

गया है। एसी पुस्तकें काफी भाषाओं में प्रकाशित हुई हैं और उर्दू में प्रकाशित करने का भी जरूर ध्यान सरकार रखेगी।

SHRI S. N. MAHTHA: Unless the translator knows the language of the original text, how does he translate it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, we are now dealing with Readers.

SHRI GOPIKRISHNA VIJAIVAR-GIYA: Who is the owner of this press?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Government of India.

श्री कन्हैयालाल दाँ० बँद्यः क्या माननीय मंत्री क्या करके बताएंगे कि टंकस्ट बुक कहां कहां चल रही हैं ?

डा० क० एल० श्रीमाली : इसके लिये नोटिस चाहिए।

श्रीमती सावित्री दूबी निगम : बूल प्रेस में छपे हुए साहित्य की महंगाई को देखते हुए क्या कोई स्पेशल ग्रांट ब्लाइन्ड स्कूलों को एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री दे रही है ?

डा० क० एल० श्रीमाली : हां, जितनी भी पुस्तकें हैं उन्हें एक तिहाई कास्ट प्राइस में देती हैं और सस्ती बचन की कोशिश करती हैं।

POST-SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE BLIND

*260. MOULANA M. FARUQI: Will the Minister for EDUCATION be pleased to state the basis on which Central grant for the award of scholarships to blind students for advanced professional training and higher education is being utilised during the year 1955-56?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): It

has been decided to make this an entirely Central scheme during 1955-56.

CREATION OF A NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT FOR PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION

*281. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to create a new administrative department to check corruption in the Public Services of the Union; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): (a) No. However, an organisation named as the "Administrative Vigilance Division" has been created in the Home Ministry. Its functions are described in the attached note which I am placing on the Table of the House.

(b) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Measures for dealing with corruption in public services—creation of the Administrative Vigilance Organisation.

The problem of corruption in the Public Services has been very widely discussed in recent years. The causes have been examined and measures for fighting the evil recommended by many committees and authorities. All the thinking has been done and some steps taken, but the results achieved so far cannot be regarded as fully satisfactory. This is because the Central Government is an unwieldy machine functioning through numerous departments and agencies spread over a vast area and employing hundreds of thousands of persons in all grades and types of posts. The battle has to be waged on many sectors and in a variety of ways. One of the main reasons for its comparative failure is the fact that no centralised drive, direction and co-ordination has hitherto been provided. It is necessary,

therefore, to create an agency for this purpose. At the same time, it must be clearly recognised that each Ministry and Department is responsible, within its own sphere, to do everything possible to prevent and punish corruption or malpractices. The main effort and initiative must, therefore, come from *within* each Ministry and Department. The task of the central agency will be to co-ordinate the efforts of the Ministries and Departments and to provide direction, drive and assistance wherever needed.

2. The Home Minister accordingly proposes that each Ministry should immediately nominate an officer, of at least Deputy Secretary's status, to be the Vigilance Officer in that Ministry, who, functioning under the direct control and guidance of the Secretary, will concentrate on this task. He will be expected to pay attention not only to the Ministry itself but also to its Attached and Subordinate Offices. To co-ordinate the work of the Vigilance Officers and to furnish the required drive and direction, a central agency to be called the Administrative Vigilance Division should be created in the Ministry of Home Affairs with a Director at its head and adequate staff to assist him. Subject to the overall direction and control of the Home Secretary, the Director, Administrative Vigilance Division, will also supervise the working of the Special Police Establishment and see that investigations are conducted with vigour and speed. The distribution of functions will be as follows:—

(A) Each Vigilance Officer will, with the assistance and guidance of his Secretary and under the leadership of the Director, Administrative Vigilance Division, be in charge of measures for the prevention, detection and punishment of corruption and other malpractices in his Ministry and its Attached and Subordinate Offices. In particular, he will see—

(1) that the existing organisation and procedures are examined with a view to eliminate or minimise

factors which provide opportunities for corruption or malpractices,

(2) that a system of regular inspections and surprise visits i& planned and enforced for detecting failures in quality or speed of work which would be indicative of the existence of corruption or malpractices, and

(3) that prompt action is initiated and pursued in all cases where reasonable grounds for suspicion of corruption or malpractices exist against any person.

(B) The Director, Administrative Vigilance Division, will maintain close liaison with the Secretaries and the Vigilance Officers of the Ministries and Departments—

(a) to ensure the implementation of the measures mentioned in A above,

(b) to give guidance and assistance wherever needed to ensure that departmental enquiries are conducted with all possible speed consistent with due observance of procedural requirements, and

(c) to ensure that due speed and vigour are maintained in the conduct of investigation and prosecutions entrusted to the Special Police Establishment.

