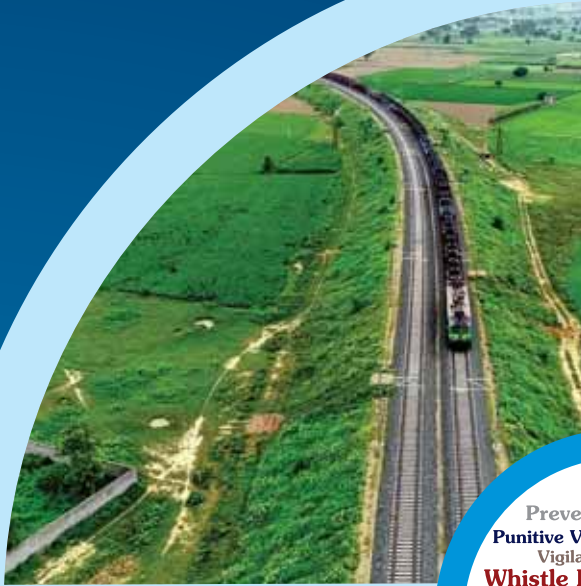


संचेतना

VIGILANCE JOURNAL | 2023



PIDPI
Preventive Vigilance
Punitive Vigilance Integrity Pact
Vigilance Awareness Week
Whistle Blower Integrity Pledge
Preventive Vigilance Audit Report
Inspection Punitive Vigilance
Participative Vigilance Vigilance Awareness Week
Whistle Blower Integrity Pact
PIDPI Integrity Pledge
Vigilance Awareness Week
Integrity Pledge
Punitive Vigilance



“Both the eastern and western dedicated freight corridors are being seen as game changer for 21st century India”

- Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister



“ DFCCIL has not only created new ways of project execution, it is also setting new benchmarks in the way Indian Railway has to evolve in future. I declare DFCCIL as **The Jewel of Indian Railways** ”

Ashwini Vaishnaw
Minister of Railways, Communication and
Electronics & Information Technology
Government of India

DFCCIL | 17th FOUNDATION DAY CELEBRATION

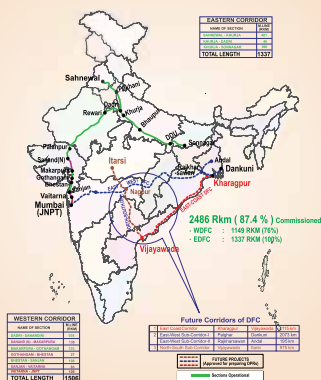


“Dedicated Freight Corridor will prove to be game changer”

MD, DFCCIL



DFCCIL PROJECT MAP
As in October 2023



DFCCIL

सपना हो रहा साकार, ले रहा 'विकसित' आकार



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सत्यमेव जयते

राष्ट्रपति
भारत गणतंत्र
PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF INDIA

MESSAGE

I am pleased to know that the Central Vigilance Commission is observing Vigilance Awareness Week, 2023 from 30th October to 5th November, 2023 on the theme:

"भ्रष्टाचार का विरोध करें; राष्ट्र के प्रति समर्पित रहें"

"Say no to corruption; commit to the Nation"

Bringing about transparency and accountability in governance is one of the most important factors in ensuring all-round growth and development of the country. It is the collective responsibility of all the citizens of the country to fight for the ideals of ethics and integrity.

I solicit the participation of all the citizens of the country in joining the Central Vigilance Commission in this initiative. This year, CVC has also undertaken a three-month campaign on preventive vigilance measures.

I am sure that all these efforts will go a long way in spreading awareness and promoting the ideals of ethics and integrity in public life.

(Droupadi Murmu)

New Delhi
October 12, 2023





सत्यमेव जयते

प्रधान मंत्री
Prime Minister
MESSAGE

I am happy to learn about the initiative taken by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) to hold the Vigilance Awareness Week from October 30 to November 5, 2023. It is befitting that this is observed in the week of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's Jayanti - his life's message is about service and integrity.

The theme of the Week – 'Say no to corruption, commit to the nation' reflects one of the foremost priorities of eliminating corruption.

CVC's efforts in combating corruption and its contribution to the nation's socio-economic development are commendable. The Commission's manifold initiatives, including a three-month campaign on measures for preventive vigilance measures bolster its anti-corruption efforts.

For the development of any country or any state, it is necessary to eliminate corruption and ensure transparency in governance. Our commitment to maintaining zero-tolerance towards corruption is unwavering. Over the last 9 years, a number of steps have been taken to curb corruption, as well as to institutionalise honesty.

The people, especially youngsters, have a crucial role in strengthening the fight against corruption. Raising awareness is a particularly important way of catalysing a mass movement in this direction.

All our efforts are aimed at building a New India, which stands for pro-people progress and corruption-free governance. I firmly believe that when the country celebrates 100 years of freedom in 2047, India will be a developed nation. Anti-corruption initiatives play an important role in making this happen.

Best wishes for making Vigilance Awareness Week celebrations a huge success. May these efforts go a long way in enhancing transparency and probity in public life.

(Narendra Modi)

New Delhi
कार्तिक 05, शक संवत् 1945
27th October, 2023





सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSIONसतर्कता भवन, जी.पी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स,
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023/VGI./035

सं./No.....

दिनांक / Dated..... 25.10.2023

MESSAGEVigilance Awareness Week (30th October to 5th November, 2023)

Central Vigilance Commission is observing Vigilance Awareness Week, 2023 from the 30th October to the 5th November, 2023. Every year, Vigilance Awareness Week is observed as an outreach measure to create greater awareness about the importance of integrity and ethics in public life. The theme for this year is :

**"Say no to corruption; commit to the Nation,
भ्रष्टाचार का विरोध करें; राष्ट्र के प्रति समर्पित रहें"**

As a prelude to Vigilance Awareness Week 2023, the Commission has sought the participation of all Central Government authorities/organisations to undertake a three-month campaign (16th August to 15th November) on preventive vigilance activities as focus areas. As a means of eliciting public participation while also disseminating information on vigilance matters, the Commission has launched a quiz on vigilance matters.

The Commission is also issuing three publications : (i) Best Practices in Vigilance Administration, (ii) Increasing transparency through the use of technology, and (iii) Public Procurement: Challenges and Way Forward. The idea behind these is to disseminate information regarding effective and innovative initiatives undertaken by different organizations to serve as a point of reference and a way forward.

The Commission solicits the participation of all the citizens to come together in bringing about transparency and accountability in public administration.


(Arvinda Kumar)
Vigilance Commissioner


(Praveen K. Srivastava)
Central Vigilance Commissioner





Ravindra Kumar Jain
Managing Director

Message

Vigilance Awareness Week provides me an opportunity to address employees of DFCCIL on this very important aspect of life, both in personal life and more importantly professional life. Like every year, this year too, we are observing it from 30th October' 2023 to 5th November' 2023 with dedication and enthusiasm.

The theme of this year's Vigilance Awareness Week, "Say no to corruption; commit to the Nation (भ्रष्टाचार का विरोध करें; देश के प्रति समर्पित रहें)" clearly reflects the deep linkages that exists between nation building and individual role in this exercise. I, therefore, urge my DFCCIL colleagues to think of their role in this ambitious exercise of nation building. The fact that Vigilance Awareness Week commences on the birth date of Bharat Ratna Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel reflects these aspects vividly. In fact, this project of DFCCIL itself, is a very significant exercise in nation building. As a result of our hard and team work, more than 80% of DFC has been completed. We are on way to complete more than 95% of DFC by the end of financial year.

Even though detection and punishment of corruption and other malpractices are certainly important, what is more important is taking preventive measures instead of identifying delinquent employees. I note that that the Vigilance team of DFCCIL have been successful in raising awareness and the consequences of corruption through series of workshops, talks Quiz, Movie show, Slogan Competition etc.

Annual publication of DFCCIL Vigilance Journal – 'संचेतना' has been a vital source of useful information for all its readers. I am happy that this year's 'संचेतना' includes officials contribution and a few case studies in support of preventive vigilance. I congratulate the entire DFCCIL Vigilance team in bringing out this edition of Vigilance Journal – 'संचेतना'

New Delhi
27th October, 2023


(R.K. Jain)
Managing Director





आशीष कुमार
मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी

संदेश

सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह का आयोजन देश के महान राजनेता सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल के प्रति कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन करने का एक अवसर है। यह आयोजन राष्ट्र की चहुँमुखी प्रगति के निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के प्रति प्रत्येक कर्मचारी और अधिकारी को सतत सतर्क एवं जागरूक रहने का आवाहन भी करता है। भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन का दायित्व केवल सतर्कता विभाग का ही नहीं है, अपितु इस अभियान में संस्थान के समस्त हितधारक - कार्यरत समस्त कर्मचारी / अधिकारी, ठेकेदार, आपूर्तिकर्ता तथा अन्य उपयोगकर्ताओं के सहयोग से ही भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन संभव हो सकेगा और यह हम सभी का कर्तव्य भी है। भ्रष्टाचार रहित वातावरण के निर्माण के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हेतु हमें पूर्ण सत्यनिष्ठा, कर्मठता एवं राष्ट्र के प्रति समर्पण भाव से अपने दैनिक कार्यों का गुणवत्ता के साथ संपादन के साथ-साथ जटिल नियमों के सरलीकरण, फाइलों पर स्पष्ट एवं पारदर्शी ढंग से निर्णय, कार्य निष्पादन सम्बन्धी विविध स्थापित नियमों के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करना होगा। निष्ठावान कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को प्रोत्साहित करना भी हमारा ध्येय होना चाहिए। निरंतर सतर्क और जागरूक रहकर ही हम अपने संसाधनों के कपटपूर्ण दुरुपयोग को रोककर संस्थान के वित्तीय स्वास्थ्य को सुदृढ़ कर सकते हैं।

श्री पी.के.श्रीवास्तव, केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयुक्त एवं समस्त केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के प्रभावशाली निर्देशन, रेलमंत्रालय के मुख्य कार्यकारी के नेतृत्व तथा श्री रविन्द्र कुमार जैन, प्रबंध निदेशक / डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर कारपोरेशन ऑफ़ इंडिया के कुशल मार्गदर्शन में सतर्कता विभाग सभी विभागाध्यक्षों के सक्रिय सहयोग से अपने निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति की दिशा में निरंतर कार्यरत है।

मुझे आशा ही नहीं पूर्ण विश्वास भी है कि सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2023 के अवसर पर सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा जारी की जा रही पत्रिका 'संचेतना' में प्रकाशित प्रबंध निदेशक / डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर कारपोरेशन ऑफ़ इंडिया के सन्देश के साथ-साथ संस्थान में जानकारी, उपयोगी लेख और विविध सामग्री कार्यरत कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के कार्यसम्पादन में पारदर्शी ढंग से निर्णय लेने में सहायक सिद्ध होगी।

मैं पत्रिका 'संचेतना' से जुड़े सभी अधिकारियों / कर्मचारियों को हार्दिक बधाई प्रेषित करना चाहता हूँ जिनके सहयोग से इसका लगातार प्रकाशन संभव हो पाया और पाठकों को रोचक और कार्यनिष्पादन सम्बन्धी उपयोगी जानकारी उपलब्ध हो रही है।

नयी दिल्ली
27 अक्टूबर, 2023


(आशीष कुमार)





*Throw back
VAW-2022*





केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग Central Vigilance Commission



*Shri Praveen Kumar Srivastava, Central Vigilance Commissioner with
Hon'ble Vice-President, Hon'ble President & Hon'ble Prime Minister of India*

Link of Guidelines for lodging PIDPI complaints and relevant circulars thereon: -

<https://www.cvc.gov.in/?q=citizens-corner/whistle-blower-complaints>

Extracts of the CVC Annual Report - 2022

Vigilance cases dealt with	—	2228
Vigilance cases disposed off	—	1674
Vigilance Complaints dealt with	—	22800
Vigilance Complaints disposed off	—	22120
Complaints received under PIDPI	—	1907
Complaints under PIDPI disposed off	—	1887
Tendered 1st stage advice	—	1053
Tendered 2nd stage advice	—	325
Prosecution sanctioned given	—	228
Major penalty	—	928
Minor penalty	—	814
Administrative action	—	245

source : www.cvc.gov.in



SYSTEMIC IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED BY THE COMMISSION

1. It was observed that in one case the Ministry of Railways had awarded the contract 5 years prior to acquisition of land, required for executing the contract. In the General instructions on Procurement and Project management issued by Department of Expenditure, the following provisions have been quoted:-

It is desirable to have 100% of the required land in possession before awarded of contract; however, it may not always be possible to have the entire land due to prevailing circumstances. Also, it may not be prudent to put the entire process of award of contract on hold for want of the remaining portion of land, which in the assessment of public authority or the project executing authority, could possibly be acquired in a targeted manner after award of the contract, without affecting progress.

