

Janlokopal Past-Present-Future Parliament in India

R.Devananda

Research scholar

Deptt. of sociology

Bharathiar University

Coimbatore, Tamilnadu

Email Id: devanandar59@gmail.com

Prof. G.D. Narayana

Research supervisor

Deptt. of sociology

Bharathiar University

Coimbatore, Tamilnadu

Abstract

The word Lokpal was coined in 1963 by late Mr.L.M.Singhvi, a member of parliament at the time of parliament debit

Jan lokopal can be defend as institution constituted by the Govt of India as the citizen's Ombudsman, is an anti-corruption bill drafted and drawn by civil society activates in India seeking the appointment of a Janlokopal, an independent body to investigate corruption cases.

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**R.Devananda,
Prof. G.D. Narayana**

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Introduction:-

The word Lokpal was coined in 1963 by late Mr.L.M.Singhvi, a member of parliament at the time of parliament debut

Jan lokpal can be defend as institution constituted by the Govt of India as the citizen's Ombudsman, is an anti-corruption bill drafted and drawn by civil society activates in India seeking the appointment of a Janlokopal, an independent body to investigate corruption cases.

Jan Lokpal Bill

Is a bill drafted and drawn by citizens, civil society activist in India. This bill also proposes improvements to Lokpal and lokayukta bill 2011. Which was passes by LokaSaba in December 2011.

Jan lokpal Aims to effectively deter corruption compensate citizen grievances, and protect whistle-blowers. The prefix Jan(citizens) signifies that these improvements include inputs provided by "ordinary citizens" through an activates divan nongovernmental public consultation

To draw the attention of the government, a focused campaign "[India against Corruption](#)" (IAC) was started in 2011. [Anna Hazare](#) is the head of civil society and the IAC movement. Being a foreground for Jan Lokpal campaign. Through these collaborative efforts till August 2011, IAC was able to upload the 23rd version of the Jan Lokpal Bill draft. As of January 2014, the [Delhi State Government](#) led by CM [ArvindKejriwal](#) was preparing to adopt the Jan Lokpal Bill, but was unable to introduce it to the house, resigning moments later.

Not to be confused with [The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013](#), an anti-corruption Act passed by the parliament of India.

Parliament

The Parliament of India is the supreme [legislative body](#) of the [Republic of India](#). Parliament is composed of the [President of India](#), the houses. It is [bicameral](#) with two houses: [RajyaSaba](#) (Council of States) and the [Loka Saba](#) (House of the People). The President in his role as head of legislature has full powers to summon and prorogue either house of Parliament or to dissolve Loka Saba. The president can exercise these powers only upon the advice of the [Prime Minister](#) and his Council of Ministers.

Those elected or nominated (by the President) to either house of Parliament are referred to as [members of parliament](#) (MP). The members of Loka Saba are [directly elected](#) by the Indian public voting in [single member districts](#) and the members of Rajya Saba are elected by the members of the [State Legislative](#)

[Assemblies](#) by [proportional representation](#). The Parliament has a sanctioned strength of 543 in Loka Saba excluding the 2 nominees from the Anglo-Indians if so president of India felt desirable and 245 in RajyaSaba including the 12 nominees from the expertise of different fields of science, culture, art and history. The Parliament meets at [SansadBhavan](#) in [New Delhi](#).

Jana Lokpal bill

The Lokpal Bill was first introduced by [Adv. Shanti Bhushan](#) in 1968 and passed by the 4th [LokaSaba](#) in 1969. But before it could be passed by [Rajya Saba](#), the Loka Saba was dissolved and the bill lapsed.^[8] Subsequent versions were re-introduced in 1971, 1977, 1985, 1989, 1996, 1998, 2001, 2005 and 2008, but none of them were passed.

In 2012 during the Parliament's Winter Session, the Loka Saba passed the controversial Lokpal Bill, but could not be passed by Rajya Saba due to shortage of time in the winter session of 2011. The Government tabled the Lokpal Bill in the Rajya Saba on 13 December 2013 and the debate was adjourned till 16 December 2013. The Lokpal Bill was finally passed on 17 December 2013 in the Rajya Saba. It was passed in the Loka Saba on 18 December 2013.

At the time of agitation by Anna Hazare and his followers like Justices Santhoshhegade, ShanthiBhushan, PrashanthBushan, AravindaKejriwal, Swami agnivesh, Smt. Kiranbedi, Sri SriRavishankarGuruji, MallikaSarabhayi and other social activists formed organization called as IAC (India Against Corruption). Anna Hazare and his team advocated, there should be a lokopal at the center, Lokayukta in each state and they should be selected by judges of supreme court, High court, Elite citizens of India and constitutional authorities of India.

