

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of spot fines made	Amount of fine in ₹
13.	Haryana	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	502	1,58,000
16.	Jharkhand	-	-
17.	Karnataka	-	-
18.	Kerala	19000	2,86,12,135
19.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-
20.	Maharashtra	-	-
21.	Manipur	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	-	-
23.	Mizoram	-	-
24.	Nagaland	-	-
25.	Odisha	-	-
26.	Puducherry	300	15,000
27.	Punjab	2546	4,60,000
28.	Rajasthan	-	-
29.	Sikkim	-	-
30.	Tamil Nadu	-	-
31.	Telangana	-	-
32.	Tripura	-	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-
34.	Uttarakhand	42	62,40,000
35.	West Bengal	-	-
TOTAL		98,824	5,78,01,641

Corruption Perception Index 2017

*214. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the Corruption Perception Index 2017, based on perceived level of corruption in public sector by Transparency International, India has been placed at 81st position among 180 countries with a score of 40;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for failure to curb corruption in public sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Transparency International is an agency which publishes reports on various issues including Corruption Perception Index (CPI).

As per the reports of Transparency International on CPI for the last five years, India was placed at 94th position among 177 countries surveyed in 2013. Its ranking improved to 85th position among 175 countries surveyed in 2014 and to 76th position among 167 countries surveyed in 2015. In the year 2016, number of countries surveyed increased to 176 and India's ranking was at 79th position. For the year 2017, the number of countries surveyed further increased to 180 and India has been ranked 81st.

It is pertinent to mention that the survey by Transparency International was not conducted at the behest of the Central Government.

Being fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption", the Central Government has already taken several measures to combat corruption and improve the functioning of the Government.

As a result of these measures, recent reports of several internationally reputed institutions have shown an encouraging improvement in India's ratings/ ranking on various Governance related parameters.

As per the World Bank's Doing Business Report published in October, 2017, India's ranking on Ease of Doing Business improved significantly to 100 (out of 190 countries) as against 130 in previous year due to sustained structural reforms carried out in past few years.

In addition, Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) report has upgraded Government of India's local and foreign currency issuer ratings to Baa2 from Baa3. This upgradation has been done after a period of 13 years and it is in recognition of major economic and institutional reforms undertaken by Government of India like Goods and Services Tax (GST), sound monetary framework, digitization in the economy, demonetization and target delivery of benefits through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system, etc.

(c) Some of the important measures taken by the Government in furtherance to its zero tolerance policy against corruption, *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) Implementation of Goods and Services Tax to ensure ease of doing business, transparent tax administration and improved tax compliance.

- (ii) Demonetization of old currencies of ₹ 1000/- and ₹ 500/- denominations as one of the initiatives to, *inter alia*, curb black money and control corruption.
- (iii) Encouraging digital transactions in the economy and moving towards “less cash economy” for citizen centric service delivery and transparent financial transactions.
- (iv) Wherever required, systemic improvements and reforms have been undertaken to provide transparent citizen-friendly services and reduce corruption. These, *inter alia*, include:—
 - (a) Establishment of Jan-dhan, Adhaar and Mobile (JAM) platform for promoting digital governance and transparent citizen centric delivery of Government services.
 - (b) Disbursement of welfare benefits directly to the citizens under various schemes of the Government in a transparent manner through the Direct Benefit Transfer initiative.
 - (c) Implementation of E-tendering in public procurements.
 - (d) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedure and systems.
 - (e) Introduction of Government procurement through the Government e-Marketplace (GeM).
- (v) To increase transparency and reduce corruption in the recruitment process, interviews have been discontinued for selection to the posts to the Group ‘B’ (Non-Gazetted) and Group ‘C’ posts in Government of India. Computer Based Examination has also been introduced.
- (vi) To increase transparency in government and effectiveness of RTI Act, the Online RTI web Portal (<https://rtionline.gov.in>), launched by D/o Personnel and Training has been expanded with 2049 Central Public Authorities aligned to it making it convenient for citizens to file RTI requests and First Appeals on-line.
- (vii) To ensure probity in conduct of government officials, government has undertaken intensive review for effective implementation of various measures including:—
 - (a) Rotation Transfer Policy for government officials.
 - (b) Timely disposal of pending disciplinary proceedings.
 - (c) Timely decision in cases related to prosecution sanction of public servants referred by the Anti corruption agencies.

- (d) Invocation of FR 56 (j) and AIS(DCRB) rule for prematurely retiring officials whose performance has been reviewed and found unsatisfactory.
- (viii) The All India Services (Disciplinary and Appeal) Rules and Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules have been amended to provide for strict timelines in the procedure related to disciplinary proceedings.
- (ix) Issue of Instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurement activities.
- (x) Setting up of additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different states.
- (xi) In order to lay down robust and transparent system in pursuance of Supreme Court Order dated 24.09.2014, Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 was notified on 30.03.2015. The said Act provided for allocation of Coal Mines by way of Auction to a company or their Joint Venture (JV) and allotment to a Government Company or their JV without auction.
- (xii) With a view to provide an effective regime for prohibition of benami transactions, the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 came into force with effect from 1st November, 2016.
- (xiii) With a focus on Citizen Centric Governance, Government has been giving highest priority towards prompt and effective redressal of public grievances received through its CPGRAMs online portal.

Being fully alive and sensitive to the emerging challenges, Government of India has continuously adopted new policies and measures for anti-corruption and transparent, citizen-centric governance.

Making textbooks thinner and school bags lighter

*215. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Curriculum Committee of the NCERT has decided to make textbooks thinner and school bags lighter, in order to reduce the workload on students;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to devise a mechanism to standardise the quality of textbooks in the country during the last one year;