Minimum necessary encumbrance free land should be available before award of contract. The minimum may be determined based on the circumstances of each case or general guidelines, issued by the concerned authorities. Only such land, non-availability of which, will prevent essential components of work from execution, should be initiated upon.

Time taken in grant of statutory and other clearances also contributes to the time and cost of public projects. These clearances are required to achieve specific objectives like concern for the environment, aviation safety, preservation of national heritage, conservation of forest and wildlife etc. Public authorities/Project executing Authorities should plan to obtain all necessary clearances quickly and closely monitor the progress.

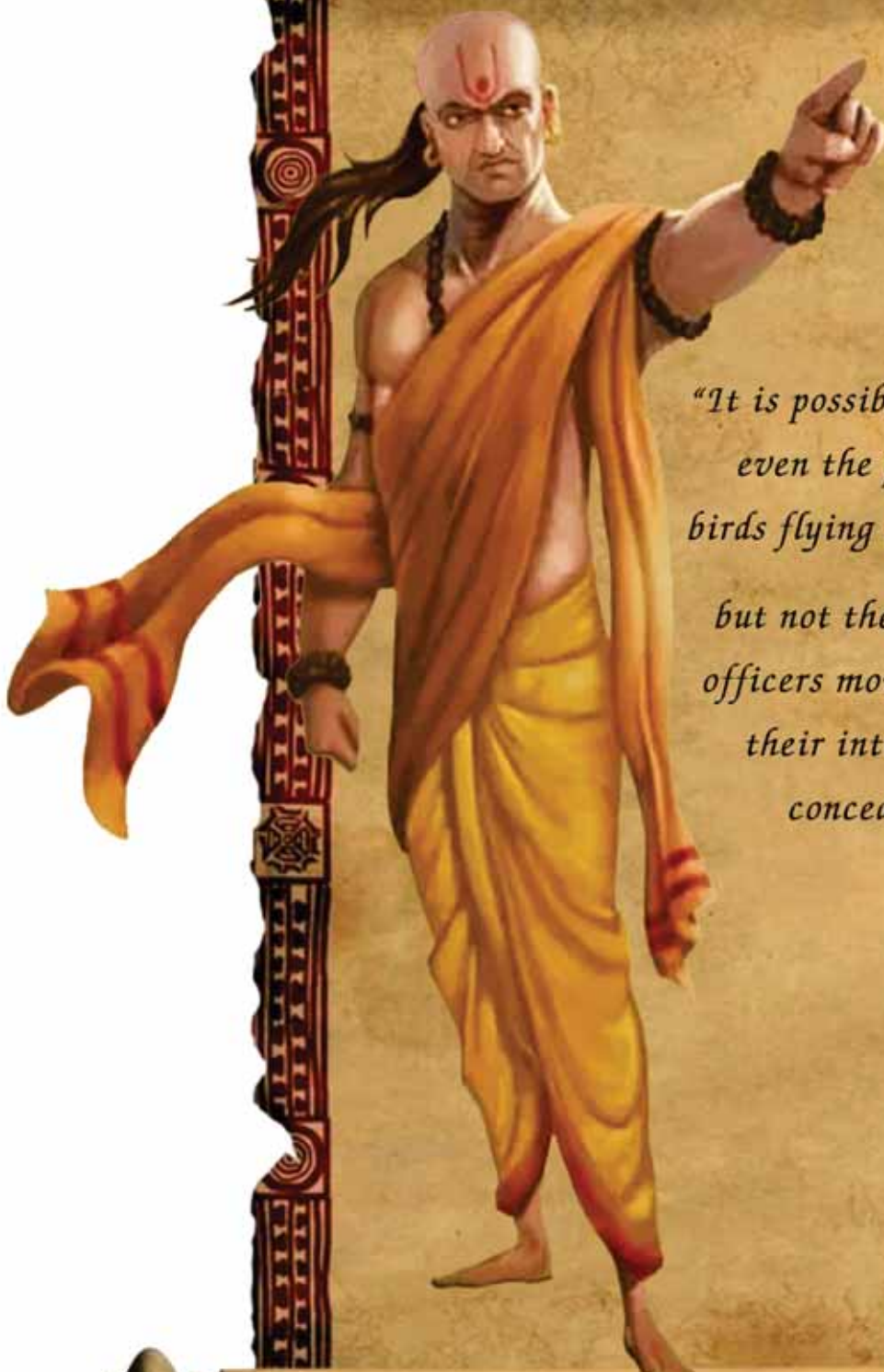
The Commission advises the ministry to examine the existing mechanism in the organisation and implement appropriate systemic improvement measures, in line with the above guidelines.

2. While examining a case it was observed that there was wide variation in the designs of different vendors. It was observed that it could lead to a situation where some vendors can achieve the performance requirement but at the same time compromise the overall life of the product, thus leading to higher maintenance cost in future. The Commission advised the ministry to examine the feasibility of factoring in the life cycle cost and standardization of designs to maximum possible extent.

It was noted that the responsibility of developing some items was being shifted between two units, repeatedly. The Commission advised the ministry to ensure that there should be clear policy for responsibility of the units/organisations within Railways for development of various items and processes adopted for approval should be fair and transparent, wherein all vendors are treated at par.



CHANAKYA SAID...



*"It is possible to know
even the path of
birds flying in the sky,
but not the ways of
officers moving with
their intentions
concealed"*

Chanakya's eternal way of solution for corruption



He believed in keeping spies to look after if the officials carried forward their work properly.

Vigilance Department



He also mentioned about the whistleblowers. They were given awards and incentives to blow off the corruption.

PIDPI



Public honour boosts their confidence and gives them a sense of pride of being more honest in future.

Award & Punishment Policy



However, if wrong information is passed off, they were punished too. The death penalty was given for them.

Conduct and Disciplinary & Appeal Rules



He believed that government servants should be frequently transferred from one place to other so that corruption cannot start at a place.

Periodic Transfers



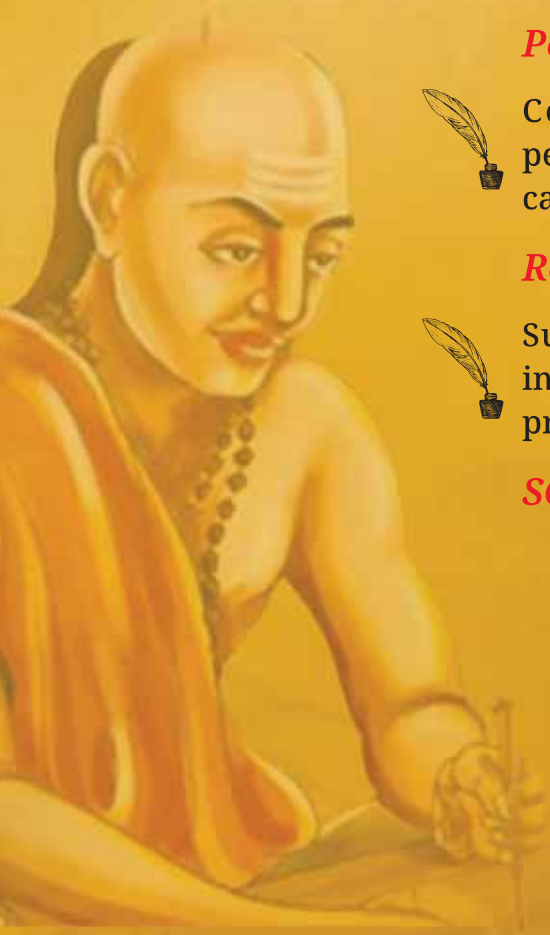
Certain posts should be made temporary because permanency makes government servants haughty and they can take leverage.

Rotational transfer on Sensitive posts



Superintendents cannot take new mechanism without informing the king. Hence the concept of accountability was proposed by Kautilya.

SOP and the concept of Competent Authority





*“Highest Impact of Corruption Is
Borne By Poor, Marginalised”*

**Hon'ble Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi
at
G20 Anti-Corruption Ministerial Meet at Kolkata
(9th - 12th August' 2023)**



Hon'ble Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi's Message at G20 Anti-Corruption Ministerial Meet in Kolkata

Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen, Namaskar!

I extend a very warm welcome to all of you to the first ever G20 Anti-Corruption Ministerial Meeting in physical format. You are meeting in Kolkata - the city of Nobel Laureate Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore. In his writings, he had cautioned against greed, because it prevents us from realizing the truth. The ancient Indian Upanishads also wished for 'Ma Gridha', meaning "let there be no greed".



Friends, The impact of corruption is felt the most by the poor and the marginalized. It affects resource utilization. It distorts markets. It impacts service delivery. And, ultimately, it diminishes people's quality of life. In the Arthashastra, Kautilya asserts that the government's duty is to enhance the State's resources to maximize the welfare of its people. Achieving this goal requires combating corruption. And, that is why, fighting corruption is our sacred duty to our people.

Friends, India has a strict policy of Zero Tolerance against corruption. We are leveraging technology and e-governance to create a transparent and accountable eco-system. Leakages and gaps in welfare schemes and government projects are being plugged. Hundreds of million people in India have received direct benefit transfers into their bank accounts. The value of such transfers has crossed 360 billion dollars, saving us over 33 billion dollars. We have also simplified various procedures for businesses. Automation and digitization of government services have eliminated rent-seeking opportunities. Our Government e-Marketplace, or GeM portal, has brought greater transparency in government procurement. We have also been aggressively pursuing economic offenders. We enacted the Economic Offenders Act in 2018. Since then, we have recovered assets worth over one point eight billion dollars from economic offenders and fugitives. Under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, our government has attached assets worth more than 12 billion dollars since 2014.

Excellencies, The issue of fugitive economic offenders is a challenge for all G20 countries and for the Global South. At my very first G-20 Summit in 2014, I had spoken on this very issue. At the G-20 Summit in 2018, I presented a nine-point agenda for action against Fugitive Economic Offenders and for Asset Recovery. And, I am pleased to note that decisive steps are being taken by your group. We welcome the action-oriented High Level Principles on three priority areas: Law enforcement cooperation through information sharing; Strengthening asset recovery mechanisms; and Enhancing integrity and effectiveness of anti-corruption authorities. I am glad that an understanding has been reached on informal cooperation between law enforcement agencies. It will prevent criminals from exploiting legal loopholes when crossing borders. Timely asset tracing and identification of proceeds of crime is equally important. We also need to encourage countries to enhance their domestic asset recovery mechanisms. To expedite the recovery of foreign assets, G20 countries can set an example by using non-conviction -based confiscation. This will ensure swift return and extradition of criminals after due judicial process. And, it will send a strong signal about our joint fight against corruption.

Excellencies, As G20, our collective efforts can significantly support the fight against corruption. We can make a difference through enhanced international cooperation and implementation of robust measures that address the root causes of corruption. We also need to give due regard to the role of audit institutions in our fight against corruption. Above all, besides strengthening our administrative and legal systems, we must foster a culture of ethics and integrity in our value systems. Only by doing so, can we lay the foundation for a just and sustainable society. I wish you all a productive and successful meeting.

Namaskar!



देश का सपना हो रहा साकार,

2.2. Participatory Culture

August 23, 2023

News & Views

Making this possible is completion of the entire stretch of the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor between Bihar and Punjab



Arvind K. Dastidar

UPDATED: Oct 18, 2023 19:29:55



Coal will now reach the power plants in the northern states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in half the time as the entire stretch of the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) between Bihar and Punjab is complete.

