

**Bill No. LXVIII of 2010**

THE BUREAU OF ACCOUNTABILITY BILL, 2010

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BILL

*to provide for the setting up of a Bureau of Accountability to suggest measures to uproot corruption; making the administration efficient and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.*

BE it enacted by the Parliament in the Sixty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bureau of Accountability Act, 2010.

Short title and  
commence-  
ment.

5 (2) It shall come into force on such date, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires the word 'Bureau' means the Bureau of Accountability established under section 3 of this Act.

Definition.

3. (1) **The Central Government shall establish a Bureau which shall consists of the following:—**

Establishment  
of a Bureau of  
Accounta-  
bility.

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(i) **two serving or retired Judges of the Supreme Court of India;**

(ii) **Cabinet Secretary to the Central Government;**

**(iii) Home Secretary to the Central Government;**

**(iv) Chief of the Intelligence Bureau of India;**

**(v) one retired General of the Army to be nominated by the Central Government;**

**and**

**(vi) An eminent social and political worker to be nominated by the Central Government.** 5

**(2) The members of the Bureau shall have a tenure of five years from the date of their appointment or nomination, as the case may be.**

**(3) The Bureau shall have its office located at New Delhi.**

**(4) The Central Government shall appoint such number of Officers and staff as it considers necessary for the efficient functioning of the Bureau.** 10

Chairman of  
the Bureau.

**4.** The members of the Bureau shall elect from amongst themselves a member to preside over the meetings of the Bureau and the member so elected shall be designated as Chairman of the Bureau.

Functions of  
the Bureau.

**5.** The Bureau shall take steps and suggest measures to the Central Government to— 15  
(i) accelerate the pace of working in the Ministries of the Government of India;  
(ii) make the administration corruption free; and  
(iii) implement the policies framed by the Central Government within the prescribed time period.

Powers of  
Bureau.

**6.** The members of the Bureau shall carry out surprise inspections of various Ministries and Departments of the Central Government from time to time and suggest measures for carrying out administrative reforms in the functioning of the Ministries. 20

Procedure to  
be followed  
by the  
Bureau in its  
functioning.

**7.** (1) The Bureau shall formulate rules for its internal working and the rule so made shall be laid on the Table of each House of Parliament.  
(2) If any amendment is made to the rules framed under sub-section (1), the amendment so made shall also be laid on the Table of each House of Parliament. 25

Powers to  
make rules.

**8.** The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

It has been emphasized time and again that unstable bureaucracy is a big hurdle in the development of the country. Some senior officers and their subordinates working in Government offices do not dispose of their official works within particular time period. Many important files remain pending for months in Government Offices which in turn leads to corruption. It is, therefore, necessary that a high powered permanent Bureau should be set up to accelerate the pace of work of bureaucracy and ensure timely completion of work. This will also help in rooting out corruption.

Hence this Bill.

MOHAN SINGH

## FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 3 of the Bill provides that the Central Government shall establish a Bureau of Accountability. It further provides that the Central Government shall appoint such number of officers and staff as is considered necessary for the efficient functioning of the Bureau. It also provides that the office of the Bureau shall be located at New Delhi. The Bill, therefore, if enacted, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is likely to involve a recurring expenditure of rupees one hundred crore per annum. A non-recurring expenditure of about rupees one hundred crore is also likely to be involved.

## MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 8 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Bill. The rules will relate to matters of detail only. The delegation of legislative power is, therefore, of a normal character.

RAJYA SABHA

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*(Shri Mohan Singh, M.P.)*