4. As the measures indicated above are closely linked up with the purposes and programme of the Organisation and Methods Division, it is proposed that, at least in the initial stages, the Director, Organisation and Methods Division, should also be in over-all charge as Director of the Administrative Vigilance Division. Similarly, it may be possible or desirable in many Ministries for the same officer to combine the duties of Vigilance Officer and Organisation and Methods Officer. He will, of course, be given adequate staff to assist him. As the activities of the Administrative Vigilance Division and the Vigilance Officers in the Ministries get into

full swing, the need for appointing whole-time officers to take charge of the work will be kept in view. The question whether it is necessary to strengthen the Special Police Establishment in number or quality will also be further considered in the light of experience gained by the working of the new arrangements.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: May I take it that the Government have already appointed the Director of the Administrative Vigilance Division?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Yes, Sir. The Director has already been appointed.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Is he a full-time worker for this purpose, or he has got some other duties also?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: He is also the Director of the Organisation and Methods Division.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Here in this Statement it has been stated that "The measures indicated above are closely linked up with the purposes and programme of the Organisation and Methods Division". May I know whether the Anti-Corruption Department and the Organisation and Methods Division are one and the same thing, or they are separate bodies?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Sir, they have got different functions, but they can be conducted in full conjunction with each other.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Here in the Statement it has been stated that "The Home Minister accordingly proposes that each Ministry should immediately nominate an officer, of at least Deputy Secretary's status to be the Vigilance Officer in that Ministry". Has that been done?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Yes, Sir. It was done yesterday.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: When will these arrangements be in full swing?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: The arrangements have actually started working, and they will gain momentum as time passes.

SHRI K. S. HEGDE: Since when have they started working?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: They have started working during the last month, only recently.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: Sir, the original proposal was to appoint an independent officer. Some time back on the floor of this House. I asked a question whether an officer of the rank of a High Court Judge was going to be appointed. And the hon. Minister replied by saying "Yes, an independent officer is going to be appointed." May I now know, Sir, whether that proposal has been abandoned?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: That proposal has not been abandoned, but it has been modified, because it was considered that these two organisations could work simultaneously under one common head.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Are the State Vigilance Officers full-time workers, or have they got certain other duties also to perform?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: At present, they are part-time workers in the various Ministries, not in the States. They have nothing to do with the States.

DR. P. C. MITRA: May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received any information to the effect that the officers of the Anti-Corruption Department were themselves corrupt?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Sir, there was no Anti-Corruption Department at all here.

SHRI K. S. HEGDE: What he meant was: What steps had been taken by the Government to see that they were not corrupted?

(JVo reply.)

SHRI KANHAIYALAL D. VAIDYA: jviay I know, Sir, whether in these cases steps will be taken only on departmental basis, or judicial proceedings will also be started?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: It all depends upon the nature of the evidence in each case. In some cases, departmental proceedings might be started, whereas in certain other cases, prosecution also might be had recourse to.

SHRI GOPIKRISHNA VIJAIVAR-GIYA: May I know whether in view of this anti-corruption move, the Government is in contact with the State Governments' Anti-Corruption Departments and their activities and is having vigilance on ah the States' anti-corruption activities?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: That would be beyond our purview.

SHRI B. K. MUKERJEE: What is the criterion in the opinion of the Home Ministry of the efficiency of the Anti-Corruption Officers?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: In the first place this would be a vigilance officer and he would deal with the question of finding, preventing, detecting and punishing crimes.

SHRI B. K. MUKERJEE: Are they to punish also or only to detect the persons?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: The persons would get punished through the courts of law and in the case of Departmental proceedings, through the Government.

SHRI KANHAIYALAL D. VAIDYA: Is it an independent Committee or is it a Committee which will be influeac-ed because Under-Secretaries are there and supposing there is a complaint of corruption against a Secretary, will this Committee be an efficient Committee to deal with the complaint?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: The whole work will be under the over-all supervision of a Director who would be under the Home Ministry and therefore there would be no difficulty at all so far as the aspect pointed out by the hon. Member is concerned.

SHRI JAGANNATH DAS. Who is the Director and what are his qualifications?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Shri S. B. Bapat, I.C.S., is the Director.

SHRI B. K. MUKERJEE: May I know the number of the officers prosecuted or penalised in the Anfi-Corruption Department for corruption?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I shall again repeat my statement that there is no Anti-Corruption Department as such. We have got what is known as Special Police Establishment which deals with various cases.

EXCAVATION OF THE ASYAMEDHA SITE IN DEHRA DUN DISTRICT

•382. DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: Will the Minister for EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the excavations which were being carried out at the Asva medha site in Dehra Dun district have now- been completed;

(b) if so, what are the important finds so far obtained as a result of these excavations; and

(c) what information has this operation so far yielded regarding the personality and imperial rituals of the enigmatic king of the 3rd century A.D.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three brick altars on which horse sacrifices took place.

(c) The inscriptions on the bricks show that the sacrifices were performed in the 3rd century A.D. by a king