

been introduced by the Government. The Lokpal Bill has stated in the Objectives and Reasons that this is for rooting out the corruption from the body-politic in this country.

Since independence and even before, the charges of corruption as also the functioning of the politicians as well as civilians had been drawing the attention of the public. The public were anxious that effective steps had to be taken to root out corruption so that the majority of the politicians as well as the civil servants as also the image of the administration create confidence among the people. Some time ago, a seasoned congressman and also a good administrator, Shri Santanam, had given a report with regard to the effective steps that had to be taken by Government to root out the corruption. Several reports were also there which were engaging the attention of Government as well as the people.

Now, the present Janata Government has brought in this Lokpal Bill after it had been discussed and deliberated in the Joint Select Committee. So far as it goes, the intention of the Bill is laudable. But, the provisions in the Bill are so mutilated and distorted as to give the impression in the country that the people who are really responsible or who are at the bottom of all these malpractices in the society and in the Government have been left out and such of those people—the public men, legislators and Members of Parliament—who want to do real service to the people by being a sort of a liaison between the Government and the people to take the grievances for the attention of the Government are now being penalised or the simple crime that they have committed namely that they wanted the corruption to be rooted out. But by some manipulation, by some jugglery—I do not know what has happened—the bureaucracy has again succeeded in getting itself excluded from the purview of this Bill.

Sir, there had been notes of dissent in the Joint Select Committee report also. Many cogent arguments have been put forward stressing the necessity of bringing in the civil servants in the bureaucracy under the purview of this Bill. But, somehow or other, by the majority report of the Joint Select Committee, the members belonging to the Janata Party were able to sidetrack the issue in excluding the civil servants in the bureaucracy from the purview of this Bill.

Sir, a Member of Parliament or a Legislator who has no executive authority has to tour his constituency, receive complaints and grievances. There the administration has completely failed to implement the policies and programmes of the Government to expedite the redressal of grievances. There are several instances where the file does not move unless it has greased the secretariat. So, the administration adopts a sort of a dog in the manger policy and it does not allow the speedy redressal of the grievances.

MR. SPEAKER: You will continue your speech after the Prime Minister finishes his statement after the lunch recess. The House stands adjourned till 2 p.m.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the non-Prime Minister,

STATEMENT RE. PRIME MINISTER'S RECENT VISIT TO USSR AND EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, I visited the Soviet Union Poland, Czechoslovakia

[Shri Morarji Desai]

and Yugoslavia from 10—21 June, 1979 at the invitation of the leaders of those countries. I was accompanied by the Minister for External Affairs, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The main purpose of my visit was to strengthen India's bilateral relations with these countries and to discuss with the leaders important topical international questions. I am happy to report that in all the capitals I visited I found a broad similarity of views on most important issues. I place on the Table of the House a copy of the Joint Statement issued at the end of my visit to the Soviet Union and copies of the Joint Communiqués issued at the conclusion of my visit to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

In the Soviet Union I visited, besides Moscow, the capital of Uzbekistan—Tashkent and the historic cities of Samarkand and Leningrad. In Moscow my discussions with President Brezhnev and Prime Minister Kosygin were marked by cordiality and warmth reflecting the close relationship between India and the Soviet Union. We had a free and frank exchange of views and the conclusions reached are contained in the Joint Statement.

In Poland I had discussions with the First Secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, Mr. Gierek and also with the President of Poland, Prof. Jablonski. I also called on the Prime Minister of Poland, Mr. Jaroszewicz, who was recovering from a serious illness and I had a useful, albeit brief, talk with him.

In Czechoslovakia I had detailed discussions with the resident Husak and Premier Strougal on a wide range of subjects.

In Yugoslavia Prime Minister Djurancovic and I discussed bilateral relations and international questions in Belgrade. I also visited Brioni for official talks with President Tito, which I enjoyed greatly. My talks with him covered not only bilateral issues but also matters relating to the forthcoming summit of non-aligned nations to

be held in Havana in September 1979. I was very glad when President Tito expressed his willingness to attend the Summit meeting.

Rather than recite the various issues we discussed in each of the capitals I visited I would like to sum up my impressions of what we agreed upon as far as the most important international issues are concerned. These are detente, disarmament, and questions connected with the economic development of newly independent and developing countries.

We welcome the process of detente in Europe but in order to be durable this process must be extended to other parts of the globe and made irreversible. We also believe that without disarmament the process of detente cannot be truly durable. Disarmament is also indispensable to a quickened pace of development which the world needs, whether politically or economically. Therefore, the most important task facing mankind today is cessation of arms race and the implementation of effective international control and a diversion of the funds and resources so released to increasing investment on the development of developing countries.

Although in the last three decades a number of colonies have gained political independence the fact remains that economically, and in several other respects, they still remain dependent on their former imperial authorities. Many of them have inherited problems and disputes from the colonial era. We are convinced that the political independence of these countries cannot be consolidated unless their economic emancipation is complete. For this emancipation we must recognise the urgent need for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

In all the countries I visited, I reviewed with my hosts important international questions. We were agreed that relations between states should be governed by well recognised

principles of international law and peaceful coexistence. Each nation has a right to choose its own political and socio-economic system. Whatever problems a country may have with any country, neighbouring or distant, solutions of such problems must be found through peaceful means. Nations must learn to respect each other's national sovereignty and territorial integrity. They must refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs under any pretext whatsoever. They must settle their disputes peacefully and bilaterally. We were particularly concerned at the continuing tensions in South East Asia and West Asia.

In the field of bilateral relations all the countries I visited were keen to strengthen further their existing economic and commercial cooperation with India and discover new avenues for such collaboration. We on our part are prepared to do so.

On my way home I had a brief stop-over in Frankfurt during the course of which I had an hour long meeting with FRG Chancellor Herr Schmidt and also an informal meeting with the representatives of the German Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and other important business interests keen on promoting collaboration in India or in joint ventures abroad. I am happy to report that my discussions with the FRG Chancellor revealed a broad agreement on the few important issues we could discuss within the time available. In my discussions with the representatives of the business interests I found a meaningful attitude towards collaboration in various fields and a keen desire to visit India for the purpose.

I should like to conclude by saying that today, more than ever before, India's foreign policy is being understood and appreciated as a policy in favour of world peace, detente and stability. My visit has served to strengthen India's relations with these countries and opened new avenues for further cooperation to mutual benefit.

I would like to take this opportunity to place on record my thanks to President Brzeznev and Prime Minister Kosygin, to First Secretary Gierek and Prime Minister Jaroszewicz, to President Husak and Prime Minister Strougal, to President Tito and Prime Minister Djuranovic for the cordial welcome and hospitality extended to us during our stay in their countries. I would also like to express my thanks to Chancellor Schmidt for having found the time to come to Frankfurt for a very useful exchange of views.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, I demand a discussion on the international situation in this session itself. I hope you will help us by finding time when this statement could also be discussed.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): There should be a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I had already promised that to the House.

14.13 hrs.

LOKPAL BILL—Contd.

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** in the Chair]

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: As I was saying before the House rose for lunch, the provisions and objectives of the Lok-Pal Bill run contrary to the concept of rooting out corruption from public life. This Bill, as it stands today, is neither fish nor fowl.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is fishy.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The Bill has been mutilated and brought to this stage where nothing could be achieved; they would not be able to eradicate corruption from places of power by this sort of a Bill. All the exercise that has been carried on for manufacturing this Bill—I will deliberately use the word 'manufacturing'—is to take vengeance retrospectively. The main purpose of this Bill is to bring into its purview offences that have been committed five years