Anna hazare team drafted one Janalokopal bill and then UPA government under the leadership of Honorable Prime minister Dr. Mhanamhohan sing drafted another Janalokopal bill. It was debated and the bill was passed in 2013 by the both houses of the parliament. After passing the bill Anna Hazarehimself called the Janalokopal bill has Joke Pal bill. Because the janalokopal bill passed by the then union government of India has no sufficient powers to prosecute the corrupt Bureaucrats, elected people representatives from Grampanchayth, talukpanchayth, zillapanchayth, MLA's, MLC's and MP's from both houses of the parliaments and other persons who are working as equities in all government and semi government and other constitutional bodies like judiciary, election commission and others.

According to Anna Hazare team permission to prosecute the accused is not necessary from the government. Within one year case should be heard, the second

year accused should be finished ill gotten wealth by the corrupt people should be confiscated to the government.

Timeline and cost

The Lokpal Bill has been introduced in the Parliament a total of eleven times since 1968.

- 1968 – ₹ 200,000
- 1971 – ₹ 30 lakh
- 1977 – ₹ 27 lakh
- 1985 – ₹ 25 lakh
- 1989 – ₹ 35 lakh – PM under lokapal
- 1996 – ₹ 1 crore – PM under lokapal
- 2001 – ₹ 35 crore – PM under lokapal
- 2011 – ₹ 17 billion
- 2012 – ₹ 20.50 billion
- 2013 – ₹ 21 billion
- 2013 – ₹ 28 billion

Current anti-corruption laws and organizations

[Corruption in India § Anti-Corruption Laws in India](#)

While India currently has a number of laws intended to stem corruption, supporters of the Jan Lokpal Bill have argued that the current laws are inadequate in light of the large number and size of [scandals in India](#).

[Central Vigilance Commission \(CVC\)](#)

CVC has staff strength of between 200 and 250 employees. If one went by international standards, India needs 28,500 anti-corruption staff in CVC to check corruption of 5.7 million employees.¹

There has been considerable delay in many cases for grant of sanction for prosecution against corrupt government officials. The permission to prosecute such officials acts as a deterrent in the drive to eradicate corruption and bring transparency in the system.

Central Bureau of Investigation

Main article: [Central Bureau of Investigation](#)

Independent of the government and free from ministerial influence in its investigations.

Inspiration

The bill was inspired by the Hong Kong [Independent Commission against Corruption](#) (ICAC). In the 1970s, the level of corruption in Hong Kong was seen so

high, that the government created the commission with direct powers to investigate and deal with corruption. In the first instance, the ICAC sacked 119 out of 180 police officers.

Objective of the Study

01. To collect the information about the Jan Lokpal Bill And its present condition
02. To know whether the citizens of India are helped by the Janlokpal Bill.

Hypothesis

In recent days in India corruption is a social evil, it destroys the ability of an individual it destroys a proper opportunity for a merit, elite Citizen and it creates social, Political and Economical imbalance in the society. Finally corruption corrupts the citizens, bureaucrats, elected representatives in all houses and destroys the system

Importance of the Study:

The study has an importance to know whether the Jana lokpal, Lokayukta and Lokpal act 2013 an anti-corruption act passed by parliament of India has helped the common peoples of India to eradicate corruption in the administration and in the social system. So many several studies are done in this aspect by the experts, intellectuals and agencies and the recommendations of the above are given to the government for the valuable discussion and debate in all the houses of the elected body's in India. But the result is not so satisfactory. So this study gains an importance to study Jan lokpal and parliament in India.

Methodology

In this study we have used simple random sampling method on selected 50 respondents. We have used direct interview method for the collection of information by respondents and also used primary and secondary sources to collect the data.

Sources of Information

Primary resources:- to collect the primary information I used self prepared questionnaire on the Janlokpal at Present and Parliament of India. On developmental of perspective of interview some questions are modified, dropped and added to questionnaire according to suggestions of the experts.

Finally information is collected by 50 respondents. Secondary resources:- we have collected information from Articles, journals, library, news papers, websites.

Topographical Features of Study

Chikkamagalore is a district in the South Indian state of Karnataka. Coffee, Tea, Rubber, Aracanut, Coconut, Mango and other food crops like paddy, Johor, Ragi, are the main crops. It will come under Western Ghats area, Tunga and Bhadra

are the main rivers total area is 7201kms Population according to 2001 is 11,39,104 and Density is 158.19/ km²

Data Analysis

The data collected by using all the research methods, and others sources are analyzed by essential statistical techniques by using analysis of data research report. The data was collected on developmental perspective.