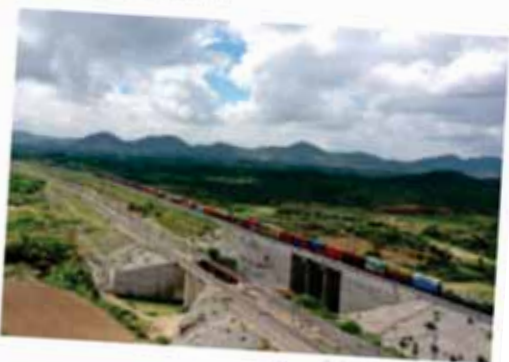
The 1,337-km EDFC, meant only for freight trains, between Sonnagar in Bihar and Sahnewal near Ludhiana, will see freight trains loaded with coal from eastern and central coalfields and meant for the power plants in north India run at top speeds of 60-70 kmph, since they will not have to jostle for space with passenger trains, like in the conventional railway network.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Amazon Becomes First E-Commerce Firm To Use Dedicated Freight Corridor For Faster Deliveries Of Orders

ANNE HARRISON

Online September 2, 2022 11:21 am-12



Book and Paper Conservation Dept.

THE TIMES OF INDIA

Direct Freight Corridor's western stretch to be ready by end of FY 24

Vadodara: You can look forward to faster train movements while travelling to Delhi and Mumbai. The Gujarat stretch of the ambitious Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) hailed by Prime Minister (PM) Narendra Modi as a game changer for India in the 21st century will be ready by end of the current financial year.

Designed exclusively for freight transportation, DFC will decongest the existing network of Indian Railways as goods train will start moving on the corridor.



देश ले रहा 'विकसित' आकार

56 ^{kmph} Average speed

Average **230** trains per day

120 billion gross tonne-kilometers & **57** billion net tonne-kilometers

DFC ने गाड़ियों को चलाने का बनाया रेकॉर्ड

■ वि, नई दिल्ली : रेलवे बोर्ड में सदस्य परिचालन और व्यवसाय विकास जया वर्मा सिन्हा ने 26 मई को डीएफसी के ट्रैक पर चलने वाली एक लाखवीं गाड़ी को झंडी दिखाकर रवाना किया गया। डीएफसी पर पहली गाड़ी को प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने 29 दिसंबर, 2020 को हरी झंडी दिखा कर रवाना किया था। अब तक पूर्वी डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर (पूर्वी



डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर

(डीएफसी) पर 55,332 गाड़ियां और पश्चिमी डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर (पश्चिमी डीएफसी) पर 44,658 गाड़ियां चलाई गई हैं।





सत्यमेव जयते

India's

Front Line
WarriorsAgainst Corruption
- At a Glance

Central Bureau of Investigation

Popularly known as	CBI - India's Premier Investigating Agency
Established on	1st April' 1963
Origin	The Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act' 1946
Selection/Appointment	Director/CBI – The Central Government on recommendation of a committee consisting of: - 1. PM (Chairperson), 2. Leader of opposition (Member), 3. CJI or Supreme Court Judge nominated by him (member).
Reporting Ministry	Ministry of Personnel, Pension & Public Grievances
Tenure	Director/CBI - Minimum of 2 years.
Powers	Yes, CBI can directly register a case upon receiving a credible information which discloses cognizable offence and it is not mandatory for the investigation agency to conduct a preliminary probe (PE) before registering the case.
Jurisdiction	Its primary jurisdiction is confined to Delhi and Union Territories. The law allows it to function outside only with the consent of the States. A few states keep withdrawing their such general consent to operate within their state territories.
Present incumbent	Sri Praveen Sood, Director/CBI



Central Vigilance Commission

Popularly known as	CVC - India's Apex Integrity Institution
Established on	11th February' 1964
Origin	"Santhanam" Committee (1962-64) The CVC Act of 2003 (45 of 2003)
Selection/Appointment	Central Vigilance Commissioner – The President on recommendations of a committee consisting of: - 1. The Prime Minister 2. The Minister of Home Affairs and 3. The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha.
Reporting to	The Parliament of India.
Tenure	The Central Vigilance Commissioner - 4 years or 65 years of age, whichever is earlier.
Power to register a criminal case and investigation	No. The CVC is not an investigating agency. It either get the investigation done through the CBI or through the Departmental Chief Vigilance Officers.
Jurisdiction	Members of All India Service of the Union and Group A officers of the Central Government officers of the rank of Scale V and above in the Public Sector Banks Officers in Grade D and above in RBI, NABARD and SIDBI Chief Executives and Executives on the Board and other officers of E-8 and above in Schedule 'A' and 'B' Public Sector Undertakings Chief Executives and Executives on the Board and other officers of E-7 and above in Schedule 'C' and 'D' PSUs Managers and above in General Insurance Companies Senior Divisional Managers and above in LIC Officers drawing salary of Rs.8700/- p.m. and above on Central Government D.A. pattern, as on the date of the notification and as may be revised from time to time in Societies and other Local Authorities
Present incumbent	Sh. Praveen Kumar Srivastava, Central Vigilance Commissioner



Lokpal

Popularly known as	Lokpal - India's Anti-Corruption Ombudsman
Established on	19th March' 2019
Origin	The term "Lokpal" was first coined by Dr. L.M. Singhvi in 1963. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013
Selection/Appointment	The Chairperson/Lokpal - The President on recommendations of a Selection Committee consisting of: - 1. The PM (Chairperson). 2. The Speaker, Loksabha. 3. The Leader of Opposition in Loksabha. 4. The CJI or a Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by the CJI. 5. One eminent Jurist nominated by the President on the recommendation of the Selection Committee.
Reporting to	The President of India
Tenure	The Lokpal - 5 years or till attaining the age of 70 years.
Power to register a criminal case and investigation	But, the Lokpal may, for the purpose of conducting any preliminary inquiry or investigation, utilise the services of any officer or organisation or investigating agency of the Central Government or any State Government, as the case may be.
Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction of Lokpal to include Prime Minister, Ministers, Members of the Parliament, Groups A, B, C and D officers and officials of Central Government.
Present incumbent	Shri Justice Pradip Kumar Mohanty, Lokpal (Acting Chairperson) of India



Training of Trainers
on 'Cyber Hygiene & Security'



Training of Trainers
(Master Trainers)



128 Officials Trained as Master Trainers to impart the training further in Field Units

Training of Trainers
on 'Ethics & Governance'





77th Independence Day Celebration at HHI, Noida







Case Study of Mechanical Coupler

Ashish Kumar
Chief Vigilance Officer

1. The office of Chief Technical Examiner (CTE) works in the Central Vigilance Commission. The CTE has in the past made five examinations of various units of DFCCIL. Generally, the inspections commence from the stage of formulation of work/consultancy/ service proposal, its estimation, Bid submission process and evaluation and its finalisation. It invariably also assesses the implementation of the project.
2. **Failure of Sample:** During one of this inspection, a sample of Mechanical coupler failed during the testing. Mechanical coupler or mechanical rebar connections, also known as mechanical splices are used to join lengths of rebar together to transfer forces from one steel rebar to another. It is typical example of 'Hidden work' which has serious check ramification on the stability and strength of the structure. Unlike bar binding, this is not so widely used.
3. **Test Report:** The report by National Test House stated that the mechanical splice broke 'within the mechanical splice length through thread of Reinforcement Bar'. It is also indicated that the failure happened at 572.6 N/mm² while the Limit is 545.0 N/mm² Min for Grade Fe500.
4. **Consequence of the failure:** The issue was serious enough for DFCCIL to take a more comprehensive review of the mechanical coupler use due to its possible impact on the structure. At stage 1, DFCCIL had another 22 tests conducted across the Units in DFCCIL which had used mechanical couplers. In 21 out of 22 samples the breakage happened beyond the 'Limit Min of 545.0 N/mm². These tests indicated that by itself mechanical couplers were not problematic.

However, many mechanical couplers had already been used and it became important to review the structural integrity of the RCC structures where these mechanical couplers had been used. Further Non-destructive tests consisting of Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity Test and Rebound Hammer Test were undertaken. The test results had to be convincing to the

organisation to be assured of quality of the structure. In both tests the results obtained was satisfactory.

5. **Undertaking a complete review:** Though the breakage in the mechanical splice happened beyond the prescribes limit, the CTE office had to be convinced of the impact and reasons for breakage within the mechanical splice and interpreted as overall failure. A basic search on Internet, like study by University of Kansas and another report of Sri Lanka also helped conclude that the breakage within unit (545.0 N/mm²) is not uncommon and caused mainly by poor fabrication in the connection or improper fixing of couplers. Bureau of Indian Standards was also contacted to validate this aspect. This input helped allay the fear of weakness in Mechanical coupler itself. In fact, IS 16172 itself states that, "The effect of reduction of in bar diameter at the ends due to threading on strength capacity of reinforcement bars should also be considered". BIS as well as NTH, when contacted did affirm that there are issues related to workmanship in Indian worksite.
6. **Conclusion:**

For further action, the Management was informed of this case and the primacy required to be allotted to the work of assembly of the bars using the mechanical coupler. It was recommended that all assembling points for this type of bar will undertake adequate training and quality control measures in association with the manufacturer of the mechanical coupler.

Shortcoming noticed is that new technology in use in the organization, there was little or no attention paid to this. For an engineering organization, it is expected that any such new concepts should invite attention of the professionals. Young graduates as well experience engineers should have taken interest in this technology being used in front of them for the first time. The fact that this component was part of Hidden work also made it of importance.





Case Study

Submission of Performance Bank Guarantee

Vinay Kumar Nama

Dy.CVO (GM Level)

Vigilance Check was conducted on the Submission of Performance Bank Guarantee (PBG) in one of the DFCCIL unit. During scrutiny mainly two issues –

- (I) The acceptance of Performance Bank guarantee within mandatory stipulated time period i.e. 60 days from the date of issue of Letter of Award (LOA).
- (ii) Suitability of Bank issuing Performance Bank guarantee.

were found out of line .

The salient points of the scrutiny are delineated as:-

- The Letter of Award (LOA) for the contract was issued on 22.03.2022.
- As per clause 16 (1) of General Conditions of the Contract (GCC), the total Security Deposit is 5% of the contract values comes to Rs.3.75 Cr. Accordingly, the contractor was required to submit the Performance Bank Guarantee @ 5% of the accepted offer of the contract amounting to Rs. 3.75 Cr within 30 days from the date of issue of the acceptance letter.
- The successful bidder failed to submit Performance Bank Guarantee within 30 days i.e., up to 20.04.2019 and after a lot of correspondence, the bidder finally the bidder submitted the Bank Guarantees of the required amount mentioned in the LOA, after lapse of 70 days against the required period of within 60 days.
- Relevant Sub-clause 16 (4) (a) of General Conditions of the Contract states that if the contractor fails to submit the requisite Performance Bank Guarantee after 60 days from the issue of the Letter of Acceptance, the contract shall be terminated duly forfeiting EMD.
- The Tender Accepting Authority has no power to give the extension of time for submission of BG beyond 60 days. The Contractor was allowed to submit the Performance Bank Guarantee after stipulated time violating the Rule/Contract Conditions.
- Interest for approx. Rs.6,00,000/- was recovered from Ist Running Account Bill
- Necessary clarifications were sought from the concerned officials involved in approval of acceptance of PBG after expiry of stipulated time period.

- Clarification of management revealed that due to sudden demise of the proprietor of the contractual firm (successful Bidder) all above anomalies happened, and the said contractual work was reported urgent. So termination of the contract would have been retrogressive impact to the project work.
- It appeared that officials were probably not updated about the sacrosanct time-lines for depositing of PBG.
- The PBG issued by the Co-operative Bank was accepted violating the DFCCIL policy. As per the guidelines on the Bank Guarantee in DFCCIL Works Manual as well as the Circular Vide No.47 issued by GM/Fin/CF dated 21.08.2018. All Bank Guarantees (BGs) issued by any Scheduled Commercial Bank in India (Scheu- dued in the 2nd list of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934), other than Co-operative Bank, will be accepted.
- **In Brief following anomalies were concluded:-**
 1. PBG was accepted after expiry of time period i.e. 60 days from the Date of LOA.
 2. PBG was accepted despite not issued from Scheduled Bank violating the Para 3.1 of above said Circular -47.
- Considering the situation and circumstances when above decision(s) were taken by executive and finance officials , following remedial actions were taken-
 - i) Suitable action has been taken against the responsible officials
 - ii) Following system improvements were suggested to the management to issue the instructions regarding -.
 - a) The Schedule of Power (SOP) be followed scrupulously and any deviation to the rule should be approved by the Authority, competent to do so.
 - b) PBG must not be accepted beyond 60 days regardless of circumstances.
 - c) PBG must be accepted only from a Nationalised Schedule Bank.
 - d) A review be conducted by all Tender Accepting Authority to avoid such deviation in future.



