional except the lawyers. But in United States of America, if one wants to become a citizen of that country, he has to appear for an examination on the US Constitution and is required to get through that examination. So, my request is that the study of the Constitution should be made compulsory in all professional courses. A copy of the Constitution must be present in every school and college. It is not so today. Unless people know what the Indian Constitution stands for, they will not be aware of their rights and responsibilities. There is also a need to increase the content of legal education in all streams of discipline.

The next important area that I would like to come to is the judicial and the constitutional reform that we must undertake. We know that there are a lot of corruption cases in courts. There are some special courts trying them. Everyday we are hearing some corruption cases taken up, cases against politicians and bureaucrats. But it is a fact that crores

and crores of cases or litigations are pending in courts. This backlog has to be removed either by forming more courts or computerising the whole system. In any case, this has to be done. We have to have more special courts to try cases of corruption, be it political corruption or bureaucratic corruption.

The Chief Justice of Supreme Court recently mentioned that an attempt was made to influence him. It is a very serious matter and the House had deliberated it. But what did it mean? An attempt was made by some individual at the highest level of judiciary for the Supreme Court. Justice withdrew from the case. It means that if a particular Justice withdraws, somebody else would come in who would be more amenable. So, without deliberating more deeply on it, a point was made by the mover of the Resolution that even the judiciary, particularly at the lower level, is not free from corruption.

Then, we will have to have a consensus on an independent investigative agency. The role of CBI has been criticised vehemently in the last few years, of seeking publicity by some and going slow by others. There are cases with the CBI which have been directed by High Courts and the Supreme Court which are pending. I will just cite one example here. On the 23rd July of last year, a death took place in Maharashtra. There were political connections. A person called Ramesh Kini was killed in mysterious circumstances in Pune and his widow has alleged that certain high political people were involved in it. The Maharashtra Police obviously went slow. The Mumbai High Court got into it and for the first time in the history of Maharashtra, ordered that the case be investigated by the CBI. The decision was appealed against; the Supreme Court upheld the decision; but the CBI is sleeping over it. Nothing is happening. This is the condition of cases. I think CBI needs to be restructured. There has to be an independent investigative agency which can look after at least cases of political and bureaucratic corruption.

We have all talked about Lokpal. I think we must have a consensus and a political will to bring it soon. Which way it may actually take shape has to be gone into. A lot of parliamentary committees have gone into it. It is something which will have to be enacted very soon.

The next area which I would like to touch upon is the corruption at political level, elected representatives and electoral reforms. I am of the firm view that unless we have a compulsory interparty democracy, roots of democracy will not really reach the bottom most level. We had seen how the Election Commission got involved and forced the political parties including mine and Janata Dal to hold elections as per their constitution. I think that even involving the Election Commission in the process of party elections to a limited extent would not be a bad idea. It is being done in US. I would say that this also should be considered.

Another aspect is the training of elected representatives, particularly at Panchayat level. Unless lakhs and lakhs of elected Panchayat officials get trained in the functioning of democracy, we will not be able to root out the problem at the political level. We have to involve the NGOs and we have to create the atmosphere through NGOs, through the people, through the media. The political parties must nominate people with cleaner image.

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When we talk of electoral reforms, we find that election funding is the root cause of corruption and we have to see that some State funding should come in as election funding.

The next area that I want to touch upon is business and industry. As we privatise the infrastructure in different area like power, telecom, petroleum and road sector, we have to see what happened in the case of Enron. We have seen what has happened in the case of privatisation of basic services in telecom. The famous Sukh Ram scandal was there. The mover referred to the petroleum scandal, the Reliance and Enron and Panna Fields. They are all a cause for worry. When we are privatising infrastructure, it is necessary to have transparent regulatory authorities before you privatise it. We did not form it till the tender for basic services was there. And we know what had happened.

SEBI came in only after the securities scam. Now we are discussing the Bill for Insurance Regulatory Authority. The Banking Regulatory Commission also came in after the scam. Every field that we want to privatise must have a very transparent regulatory authority working in it. Only then, will the privatisation of infrastructure, which is necessary, would succeed.

The reduction of Government controls with the economic reforms of 1991 has helped to reduce corruption in business and industry to an extent. But it has to go further. The unnecessary Government controls will have to be taken out while keeping the role of the State in necessary basic areas. But I think, from many of the production sectors, the State can withdraw.

The bureaucracy is also a major cause of corruption. Transfers have become the biggest industry in some of the States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. It is not development or industrialisation, but the biggest industry is transfer of bureaucrats. There are some honest officers. They need to be encouraged. They need to be supported. A complete politicisation of bureaucracy is one of the worst diseases that this democracy can face. That is what is happening. We will have to work out a political consensus that bureaucracy should not be politicised. I think, the frequent change of Governments will help bureaucracy towards that objective. The coalition Governments that are now an order of the day will also perhaps help it. But we will have to have a consensus on that.

There is a lot of corruption in international business, particularly in large deals, in Defence deals and in deals about infrastructure. The Government of the United States of America has a law called US Foreign Corruption Act. But many of the European Governments do not have such an Act. It is not illegal for these foreign Governments to pay bribes to the leaders or the politicians or the bureaucrats of the third world countries. I think, we will have to work at the international fora. All the third world countries will have to work together so that such an Act is enacted whereby the practice of foreign suppliers indulging in corruption in one country or giving bribe to the officials of another country is considered a crime as it is considered in the USA. Corruption is a very major and deep issue. I think, the House should deliberate it at a great length. Unless the vitals of this economy stop from being eaten up by corruption, the country will not progress. I once again thank the mover of the resolution for

having brought this resolution. I support it. The House should consider this issue seriously and come out with a concrete action plan to root out this evil.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (AJMER): Sir, I support the resolution moved by Shri Chavan that "This House does express its serious concern over the corruption prevalent in each sector of public life and urge upon the government to take stern action for eradicating this evil."

I remember the lines of one urdu poet that "Gulistan barbad hone ko ek hi ullu kafi hai, anjame gulistan kya hoga, jahan har sakh par ullu baitha hai." Sir as by predecessor speaker has just said that whether it is economic, political, judicial, educational, administrative, religion or any other sector, everywhere we see corruption. It seems that corruption has entered in our each and every field of life. Sir, first, the condition of democracy is that there should be transparency in public life and conduct of leaders. If in a country where it is said 'Achara parmoh dharmah' today corruption enters in each and every nerve of society, would it not be a mockery. Today itself I was surprised to read in a magazine as to which is the most corrupt country in the world and which is figured last in corrupt. In this regard an organisation in Berlin namely 'Transparency International' has conducted a survey.

18.00 hrs.

He has conducted a survey. Ten marks will be there for the survey. It was said that where there is least corruption will get ten marks. No country in the world could get full ten marks but among the least corrupt countries were; Denmark, Finland and Sweden. I don't know how Sweden figures among them? The issue of Bofors relates to that. But ten countries having maximum corruption in the world has been selected. First name was Nigeria, Pakistan at Fifth number and Hindustan at Eight number. By knowing this our head comes down with shame. Besides other countries were Bolivia, Colombia, Russia, Mexico, Indonesia, Venezuela and Vietnam. Our country was prosperous one. For that it was said

"Etdeshay parastasya sakashad agrayanam

swam-swam christeren shikhsen prithvya sarvmanava."

The country in which ruling people bear a good moral conduct and they were found honest, they were regarded as worship worthy and people while bowing in front of them used to get education of character and good conduct by paying obedience to them...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, you can continue later. The House stands adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Monday, August 4, 1997.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 4 1997/ Shravana 13, 1919 (Saka).*