TABLE NO:- 1
PERSONAL PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS:-

Sl no.					
1	Age	18-28	29-39	40-50	50+
		20	20	05	05
2	Gender	Male	Female		
		20	30		
3	Caste	SC	ST	OBC	Others
		06	05	20	09
4	Religion	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others
		40	04	03	03
5	Education	Illiterates	Primary	Secondary	Higher
		05	20	10	15

Age

Age is an important factor at the time of interviewee because if the respondents are below 18 years they will be considered as minors. They not eligible in to any contract according to Indian contract act-1872

Gender

We have interviewed 40% male and 60 Female respondents.

Cast

At the time of research in India caste plays an important role even though India is a secular state. According to Indian constitution-1950.

Religion

India is the mother land of several religions. Even though it is a secular state all the statistics are collected on the basis of religion like Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Jains, Parsis, Buddists, and Siks and so on.

Education

Education plays an important role in India. Due to several governmental and non-governmental intuitional efforts. Majority of the respondent are literates.

THEMATIC ANALYSYS OF THE STUDY

TABLE NO-2

SL.NO	PARTICULARS	No	Yes
1	Jan lokpal is useful	10	90
2	Jan lokpal bill will irradiate corruption	90	10
3	Jan lokpal bill is necessary for today's administration	20	80
4	Politicians in power are ready to enact effective Jan lokpal bill	99	01
5	Do you have confidence in parliamentary democracy	40	60
6	Do you believe Jan lokpal	45	55
7	Do you want strengthen the old lokpal system	40	60
8	Do you want strengthen old lokayuktha	60	40
9	Do you think Prime minister and his cabinet and PMO Office should come under Jan Lokpal.	10	90
10	Do you think Chief minister and his cabinet CMO Office should come under Jan Lokpal.	20	80
11	Do you feel the president of India and Office should be brought under Jan Lokpal.	99	1
12	Do you feel the Governors of States of India and Office should be brought under Jan Lokpal	90	10
13	Do you feel bureaucrats should be brought under Jan Lokpal?	00	100
14	Do you feel all elected repretatives brought under Jan Lokpal (GP, TP, ZP, MLA, MLC, MP'S from both upper and lower house.	0	100
15	Do you feel all other govt, non govt and public sectors and private sector originations should be brought under Jan Lokpal?	01	99

- 1) At the present situation Jan Lokpal is very essential to control the corruption and to help the society for a better living.
- 2) Jan Lokpal bill will try to eradicate corruption to some extent by the effective administration of an efficient Janalokpal in all stages.
- 3) In recent days corruption is a social evil. It decreases the confidence of the common people about the system. So efficient JanaLokpal is necessary for today's administration system.
- 4) In recent days Indian politics is so vicious, ordinary citizens can't contest and win the elections because of lack of money power, mazull power and cast power. So one who is having all the above said powers can contest and win the elections. For this reason only Politicians in power is not ready to enact Jan Lokpal's bill.
- 5) India is a democratic country we are following parliamentary democracy system so we have to follow parliamentary system.
- 6) In this worst political condition people will believe in ideal Jan Lokpal.
- 7) In all states, and in all union territories of India there should be a power full Lokayukta. There is a need to strengthen the old Lokayukta system.

- 8) At present in Karnataka state people lost their faith in Lokayukta system. Because of the corrupt practices which is going on in Lokayukta by Baskarrao and his group. And it is trying to safe gurd the interest of corrupt politicians and bureaucrats.
- 9) According to people will at present condition PM and his cabinet, PM Office should be brought under Jan Lokpal.
- 10) At present condition CM and his cabinet CM Office should be brought under Jan Lokpal
- 11) At the present condition President of India is the first citizen of India and he is general in chief of all Army's and is the custodian of the constitution of India, so he and his office should not be brought under Jan Lokpal at any cost.
- 12) At present condition Governor should be left from Jan Lokpal and his office should be brought under Jan Lokpal.
- 13) At the present corrupt system all bureaucrats should be brought under Jan Lokpal from top to bottom.
- 14) All the elected representatives from GP to Parliament should be brought under Jan Lokpal.
- 15) At the present condition all public, private, NGO's PSU's Co-Operatives and all other service agencies and manufacturing agencies should be brought under Jan Lokpal.

Finding

Majority of the citizens are unhappy with the present corrupt system so they want to install an ideal Jan Lokpal system in India.

Conformation of Hypothesis

By above all studies and statistics we can say that present system of distraction is corrupt in all fields including parliament so people want to install an ideal Jan Lokpal.

Suggestions

I suggest at the primary stage the citizens of India should be honest at the time of casting their vote in all the elections, he should be free from favor or fear. The peoples of India should changetheir attitude and mindset to fight against the corruption.

I suggest the election system should be changed fully in the interest of the Nation to eradicate corruption to build corruption free India.

Conclusion

By the study we came to know that Jan Lokpal bill is the need of the hour to

eradicate corruption and to provide free and fair chance to all citizens of India to participate in administration, development and supervision of the assets and welts of India and Indian society.

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