Case Study

Manipulation in Office Record

Aditya Awasthi

Manager/Vigilance

A team of DFCCIL Vigilance conducted a surprise visit at one of the major bridges of a Field Unit, which is located just across & above one of the busy National Highways.

During the visit, team observed the following: -

- Deep multiple cracks in the parapet wall of the bridge.
- Exposed re-enforcement beyond casting in retaining wall.
- Uneven surface in retaining wall.

Keeping in view the fact that the deep multiple cracks in the parapet wall were appeared just above & across the National highway and were vulnerable to any possible human or property loss, the concerned official of the Field Unit was requested to visit the spot. A Joint Note, mentioning all the above-mentioned observations, was prepared on-the-spot and the concerned Unit head was also conveyed accordingly.

The matter was further enquired into and following irregularities were detected: -

- Deficiencies noticed during vigilance visit were already pointed out at the time of handing & taking over of the bridge, but neither contractor rectified it at his own during Damage Liability Period (DLP) under the taking over charge (TOC) head 'Finishing of Major Bridges' nor the same was ensured by Field Unit official up to vigilance check.
- No fine was imposed on the contractor for bad workmanship and deficiencies not rectified during DLP as notified by the Engineer under TOC head, "finishing of major bridges" up to vigilance check.
- It was informed by the Field Unit to Vigilance that the discrepancies observed by the vigilance team were already noticed by field unit official during routine inspections and were entered into "Bridge Register" also. However, scrutiny of entries made in the "Bridge Register" revealed following serious irregularities: -

- Cuttings, over writings in the CRN (Condition Rating Number).

- CRN and Unique Rating Number (URN), which reflects the condition of the bridge during inspection were altered to give an impression that discrepancies high lighted by vigilance team had already been noticed by Field Unit officials during routine inspections.
- The inspecting official signed blank pages of Bridge Register with advance URNs (Unique Rating Numbers) without conducting any inspection.
- Despite having a specific column of 'follow up actions on last inspection', the said column was left blank.
- The column of 'Remarks of higher officials' of the two suspected after-thought 'paper inspections' were also left blank.
- Remarks were also inserted as an afterthought between already existing entries.

Conclusion

- Deficiencies pointed out by Vigilance team were dealt with casually and not completely or professionally. This was evident from the fact that in an Action Taken Report (A.T.R.) sent to vigilance, it was informed that discrepancies have been rectified/repared, but after few months of the reported repair. But the same discrepancies and few more unrepaired discrepancies were again reported in the same bridge.
- Last but not the least, as a result of taking the matter casually & unprofessionally, the damage liability period (DLP) of the bridge in question expired and the cost of repair, which was supposed to be borne by the contractor, was borne by the DFCCIL, causing loss.

As a result of vigilance check, following actions have been taken: -

- One official of the concerned Field Unit was taken up under minor penalty.
- A penalty of Rs. 1.5 lakh was also imposed on the contractor for late attending the cracks in parapet wall.



Case Study

Awareness Generation Regarding Rules/ regulations, systems and processes

Piyush Kamal
DGM/CM/CO

- Many a times, there are lapses on the part of concerned officials, not necessarily due to any vigilance angle but due to lack of awareness regarding rules and regulations, systems and processes. This case study pertains to anomalies and discrepancies noticed by the Vigilance team at one of the site office/station offices of DFCCIL. The observations primarily relate to lack of awareness and basic knowledge level among the few field officials regarding the rules and regulations, general office superintendence and expected good conduct by DFCCIL officials including their behaviour towards the subordinates, etc. The issues were looked into as a result of a complaint case investigated by the Vigilance team.
- The complaint, primarily, was related to conduct of officials among themselves as well as towards their subordinates. However, the detailed investigation led to quite a few other anomalies/discrepancies. A surprise visit was undertaken by the Vigilance team and joint notes prepared and recorded. Moreover, Vigilance team held in-depth and thorough discussion with the concerned staff and officials with an objective to gather relevant information and to have clarity regarding underlying facts related to the case.
- The salient points of the investigation are delineated as:-
- Lack of man management – It was observed that the officials concerned were not fully aware of their duties in as much as some of them had not even seen the detailed duty list issued by the competent authority.
- Poor office maintenance - The attendance register of officials concerned was being maintained in an abysmal manner. It was full of cuttings, over writings, use of white fluids, no verification etc. Moreover, office records such as relevant circulars, office orders, maintenance schedule etc. were not found in office.
- Lax in supervision – Lax in supervision by the official in-charge was also noticed for lack of monitoring and awareness generation among staff and officials regarding rules and regulations, systems and procedures the onus of which, in a way, lies with the in-charge. Sub-optimal utilization of manpower was another issue that came to the fore. Improper upkeep and maintenance of official records was also noticed.
- Following system improvements were suggested:
- Preparation of proper duty list (name and designation wise) covering each and every official posted at stations was recommended for efficient and optimal working. Briefing & Debriefing sessions may also be organised frequently by the concerned Officer Immediate In-Charge of the station offices. An awareness and training exercise may also be conducted for the benefit of officials concerned. This may be vital since, once the DLP period is over, the support from the main contractor will no longer be available. Moreover, it is suggested that periodical drives shall be undertaken amongst officials for maintaining office records properly and further upkeeping of records.
- Maintenance of proper relevant records such as attendance registers, leave records and other manuals as per the required compliance may also be maintained. It was also recommended to make proper entry of leave records in the personal files of concerned officials. Moreover, for all the records maintenance and upkeep, there should be a uniform format.
- It was recommended that efforts should be made to rationalize the duty hours of concerned officials with an objective to achieve optimum utilization of manpower. It is suggested that staff grievances and complaints should be given due priority and should be disposed timely. Regular monitoring of all complaints/ grievances should be undertaken and it should be disposed adhering to the extant timelines.
- The officials responsible for the lapses were counselled and important system improvements were issued to address the issues raised/brought out by Vigilance as 'The concerned officials including the In-charge officials, were counselled regarding their duties such as proper maintenance of various records, discipline while on duty and respect of seniors, maintaining good working culture, proper maintenance of various assets, upgrading their knowledge, store management etc., Upkeep of Attendance register and logbooks has been improved.
- The basic idea and objective of this case study is to promote transparency and efficient working environment, negligence of which often results into complaints etc.



During scrutiny of certain number of personal files, the following irregularities/deficiencies relating to maintenance/upkeep of the personnel file have been observed.

- i) In absence of availability of Family declaration certificates alongwith dependent's income certificate in personnel file as well as recording of the entry in SAP Portal of every officials of DFCCIL, the eligibility for medical reimbursement & LTC claim could not be examined properly.
- ii) Verification of education qualification, caste certificates and police verification require to be done, was not found done timely.
- i) Any changes made in the service profile of the official were not updated immediately on SAP portal, which should have been done simultaneously.
- ii) Copies of Penalty orders and Charge Memorandum were not available in personnel files, therefore, the implementation of the penalty could not be ensured by HR Deptt.
- iii) In number of cases transport allowance was paid amounting to Rs. 1,13,209/- to various employees during absence from duty exceeding 30 days due to leave, training, tour etc. in violation of Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Expenditure circular No. 21/5/2017-E.II(B) dated 07.07.17 issued vide HR's policy circular No.28/2019 dated 27.09.19 and Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Expenditure circular No. 21(2)/ 2008-E-II(B) dated 29.08.08 & No. 21(1)/97/E-II(B) dated 03.10.97.

Conclusion

In view of the above, a system improvement on above said points was suggested and requested that HR Deptt. should ensure the admissibility/correctness of transport allowance paid to above said employees and suitable recovery should be made from them accordingly.

मेरे बिना तुम्हारा कोई काम नहीं करता
तुम भी मेरे बिना किसी को वोट नहीं देते,
हर फाइल को आगे मैं भी बढ़ा देता हूँ
असंभव काम भी आपका करवा देता हूँ।

नेता आपका अपना है लेकिन उस पर
कब्जा आज भी मेरा ही है
भगवान के मंदिर में भी अक्सर
मैं ही आपको दर्शन जल्दी करा देता हूँ।

आजकल बच्चों भी कोई काम
मेरे बिना नहीं करते
बच्चों को आदत आपने ही डाली है
नेताओं को भी आपने ही बिगाड़ा है।

सभी प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा में भाग लेता हूँ
जो मेहनत करते हैं,
उनको मैं बाहर कर देता हूँ
जो मुझे देते हैं सम्मान,
उनको मैं आगे बढ़ा देता हूँ।

हर जगह आप मुझे ही आगे कर देते हो
मेरे द्वारा आप सारा काम निपटा लेते हो
आखिर में बुराई मुझे ही देते हो
मुझे दूर करने की सिर्फ चर्चा ही करते हैं।

दूर करने का कभी प्रयास तक नहीं करते
आप बताओ मेरा नाम या मैं ही बताऊंगा
जी हाँ, मैं भ्रष्टाचार हूँ भ्रष्टाचार,
चारों तरफ फैला हुआ भ्रष्टाचार।



Case Study

Lease Accommodation

Anil Kumar Jha
Manager/Vigilance

In a preventive check conducted by Vigilance on Company Lease Accommodation of employees. During the investigation, it surfaced that making wrong payment to Third Party towards Security Deposit and an excess lease payment made after termination of lease is prevalence.

Based on the source information in connection with the wrong payment to the Third Party towards Security Deposit on Lease and an additional payment after termination of the said lease. The case was taken up for investigation under a Preventive Check to verify the veracity of the information.

During the investigation, the following facts and anomalies related to the case are observed.

- As per Company Lease Accommodation Rules, Company lease accommodation is applicable to the regular as well as the employee posted on deputation basis. These rules are applicable to the Third Party as well as to the Self Leased residential accommodation.
- An eligible officer who is willing of having company lease accommodation, either from third Party or from Self Lease, makes an application on the prescribed format, is accompanied by the Consent Letter of the landlord, wherein period of Lease, Lease Amount, Security Deposit etc. is mentioned, along with the ownership paper, and the form addressed to the Competent Authority.
- After receiving the same from an employee, HR processes the lease, and an agreement is executed based on the owner's consent letter. If a landlord desires through his/her Consent Letter an Advance as a Security Deposit equal to three months rental, the same may be made to the lessor. However, such a Security Deposit is treated as refundable to DFCCIL at the end of lease period.
- Based on the execution of lease agreement between DFCCIL and the landlord, the

employee concerned applies the same through ESS Portal along with the attachment of following documents.

1. Lease Agreement signed by the Lessor & the Lessee i.e., DFCCIL
2. Application of an Employee
3. Consent Letter of a Landlord
4. Ownership Paper of a Landlord
5. PAN Card copy of a landlord
6. Cancelled Cheque of a Landlord

Ensuring all the attachments, the same is submitted through the Employee Portal (SAP Portal), and then Portal generates a covering letter which along with these above-mentioned documents in hard copy is to be submitted to the HR dealer concerned. When lease through ESS portal receives from an employee, the dealer ensures its correctness with lease agreement, after satisfying the same forwarded to the next level officer at HR by retaining the original documents of lease. After approval of the lease by the Competent Authority, the same is forwarded to Finance for making payment to the lessor, and payment is made during the entire lease period mentioned in the lease agreement.

- Consent Letter of a landlord is the basic document for execution of a lease agreement. As per the Consent letter in this case, no Security Deposit was asked for, and accordingly Security Deposit had not been mentioned in the Lease Agreement also. Hence, the Lease Agreement was made only based on the consent letter of the landlord. And it was signed by the landlord and DFCCIL. Despite that, two months' rent as a Security Deposit was paid to the lessors based on the same filled by an employee on his/her ESS Portal. Neither HR at two levels nor Finance had checked and matched the payment of

Security Deposit mentioned in the online application with the attachments, mainly with the Lease Agreement, due to which the subject payment amounting to Rs.63,000/- was made to the lessors.

- Apart from the above, an additional payment of lease was made after the termination of the said lease due to absence of SoP on Lease Accommodation. As per clause of Lease Agreement, Lease can be terminated during the currency period of lease agreement by giving one month's notice on either side (Lessor/Lessee).

Amid the employee had offered her resignation in the month of January 2022 which was accepted by the Competent Authority in that month and was to be relieved in the same month subject to clearance of the dues.

Considering the possibility of accepting her resignation, one month notice period was served to the lessor, in which it was said that the said lease is deemed to be terminated with effect from 01.02.2022, and after adjustment of one month notice period payment, the balance amount may be refunded to DFCCIL.

- After being final settlement of lease in the month of January 2022, the lease period was to be updated in Lease Module of SAP w.e.f. February 2022, which was neither updated in SAP by HR nor by Finance. As a result, the payment for the month of February and March 2022 was also made to the lessor. It indicates that the termination of lease is not being updated just immediate after the termination of lease, which leads to make excess payment of two months.

- Based on this case, following system improvements have been issued to the departments concerned.

- No Security Deposit on Third Party Lease may be allowed unless asked by landlord specifically.
- In the case of termination of any lease, updating in SAP during the lease period must be ensured by officials of HR dealing with lease accommodation.
- The correspondence/e-Mails having financial implications must be treated urgent and important by Finance.

1900 के ओलंपिक में खेला गया था क्रिकेट, एफिल टावर के मजदूर थे टीम का हिस्सा

फ्रांस और ग्रेट ब्रिटेन ही थे शामिल, दोनों के बीच सीधे खेला गया था फाइनल, 128 साल बाद फिर वापसी

नई दिल्ली, एजेंसी

क्रिकेट की 128 साल बाद लॉस एंजिल्स ओलंपिक में वापसी हो रही है लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि यह खेल कभी ओलंपिक का हिस्सा नहीं रहा है। यह दूसरा मौका है जब क्रिकेट ओलंपिक का हिस्सा बनने जा रहा है। इससे पहले 1900 में पेरिस ओलंपिक में क्रिकेट में दो टीमों ने हिस्सा लिया था। ऐसे में इन दोनों टीमों फ्रांस और ग्रेट ब्रिटेन के बीच सीधे फाइनल मैच खेला गया था। फ्रांस की टीम में एफिल टावर के निर्माण में काम करने वाले मजदूर भी शामिल थे। यह मैच दो दिन तक चला था, जिसमें चार पारियों में 366 रन बने थे।

इस क्रिकेट मैच का आयोजन खेलोड्रोम डी विन्सेनेस के अंदर किया गया था। इस साइकिलिंग ट्रैक में बाउंड्री 30 मीटर से भी



छोटी थी। इस मैच में अगर 24 खिलाड़ी भाग ले रहे थे तो दर्शकों की संख्या 20 से भी कम थी। आर हॉर्न, एच ट्रेरी, डब्ल्यू एंडरसन, डी रॉबिन्सन, डब्ल्यू ब्राउनिंग सप्ताहांत में क्रिकेट खेला करते थे। उन्होंने फ्रेंच एथलेटिक क्लब यूनिनन की स्थापना की थी जिसमें फ्रांस में बसे ब्रिटिश लोग शामिल थे। अपनी

आजीविका के लिए ये खिलाड़ी एफिल टावर के निर्माण कार्य में मजदूर करते थे। ऐसे में अगर फ्रांस की टीम 184 रन के लक्ष्य का पीछा करते हुए 26 रन पर आउट हो गई तो किसी को हारानी नहीं हुई। उसका कोई भी खिलाड़ी दोहरे अंक में नहीं पहुंचा था। ग्रेट ब्रिटेन ने खेल समाप्त होने से पांच मिनट

काम से छुट्टी मिलने पर टीम में किया शामिल

ओलंपिक में भाग लेने वाले खिलाड़ियों के चयन का तरीका भी दिलचस्प था। केवल उन्हीं खिलाड़ियों को टीम में शामिल किया गया जिन्हें अपने काम से 14 दिन की छुट्टी मिली थी। फ्रांस की टीम में 10 अंग्रेज खिलाड़ी और दो स्थानीय खिलाड़ी शामिल थे। ग्रेट ब्रिटेन के मोंटेगु टोलर ने 9 रन देकर 7 विकेट लिए और वह इस फाइनल में खेलने वाले उन दो खिलाड़ियों में शामिल थे जिन्होंने प्रथम श्रेणी क्रिकेट खेला था। इस मैच में खेलने वाला अन्य प्रथम श्रेणी क्रिकेटर अस्ट्रेड वीवरमैन था।

जीते गए पदकों को 1912 में मिली थी मान्यता

दिलचस्प बात यह है कि क्रिकेट में जीते गए इन पदकों को आधिकारिक मान्यता 1912 में जाकर मिली थी। खिलाड़ियों को पदक मिले थे या नहीं इसका कोई आधिकारिक रिकॉर्ड नहीं है। एले स्नीज़ और एक रोबस खुद को भ्रमशाली मानते कि अल्पसंख्यक होने के बावजूद दोनों को फ्रांस की राष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट टीम का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का मौका मिला। फ्रांस की टीम में इसके अलावा 10 अंग्रेज खिलाड़ी शामिल थे। पहला टेस्ट मैच भले ही 1877 में खेला गया था लेकिन ग्रेट ब्रिटेन और फ्रांस के बीच खेले गए ओलंपिक फाइनल में 12-12 खिलाड़ियों ने हिस्सा लिया था। इसमें 22 खिलाड़ी ब्रिटिश मूल के थे। इंग्लैंड में तब क्रिकेट समग्र बिताने के लिए खेला जाता था।

पहले 158 रन से जीत दर्ज की थी। स्वर्ण पदक जीता जबकि फ्रांस की इस तरह से ग्रेट ब्रिटेन ने क्रिकेट में टीम को रजत पदक दिया गया।



Case Study

**Role and functions of
Specialized Sub-Contractor****Ajay Kumar Upadhyay**
Manager Vigilance/CO

During the investigation of a case on the Role and functions of Specialized Sub-Contractor, it was observed that in one of the important Civil Engineering Contracts, a specialized subcontractor had to be employed/engaged for 'Mechanized Track Laying' work as per bid document. However, it was found that the aforesaid work was not carried out by the specialized subcontractor instead it was being carried out by one of the JV partner of the lead contractor meaning there by that the work was actually being executed by the main contractor itself without engaging the specialised sub-contractor in violation of contract conditions giving undue advantage to the Contractor. Prima facie the situation was perceived as if the work is actually being executed by the contractor itself without engaging the specialized sub-contractor.

The salient points of the investigation are delineated as:-

- The issue of absence of specialized sub-contractor's supervision was real up to some extent. At the same time, it was seen that the consortium partner (main contractor) was alive to the requirement of having a better sub-contractor presence in the field. It also appeared that the sub-contractor personnel were available in the early days of NTC work at site to train the local operators in the use of NTC machine for mechanized track laying.
- It was also seen that the support of specialized sub-contractor to consortium partner was available in terms of technical support and machine maintenance. However, the documents revealed that the commitment of sub-contractor in this project was beyond mere sale and supply of a Mechanised track laying machine. The work performed by the sub-contractor cannot be construed as complete Mechanised Track Laying work as defined in the contract.
- The sub-contracting clause which was based

on the Bid document doesn't make the responsibilities of the sub-contractor very clear on the terms and level of engagement of the sub-contractor that could have ensured a constant presence of supervision of the specialized sub-contractor, if that was the desired course of action.

- Following system improvements were suggested to management to issue the instruction regarding:
 - To take corrective steps to address relevant contract clauses to ensure clarity on the role of sub-contractor.
 - To ensure that such lapses are not repeated and the expertise of subcontractor for Mechanized Track laying is adequate at the work site.
 - To lay down clear guidelines for strict supervisory control where such conditions are accepted.
- Finally, the investigation resulted in systemic improvements for future contracts as – “The tender document shall contain a specific provision which shall make it incumbent upon the contracting entity to adopt proven brand specific mechanisms, to be operated by the requisitely experienced Professionals, for performing Key Contractual activities; instead of insisting on engaging a Specialist Sub-Contractor.”





Case Study

Pre-dispatch Quality Check of Material/Components.

Ajay Kumar Singh
Jr. Manager/Vigilance

Background: During execution stage of a works contract or during manufacturing stage of a Major product, different type of materials or sub-components are required. These materials or sub-components are prepared/manufactured by independent Suppliers or Manufacturers.

Quality Assurance of these materials or sub-components is important, because the final quality of executed works or the Major product is entirely dependent on quality of used materials or sub-components.

To ensure the quality of materials or sub-components before supply to the final works or manufacturing site pre-dispatch quality tests are conducted.

In general practice there are three types of Quality Tests as under:-

1. Prototype/Type Test
 2. Routine Test
 3. Acceptance Test
1. **Prototype/Type Test :** This test is conducted to confirm the Design specifications. This test is done on initial product or to get approval of the product from product certifying agencies like; RDSO, CORE etc. In case of Special Project, Type test may be conducted on product, if the product is new for the Project and not approved earlier from nominated agencies. In this test destructive nature of tests may be included. This test is not repeated on other products of same type.
 2. **Routine Test :** This test is conducted on each and every lot of material or product produced by the suppliers/manufacturers at their end. The supplier is attached routine test report with dispatch as Internal Test report.
 3. **Acceptance Test :** This test is conducted by the purchaser on lot of material or product ready for dispatch. The parameter of this test may or may not be same as routine test. This

test may be conducted on each item or on sample basis as per quality plan of purchaser.

This case pertains to check on AAAC Feeder Wire of 288 mm² being used in DFCCIL in Electrification systems. During scrutiny of mandatory FAT reports of AAAC Feeder wire of 288 mm², conducted by PMC and Third-party Insp. Agency, it was observed that the Routine Test Report of complete lot was neither available nor sought during FAT. Even in the existing Inspection & Test Plan of Feeder Wire nothing was indicated about above Routine Test Reports. However, in RDSO's Doc. No. QS-F-8.1-6 with heading 'Format for Acceptance Test top sheet' it is mentioned that 'Routine Test Report' should be submitted along with call letter for Acceptance Test.

- As during FAT of said Feeder wire maximum tests were conducted on sample basis, so for quality assurance of complete lot 'Routine Inspection Report' was only proof documents.
- In view of facts and findings, it was recommended to include the verification of Routine test Reports during FAT in existing and future Inspection & Test Plans.



Ashwini Vaishnaw
@AshwiniVaishnaw · Follow



Expressway for cargo trains!

Successful 1st trial freight train run between Gothangam - Makarpura stations on DFC network (112 km).



10:18 PM · Oct 23, 2023





केस स्टडी

रेलवे पास का दुरुपयोग

कृष्ण जी. श्रीवास्तव
वरिष्ठ कार्यकारी (व्यवसाय विकास)

- रेलवे बोर्ड विजिलेंस को जोनल रेलवे विजिलेंस का एक मामला प्राप्त हुआ, जो एक राजपत्रित अधिकारी द्वारा मेटल पास के दुरुपयोग से संबंधित था। चूंकि, राजपत्रित अधिकारियों से संबंधित सतर्कता प्रकरण, बंद करने से पहले, रेलवे बोर्ड विजिलेंस को भेजे जाते हैं, अतः, इस मामले को भी जोनल रेलवे विजिलेंस की रिपोर्ट के साथ रेलवे बोर्ड विजिलेंस को भेजा गया।
- मामले के अध्ययन से ज्ञात हुआ, कि जोनल विजिलेंस द्वारा ट्रेन में एक आकस्मिक चेक के दौरान, एक राजपत्रित अधिकारी को, मेटल पास पर, बिना ट्रेन चार्ट में एंट्री करवाएँ, यात्रा करते पाया गया। जोनल रेलवे के सतर्कता निरीक्षक द्वारा जब ट्रेन के TTE से पूछा गया, कि आपके द्वारा ट्रेन चार्ट में इस यात्रा की एंट्री क्यों नहीं की गई, तो ट्रेन TTE द्वारा सूचित किया गया, कि संबंधित राजपत्रित अधिकारी प्रधान कार्यालय में उच्च अधिकारी हैं और अक्सर यात्रा करते हैं। इस संबंध में, सतर्कता निरीक्षक द्वारा उक्त अधिकारी से यह भी लिखवा लिया गया, कि वे TTE को बिना बताए 'क' स्टेशन से बैठे थे और 'ख' स्टेशन तक की यात्रा अपने मेटल पास नंबर 'xxx' पर कर रहे थे।
- जोनल विजिलेंस द्वारा मामले की जाँच में पाया, कि जो अधिकारी मेटल पास पर यात्रा कर रहे थे, वह 3 वर्ष पूर्व ही रेल सेवा से सेवानिवृत्त हो चुके हैं। परन्तु, जब मेटल पास जारी करने वाले अधिकारी से जानकारी प्राप्त की गई तो सूचित किया गया, कि यह मेटल पास तो जमा करवा दिया गया है।
- मामले की अग्रिम जाँच में पता चला, कि यात्रा समाप्ति के बाद उक्त अधिकारी ने, अपने पूर्व के अधिकारी के निजी सहायक के पास, उसी (अपनी यात्रा के) दिन अपना मेटल पास, यह कह कर जमा कर दिया, कि यह खो गया था, जो मुझे अब मिल गया है अतः इसे मैं अब जमा करा रहा हूँ।
- इसी आधार पर उक्त निजी सहायक बार-बार कह रहा था, कि जब मेटल पास जमा हो चुका है तो फिर क्या बात है। पर निजी सहायक यह बताने से लगातार आनाकानी करता रहा, कि किस तारीख को उक्त मेटल पास जमा किया गया। चूंकि संबंधित अधिकारी उसी क्षेत्रीय रेलवे से थे, अतः, प्रकरण की जाँच में, हीलाहवाली, संबंधित कर्मचारियों का असहयोग एवं आगे प्रकरण को बंद करने की कवायद शुरू हो गई।
- परन्तु, जब निजी सहायक से भी जाँच के दौरान यह पूछा गया, कि क्या वे मेटल पास को अपने पास जमा करने का

अधिकार रखते हैं, तो निजी सहायक ने अपने आप को भी शक के दायरे में आता देख, सत्य बताया, कि यात्रा समाप्ति के पश्चात, उक्त राजपत्रित (सेवानिवृत्त) अधिकारी ने, उन्हें घटना क्रम के बारे में किसी भी प्रकार की कोई जानकारी नहीं दी थी और बस इतना कहा था, कि उनका मेटल पास खो गया था, जो अब मिल गया है, अतः वे उसे जमा करवाने आए हैं। इसके बाद, क्षेत्रीय रेलवे ने भी इस प्रकरण में जाँच के बाद प्रकरण को बंद करना चाहा। परन्तु, चूंकि राजपत्रित अधिकारियों से संबंधित प्रकरण बंद करने से पहले रेलवे बोर्ड विजिलेंस को भेजा जाता है, अतः ये मामला भी जोनल विजिलेंस द्वारा रेलवे बोर्ड विजिलेंस को भेजा गया।

- रेलवे बोर्ड विजिलेंस ने प्रकरण को रिकॉर्ड पर उपलब्ध दस्तावेजों और जानकारी के आधार पर जाँचा तो पाया, कि संबंधित अधिकारी द्वारा ट्रेन में सतर्कता निरीक्षक को दिया गया बयान व अपना मेटल पास निजी सहायक के पास जमा कराते समय दी गई सूचनाओं में विसंगतियाँ हैं। रेलवे बोर्ड विजिलेंस की जाँच में निम्न तथ्यों को पर्याप्त साक्ष्य माना गया:-
 - अधिकारी द्वारा अपने मेटल पास के खो जाने की रिपोर्ट पुलिस में दर्ज करा दी गई थी, जबकि वही खोया हुआ मेटल पास, ट्रेन यात्रा के दौरान आकस्मिक सतर्कता जाँच में, ट्रेन TTE की उपस्थिति में, उस अधिकारी के पास उपलब्ध पाया गया और उसी मेटल पास नंबर से ट्रेन यात्रा के दौरान, ट्रेन चार्ट में एंट्री भी की गई।
 - राजपत्रित (सेवा निवृत्त) अधिकारी भी ट्रेन यात्रा में स्वयं मौजूद थे, जिसके बारे में उन्होंने स्वयं सतर्कता निरीक्षक को लिखित बयान भी दिया।
 - संबंधित अधिकारी द्वारा, अपनी उक्त यात्रा समाप्त होने के तुरंत पश्चात, निजी सहायक के पास, उसी तारीख को, मेटल पास जमा करवाया गया।
 - TTE का संबंधित अधिकारी को यह कहकर पहचानना, कि यह राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं और अक्सर ट्रेन यात्रा में आते-जाते हैं।
- साक्ष्यों के आधार पर, उक्त राजपत्रित (सेवानिवृत्त) अधिकारी को, रेल प्रशासन को, धोखा देने के इरादे से, अवैध अधिकार पत्र पर, आदतन, ट्रेन में यात्रा करते पाया गया। परन्तु, चूंकि, वे सेवानिवृत्त हो चुके थे, अतः उनके मामले को, उन्हें दंडस्वरूप (पेंशन में कटौती) की संस्तुति के साथ, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के पास भेजा गया, जिसके आधार पर उनकी पेंशन में दंड स्वरूप 25% की उदाहरणात्मक कटौती की गई।

केस स्टडी

डिकॉय (Decoy) चैक

रमन ठाकुर
सहायक प्रबंधक (यातायात)

- सामान्य कार्य दिवसों की तरह, रेल भवन, रेलवे बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली स्थित रेल मंत्रालय के सतर्कता निदेशालय के निदेशक (सतर्कता)/यातायात के कार्यालय में सतर्कता निरीक्षकों की बैठक चल रही थी।
- इसी बीच, कार्यालय के एक कर्मचारी ने निदेशक महोदय को सूचना दी, कि एक व्यक्ति भ्रष्टाचार की सूचना के संबंध में आपसे मिलना चाहता है। निदेशक महोदय द्वारा उसे तुरंत बुलाया गया और सतर्कता निरीक्षकों की बैठक को कुछ समय के लिए स्थगित कर, सूचना को विस्तार से सुना गया। ज्ञात हुआ, कि वह व्यक्ति रेलवे का एक लीज होल्डर व्यापारी है और एक रेलवे कर्मचारी, जो यातायात निरीक्षक (लेखा) कार्यालय में कार्यरत है, उससे हमेशा अवैध रूप से धन की मांग करता है। इस बार, वही कर्मचारी व्यापारी से रिश्ते के तौर पर एक मोबाइल फ़ोन हेतु धन की मांग कर रहा है और न दिए जाने पर तरह-तरह से व्यापारी को परेशान कर रहा है।
- इस सूचना पर, निदेशक महोदय द्वारा एक सतर्कता टीम का गठन किया गया और सूचना को विस्तार से सतर्कता टीम के सदस्यों के साथ साँझा किया गया। चूंकि, मामला रेल कर्मचारी के घोर अनैतिक आचरण से संबंधित था, अतः, निदेशक महोदय द्वारा, सतर्कता टीम को, सूचना की सत्यता की जाँच और तुरंत कार्यवाही हेतु संबंधित निरीक्षक (लेखा) के खिलाफ “डिकॉय (Decoy) चेक” करने का आदेश दिया।
- आदेश की अनुपालना में, सतर्कता निरीक्षकों की टीम सड़क मार्ग से संबंधित स्टेशन की ओर तुरंत रवाना हुई। दो रेलवे सुरक्षा बल (RPF) के सदस्यों को भी सतर्कता टीम में शामिल किया गया। चूंकि, शिकायतकर्ता, डिकॉय के रूप में सहयोग करने के लिए स्वयं ही स्वेच्छा से तैयार था, अतः सतर्कता टीम को किसी डिकॉय व्यक्ति की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी।
- सतर्कता जाँच दल ने रणनीति के अनुसार पहले यह सुनिश्चित किया, कि व्यापारी (decoy) के पास उसका अपना कोई निजी धन उपलब्ध न रहे। इसके पश्चात, व्यापारी (decoy) को, सरकारी धन, (decoy money) के रूप में, नोटों का नंबर टेस्ट चेक मेमो (test check memo) के माध्यम से रिकॉर्ड पर लेने के बाद, इस सख्त निर्देश के साथ दिया गया, कि जब यातायात निरीक्षक (लेखा) आपसे पैसा मांगें, तभी आप उसको ये धन दें। बिना मांगे बिल्कुल न दें और किसी भी प्रकार की कोई जबरदस्ती आदि कदापि न करें। ज्ञात रहे कि, अवैध रूप से धन मांगना और उसे स्वीकार करना घूस की श्रेणी में आता है।
- अब तय समय एवं स्थान पर संबंधित कर्मचारी से मुलाकात के लिए व्यापारी (decoy) को भेजा गया। सतर्कता टीम भी कुछ दूरी पर व्यापारी और संबंधित कर्मचारी के आसपास इस प्रकार खड़ी हो गई, कि वे कर्मचारी व व्यापारी के बीच के वार्तालाप को स्पष्ट रूप से सुन सके कि क्या कर्मचारी ने वास्तव में पैसे की मांग की है या नहीं।
- इसके पश्चात यह पाया गया, कि कर्मचारी ने व्यापारी से धन की स्पष्ट मांग की एवं व्यापारी ने कर्मचारी को, अपने पास मौजूद डिकॉय मनी, जो सतर्कता टीम ने उसे इसी उद्देश्य से सौंपी थी, दे दी। जब टीम आश्चर्य हो गई, कि कर्मचारी ने व्यापारी से डिकॉय मनी ले ली है और जब भी रख ली है, तो सतर्कता टीम ने, मौके पर मौजूद निष्पक्ष कर्मचारी, जिनके समक्ष पूरा घटनाक्रम घटित हुआ था, के सामने संबंधित कर्मचारी के कब्जे से घूस / डिकॉय मनी ज़प्त की। मौके पर मौजूद सभी ने इस पूरे घटनाक्रम की पुष्टि, टेस्ट चेक मेमो (test check memo) पर अपने हस्ताक्षर करके की।
- इस प्रकार लीज होल्डर / शिकायतकर्ता की शिकायत को सही पाया गया।
- सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार की सूचना पर त्वरित कार्यवाही के परिणाम स्वरूप, संबंधित रेल कर्मचारी को उसके घोर अनैतिक आचरण की सज़ा निलंबन, इंटर जोनल स्थानांतरण व बड़ी शास्ति (SF-5) के रूप में मिली।

हास्य-व्यंग्य कविता

एक दिन सोचा,
घर से ऑफिस, पैदल ही चला जाऊँ।
देश के कुछ संसाधन बचाऊँ,
और एवज में, अपनी सेहत भी बनाऊँ॥

ऑफिस जाने हेतु,
ज्यों ही, घर से बाहर आया।
पैदल चलने हेतु बना फुटपाथ,
पूरा का पूरा, गायब पाया॥

खैर, हिम्मत बांधी, साहस जुटाया,
और, अपने कदम को आगे बढ़ाया।
मगर, बेचारी सड़क को भी,
गह्रों के बीच, अंतिम सांसों गिनते हुए ही पाया॥

परंतु, हर हाल में,
आगे तो बढ़ना ही था।
'उद्देश्य' प्राप्ति हेतु,
नहीं किसी से डरना भी था॥

अतः, उन्हीं गह्रों को सड़क माना,
और, उसी पर, संभल कर कदम आगे बढ़ाया।
परंतु, चार पैरों वाले 'स्वामिभक्त' जीव को,
वहीं, खुले में, बेलगाम विचरण करते पाया॥

टैबीज का ख्याल आते ही,
काँप गई मेरी रुह।
मैं डरा, डर के गिरा,
और दीवार में जा लगा, मेरा एकमात्र मुँह॥

मैं संभला, संभल कर उठा, हौसला बटोरा,
और फिर चलने की बजाए लगाई दौड़।
चार पैरों वाले 'स्वामिभक्त' जीवों ने,
मुझे मुख्य मार्ग तक पहुंचाने की लगाई होड़॥

मुख्य मार्ग तक सुरक्षित पहुंचने पर,
गर्व से मेरा सीना गया, तन।
तभी अचानक, सफ़ाई कर रहे कर्मियों की,
'कर्तव्यपरायणता' से, मेरे वस्त्र गये सन॥

मैं असहाय सी मुद्रा में बोला,
भाई, ये क्या कर रहे हो?
जो सुबह भोर में ही करना था,
अभी उजाले में कर रहें हों॥

उसने मुझे ऊपर से नीचे तक घूरा,
मुँह का गुटरका वहीं सड़क पर थूका।
फिर, दांत भींचकर, मुट्ठी खींच कर,
पूरी ताकत लगाकर, जोर से कूँका॥

सरकारी काम मे देते हो, दखल,
अभी की अभी, हो जाओगे अंदर।
'स्वच्छ भारत अभियान' का रखो ध्यान,
नहीं तो बना दिए जाओगे, बंदर॥

'जनसेवक' से 'सेवा' कराकर,
जैसे-तैसे, अपनी अधमरी जान बचाई।
फिर अचानक से सुधि आई,
कि, ऑफिस भी तो जाना है, भाई॥

इस बार संभल-संभल कर,
पर थोड़ा तेज़ी से, कदम आगे बढ़ाया।
परंतु, 'कानून' संग, 'व्यवस्था' की महिमा देखिए,
इस बार तेज रफ़्तार, रॉन्ग साइड बाइक से जा टकराया॥

एक दिन सोचा



और तौबा-तौबा,



फिर कभी नहीं सोचा !!!



आदित्य अवस्थी
प्रबंधक सतर्कता

टकराया, तो सिर जोर से चकराया,
क्योंकि, आघात थोड़ा जोर का था।
पूरे बदन में, घनघोर पसीना आया,
क्योंकि, प्रहार सीधा कूल्हे के जोड़ पर था॥

कुछ ही क्षणों में,
मैं हो गया बेहोश।
और, इसी के साथ भीड़ में,
मुझे बचाने का भर गया जोश॥

किसी से हिलाया,
किसी ने ढुलाया।
किसी ने रुमाल हिलाकर,
पानी का छीटा मुखमंडल पर लगाया॥

इसी 'नाकों एनालिसिस' की अवस्था में,
मैं, सब कुछ, पूरा का पूरा, सच गया बोल।
संसाधन बचाने और सेहत बनाने की,
अपनी ही खोल गया पोल॥

इसी बीच, मुझे बुदबुदाते-बोलते देख,
भीड़ ने मेरे बच जाने का जश्न तो मनाया।
पर, पूरा वाकया सच - सच सुन,
उसी अवस्था में, मेरा बैड भी बजाया॥

फिर एक शुभचिंतक आँखें तरेरकर बोला,
पढ़े लिखे तो दिखते हो शक्ल से।
पर, हरकत करते ही ऐसी,
इसीलिए, 'पैदल' दिखते हो अक्ल से॥

सड़क पर बेइज्जती करा, गिरता, पड़ता, संभलता,
जैसे तैसे 'सिंगल पीस' में ऑफिस पहुंचा।
मेरी दशा, दुर्दशा, हाव-भाव देख,
बॉस ने गुस्से से पूँछा॥

इतनी देर से,
ऑफिस क्यों आए हो?
और ये सब, कैसे-कैसे,
क्या-क्या और कहां से करवाकर आए हों?

मैं धीरे से बोला,
सर जी, सांस तो लेने दो।
थोड़ी सी तो प्राण वायु,
फेफड़ों में भर लेने दो॥

बॉस को मेरी हालत पर,
थोड़ा सा तरस आया।
फिर साहब ने मेरे लिए,
एक गिलास ठंडा पानी मंगवाया॥

पूरा पानी एक सांस में पीने के बाद,
थोड़ी सी ज्यों ही मिली राहत।
बॉस की वही सारी बातें दोबारा सुन,
मैं, बुरी तरह से हो गया आहत॥

बहुत समझाया, पर बॉस के सामने एक न चली,
और मांगनी ही पड़ गई माफ़ी।
खैर, मैंने भी मौके की नज़ाकत समझी,
और, डांट पी गया समझकर कड़वी फायदेमंद साफ़ी॥

प्रण लिया कि, समझाई और सिखाई जा रही बातों को,
नहीं लूंगा बिल्कुल भी सीरियसली।
संसाधन बचाना और सेहत बनाना बाद में,
पहले रहूंगा जिंदा और वो भी, ईजिली और हैप्पिली॥



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Vinay Kumar Nama
Dy. CVO (GM Level)

1. What is "Natural Justice"?

Natural justice does not supplement any law or rule. It is only supplementary. Secondly, rules of natural justice are generally referred to by or on behalf of defence. They should in all fairness apply to both the parties. The rules of natural justice cannot be elevated to the position of Fundamental Rights. Natural Justice Concept is fairly crystallized through judicial pronouncements and covers three important Principles:-

- (a) Right of either of the party to be heard (AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM);
- (b) No person can be a judge in his own cause (NEMO JUDEX IN CAUSA SUA); and
- (c) Justice should not only be done but should also be seen to be done.

Natural justice is an inseparable ingredient of fairness and reasonableness. Such principles must be read into unoccupied interstices of the statute unless there is a clear mandate to the contrary. The concept of Natural Justice has got its own natural limitations. It cannot be too vague and stretched to an extent of breaking of system of recognized law.

2. What is Complaint?

A complaint is a piece of statement or information containing details about offences alleged to have been committed under the PC Act, 1988, or malpractice/misconducts under Conduct Rules governing specified categories of public servants.



3. What is Source of Complaints for Vigilance unit?

Information about corruption, malpractice or misconduct on the part of public servants may flow from any of the following or other sources:-

- Complaints received from employee(s) of the organisation or from the public.
- Departmental inspection reports and stock verification surveys.
- Scrutiny of annual property statements.
- Scrutiny of transactions reported under the Conduct Rules.
- Reports of irregularities in accounts detected in the routine audit of accounts; e.g., tampering with records, over-payments, misappropriation of money or materials, etc.
- Audit reports on DFCCIL accounts.
- Reports of Parliamentary Committees like the Estimates Committee, Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings.
- Proceedings of the Houses of Parliament.
- Complaints and allegations appearing in the press, etc.
- Source information, if received verbally from an identifiable source, to be reduced in writing.
- Intelligence gathered by agencies like CBI, ACB, Lokayuktas, etc.

4. Does Vigilance Entertain all type of Complaints received?

No, following types of complaints are normally not entertained by Vigilance:-

- Anonymous or Pseudonymous complaints.
- Which are against private persons, State Government officials, Members of Parliament or State Legislature, elected representatives of other bodies, members of judiciary or officials of private organisations.
- Personnel grievances out of grudges and not having Vigilance Angle.
- Vague, frivolous or not specific in content or nature.
- Complaint containing matter which are subjudice before any competent court or Authorities.
- Complaint which are Illegal.

5. What is "Vigilance Angle"?

CVC has defined vigilance angle as the following:-

- Demanding and/or accepting gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act or for using his influence with any other official.
- Obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration or with inadequate consideration, from a person with whom he has or is likely to have official dealings, or with whom his subordinates have official dealings or where he can exert influence.
- Obtaining for himself or for any other person any valuable thing or pecuniary advantage by corrupt or illegal means or by abusing his position as a public servant.
- Possession of assets disproportionate to his known sources of income.
- Cases of misappropriation, forgery or cheating or other similar criminal offences.

- Any undue/unjustified delay in the disposal of cases regarding Integrity.

6. What action constitutes "Doubtful Integrity"?

In addition to the cases involving vigilance angle, any of the following action will also constitute as "Doubtful Integrity":-

- Gross negligence or wilful negligence.
- Recklessness in decision making.
- Blatant violations of systems and procedures.
- Exercise of discretion/powers without or in excess of powers/jurisdiction.
- Failure to keep the controlling authority/superiors informed in time.

7. How Agreed List is prepared?

This list is prepared annually in consultation with CBI. The list includes those Officers whose integrity is doubtful, although proven or substantiated case of corruption are yet to be established. It is essentially meant only for the purpose of intensive vigilance and carrying out preventive checks.

8. What would be the actions taken by the Vigilance and the CBI w.r.t. officials appearing on the Agreed List?

- Closer and more frequent scrutiny and inspection of their work and performance by the Departments concerned, particularly in spheres where there is scope for discretion or for showing favours.
- Quiet check about their reputation both by the Department and the CBI.
- Unobtrusive watch of their contacts, style of living, etc. by the CBI.
- Secret enquiry by the CBI about their assets and financial resources. The Departments will make available their property returns and other relevant records to the CBI.
- Collection of information by the CBI of specific instances of bribery and corruption practices.

9. How Secret List/List of Officers of Doubtful Integrity (ODI) is Prepared?

This list is prepared in the light of following laid down criteria:-

- Officers convicted in a Court of Law on a charge of lack of integrity or for an Offence involving moral turpitude but on whom in view of exceptional circumstances, a penalty other than dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement is imposed.
 - Officers awarded departmentally a Major Penalty:-
 - On charge of lack of integrity.
- or
- On charge of gross dereliction of duty in protecting the interests of Government although the corrupt motive may not be capable of proof.
 - Officers against whom proceedings for a Major Penalty or a Court Trial are in Progress for alleged acts involving lack of integrity or moral turpitude.
 - Officers who were prosecuted but acquitted on technical grounds, and in whose case, on the basis of evidence during the trial, there remained a reasonable Suspicion against their integrity.

10. Are there any exceptions to ODI/Secret List?

The following will be excluded:-

- Officers who have been cleared or honourably acquitted as a result of disciplinary proceedings or court trial.
- Officers against whom an enquiry or investigation has not brought forth sufficient evidence for recommending even a disciplinary case.
- Officers who have been convicted for offences not involving lack of integrity or moral turpitude.
- Officers against whom disciplinary proceedings have been completed or are in progress in respect of administrative lapses, minor violation of Conduct Rules and the like.

11. How long the name once included in the Secret List shall be valid?

Names once included in Secret List will not be removed until a period of three years has elapsed. The period of three years, for which the name will be current on the list, will count from the date of punishment in disciplinary proceedings or from the date of conviction in a Court Trial.

12. What administrative action is taken on officials borne in Secret List?

The following action are normally taken on persons borne in Secret List:-

- Transfer from a "Sensitive" post.
- Non nomination to Selection Committees.
- Non nomination to Tender Committees.
- Non appointment as Arbitrators.
- Non nomination as Inquiry Officers.
- Non sponsoring of names for foreign assignments/deputations.
- Refusal of permission for commercial re-employment after retirement.
- Refusal for re-employment in Public Sector Undertakings.

13. What are the duties and responsibilities of Vigilance Officials?

- The Vigilance officials are authorized to enter any of the premises of DFCCIL, inspect any records and take possession of such documents, materials or stores under the control of DFCCIL as are necessary in connection with the investigation of a case as per procedure.
- The Vigilance officials are authorised to check the registers, records, RFIs, test results, bills, tender documents and any papers/files/reports required for checks/investigations.
- Vigilance officials are authorized to tender requisition to non-gazetted officials of Railways to witness or to assist or to associate with the checks. The tendered officials, in such cases, need not seek any prior permission from their higher authorities for assisting vigilance officials.
- Officers and staff of all Departments shall render every assistance to Vigilance officials in the discharge of their official duties.





भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ नियमों का पालन एक आवश्यकता

संजय जोशी
कार्यालय सहायक मानव संसाधन

भ्रष्टाचार एक समाज के लिए महामारी के समान है जो उसकी प्रगति और विकास की राह में बड़ी रुकावट डालती है। इसका समाधान नियमों का पालन और सख्त कानूनों का लागू होना है।



हमें सभी अपने रोजमर्रा के जीवन में ईमानदारी से काम करने के लिए प्रेरित होना चाहिए। सरकार को सख्त नियम बनाने चाहिए जो भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ाई में लोगों को

समर्थन और सुरक्षा दे। विद्यालयों और समाज में भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए शिक्षा और समाचार माध्यमों का भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होना चाहिए। लोगों को इस अभियान में शामिल करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए ताकि भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ एक व्यक्ति का समर्थन हो।

इसके अलावा, लोगों को अपने हकों की रक्षा करने के लिए जागरूक होना चाहिए और उन्हें भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ संघर्ष में शामिल होने के लिए साहसी बनाना चाहिए। यही हमारा दायित्व है कि हम एक ईमानदार और भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त समाज बनाने के लिए संगठित रहें और नियमों का पूरा पालन करें। यह विचार आपको भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ नियमों का पालन करने के महत्व के बारे में विचार करने के लिए प्रेरित करेगा।

"सामाजिक संज्ञान में भ्रष्टाचार का प्रभाव"

भ्रष्टाचार समाज के लिए एक गंभीर समस्या है जो संज्ञान में भी अपना प्रभाव डालती है। यह समस्या हमारे समाज की स्थिति, न्याय और समानता को प्रभावित करती है, और यह व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर भी नुकसान पैदा करती है।

भ्रष्टाचार समाज में विभिन्न विभाजनों और असमानताओं का



कारगर कारण बनता है। यह लोगों के बीच विश्वास को कमजोर करता है और उन्हें संदेहास्पद बनाता है कि न्याय उनके लिए सम्भावना बना रहेगा।

भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ संज्ञान बढ़ाने के लिए सामाजिक संगठनों

और मीडिया का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होना चाहिए। लोगों को इस समस्या के प्रभावों पर जागरूक करने, उन्हें

जानकारी प्राप्त करने, और इसे रोकने के लिए संघर्ष करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए।

भ्रष्टाचार एक बीमारी है, जड़े जिसकी पुरानी है।

आओ भ्रष्टाचार को हिलाएं, जड़े भ्रष्टाचार की मिटाएं।

बंद करो ये अत्याचार, अब और नहीं सहेंगे भ्रष्टाचार।

इसके अलावा, समाज को स्वतंत्रता और ईमानदारी की महत्वता समझाने के लिए शिक्षा का भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होना चाहिए। लोगों को इस बारे में जागरूक करने और समाज को भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त बनाने में उनका सहयोग देना चाहिए। यह आपको भ्रष्टाचार के सामाजिक संज्ञान में प्रभाव के बारे में सोचने के लिए विचार देगा।

"भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ सामाजिक संगठन: जन भागीदारी और सक्रिय भागीदारी"

भ्रष्टाचार समाज के विकास और प्रगति में एक बड़ी रुकावट है और इसे कम करने के लिए सामाजिक संगठन एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। एक न्यायप्रिय और भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त समाज की स्थापना के लिए जन भागीदारी और सक्रिय भागीदारी महत्वपूर्ण हैं। प्रथम, लोगों को जागरूक करना चाहिए कि उनका योगदान महत्वपूर्ण है। सामाजिक संगठन उन्हें अपनी जिम्मेदारियों के प्रति सक्रिय बनाते हैं और उन्हें समाज की समस्याओं के लिए सम्मिलित होने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हैं।

दूसरा, समाज के नेता और संगठनों को भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ने में लोगों का समर्थन और भागीदारी बढ़ाने का दायित्व होता है। इन संगठनों का रोल महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि वे जनता की आवाज बन सकते हैं और उनके मुद्दों पर ध्यान दिला सकते हैं।

तृतीय, समाज में जन सहमति बढ़ाने के लिए सामाजिक मुद्दों पर चर्चा और जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए आम लोगों के बीच वार्ता का महत्व होता है। व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर समाज के सदस्यों को भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ उठने और इसे रोकने के लिए उनकी स्वीकृति और सहभागिता प्राप्त करने का प्रेरणा देना चाहिए।

इन कदमों के माध्यम से, हम समाज में भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ सामाजिक संज्ञान को बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं और एक भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त समाज की दिशा में कदम बढ़ा सकते हैं। यह आपको सामाजिक संगठन और जन भागीदारी के महत्व के बारे में विचार करने के लिए प्रेरित करेगा।

भ्रष्टाचार को नकारात्मक बनाएं, समृद्धि का मार्ग प्रशस्त करें।



Preventive Vigilance activities undertaken (Case studies)

Ajay Kumar

JPM/Civil/Mumbai (South)

What are preventive vigilance activities?

Preventive Vigilance aims at creating and nurturing an organizational ecosystem, in which scope for malpractices is minimized by laying down Standard Operating Procedures and by ensuring transparency and accountability. By promoting preventive vigilance, the organizations strive towards building of systems and structures, where use of discretion in decision making is minimized and any unavoidable discretion has inbuilt accountability.

Transparency and accountability in algorithms systems of digital public services

Technological advances have been introducing a new type of rationalization in the public sector, leading to changes in public policies, processes and functions. Electronic government is being implemented, not only to provide services to citizens, but for the purposes of efficiency in the public sector, improving transparency and accountability, enabling cost savings in administration and minimizing the risk of corruption (Gil-Garcia & Flores-Zúñiga, 2020; Khan, Krishnan, & Dhir, 2021).

The Methodological procedures

This research can be defined as exploratory, descriptive and applied, as to its ends, and to the field; as to the means, the approach was documentary and case study utilization, in the classification proposed by Vergara (1998). It adopts a qualitative approach, using the content analysis method (Bardin, 2016), being divided into phases. An extensive bibliographic and documentary survey was conducted to develop the theoretical and methodological framework and to prepare the interview script used

Analysis and discussion of results

The chosen cases were analyzed comparatively, in order to explore similarities and differences, to indicate the principles of variation of a given phenomenon, or the general patterns of it.

According to Yin (1994), the study of comparative cases is relevant for the observation of a phenomenon situated in a specific context, using different data collection methods, for which data triangulation occurs, and in which the replication of variables occurs through analogies, similarities and contrasts.

Conclusion

This study was guided by the theoretical question of how to evaluate the transparency and accountability provided to citizens by algorithm systems of digital public services (e-services) offered by Brazilian Federal Public Administration*. The evidence in this article theoretically contributes to a transparency and accountability assessment model applied to digital public services and to an empirical understanding applied to information practices.

**The case study that I have referred to in the above text is from the research site: SCIENCE DIRECT.*



RD.COM, SHUTTERSTOCK (2)

Fact: Pigeon poop is the property of the British Crown

In the 18th century, pigeon poop was used to make gunpowder, so King George I confirmed the droppings to be the property of the Crown. If you're interested in [facts about the royals](#) today, we've got plenty of those too.



Provisions of Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers (PIDPI)

Vinay Kumar Nama
Dy.CVO (GM Level)

This year CVC has emphasised on wide publicity of the important and secured way of complaining against corruption to CVC i.e. Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers (PIDPI) among the officials and public as well.

It is imperative to know the provision(s) of PIDPI resolution including CVC and DoPT regarding PIDPI. The important facts are-

Ø In 2004, in response to a Writ Petition (Civil) No. 539/2003 filed after the murder of Shri Satyendra Dubey, the Supreme Court directed that a machinery be put in place for acting on complaints from whistle-blowers till a law is enacted. Pursuant to that, the Government of India vide Gazette Notification No. 371/12/2002-AVD- III dated 21.04.2004 r/w Corrigendum dated 29.04.2004 notified the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers Resolution (PIDPI), 2004 which gave the powers to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) to act on complaints from whistle-blowers. The PIDPI Resolution has the following main provisions: -

- The CVC is authorised as the Designated Agency to receive written complaints or disclosure on any allegation of corruption or of misuse of office by any employee of the Central Government or of any corporation established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies or local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government.
- Any public servant or a person including an NGO can make written disclosure to the designated agency except those referred in clauses (a) to (d) of Article 33 of Constitution;
- The designated agency may, if it deems fit, call for further information or particulars from the persons making the disclosure. If the complaint is anonymous, the designated agency shall not take any action in the matter;
- Anonymous complaints shall not be acted

upon;

- The identity of the complainant will not be revealed unless the complainant himself has disclosed his identity;
- The Head of the Department / Organisation to keep the identity of informant secret if he comes to know about it.
- The designated agency may call the comments / explanation of the Head of Department / Organisation on the disclosure made.
- The designated agency may seek the assistance of CBI or the police authorities to complete the investigation pursuant to the complaint received.
- The designated agency on finding the allegation of misuse of office or corruption substantive, shall recommend appropriate action to the concerned Department or Organisation.
- If the informant feels he is being victimised, he may make an application before the designated agency seeking redress in the matter. The designated agency may give suitable directions to the concerned public servant or the public authority.
- If on an application or on the basis of information gathered, the designated agency is of the opinion that the complainant or the witness need protection, it shall issue appropriate directions to the concerned Government authorities; and
- In the event of the identity of the informant being disclosed in spite of the designated agency's directions to the contrary, the designated agency is authorised to initiate appropriate action as per extant regulations against the person or agency making such disclosure.
- Pursuant to the PIDPI Resolution, 2004, the CVC vide Office Order No. 33/5/2004 dated



17.05.2004 issued guidelines and Public Notice on the procedure to be followed for filing whistle-blower complaints under the PIDPI Resolution, 2004.

- Subsequent to the Resolution of 2004, the DoPT vide Notification No. 371/4/2013-AVD.III dated 14.08.2013 partially amended the PIDPI Resolution. The amendment, inter alia, authorised the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministries or Departments of Government of India to act as the designated Authority to receive written complaint or disclosure on any allegation of corruption or misuse of office by any employee of that Ministry or Department or of any corporation established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies or local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government and falling under the jurisdiction of that Ministry or Department. The amendment also authorised the CVC to supervise and monitor the complaints received by the designated authority. The amendments have the following provisions: -

- The Chief Vigilance Officers of the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India are also authorised as the designated authority to receive written complaint or disclosure on any allegation of corruption or misuse of office by any employee of that Ministry or Department or of any corporation established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies or local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government and falling under the jurisdiction of that Ministry or the Department.
- Either on the application of the complainant, or on the basis of the information gathered, if the designated authority is of the opinion that either the complainant or the witnesses need protection, the designated authority, shall take up the matter with the Central Vigilance Commission, for issuing appropriate directions to the Government authorities concerned.
- The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) shall supervise and monitor the complaints received by the designated authority.

THE QUIZ (Read the Journal to find out answers at any one page)

A quiz on the 'Iron Man of India' Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on his 148th birth anniversary

V. V. Ramanan

QUESTION 1

In order to become a barrister, Vallabhbhai Patel qualified as a pleader and started his practice in a municipality where he later had his first meeting with Mahatma Gandhi in 1917. Name the town that made headline news in February 2002.

QUESTION 2

Name Vallabhbhai's elder brother, a barrister thanks to his younger sibling's generosity, who 'co-founded' the Swaraj Party along with Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru.

QUESTION 3

On which freedom leader's first death anniversary on August 1, 1921, did Vallabhbhai pledge to wear only Khadi?

QUESTION 4

Vallabhbhai Patel got the moniker 'Sardar'

from Mahatma Gandhi, thanks to his exceptional organisational skills during which momentous incident in 1928?

QUESTION 5

The Mahatma and the Sardar were jailed in early 1932 after the failure of the second Round Table Conference in England. In which prison were they cellmates and where Sardar learnt Sanskrit?

QUESTION 6

Of the seven to hold this office (the last being L.K. Advani) since independence, Sardar Patel was the first. Which post?

QUESTION 7

What was 'Operation Polo' initiated by the Sardar in September 1948?

QUESTION 8

When was Sardar Patel awarded the Bharat Ratna and what is his birthday observed as?



Visual question:

Where in Gujarat is this statue located and what is the significance of the height (182m)? PT



परियोजना कार्यों व परिचालन में कार्यकुशलता व उत्पादकता बढ़ाने हेतु अभ्यासों की आवश्यकता

विजय कुमार तिवारी
सहायक प्रबंधक / सिविल / पश्चिमी कोरीडोर

डीएफसीसीआईएल (DFCCIL) एक बड़ा और चुनौतीपूर्ण परियोजना कार्य के लिए जाना जाता है जिसमें व्यापक रेलवे नेटवर्क को नये और मॉडर्न इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के साथ नवाचारी तरीके से तैयार किया जा रहा है। इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत, दो मुख्य कॉरिडोर बनाए जा रहे हैं - एक 1506 किलोमीटर लंबा वेस्टर्न डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर, जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट टर्मिनल (महाराष्ट्र) से दादरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) तक है और यह देश के प्रमुख बंदरगाहों से होकर गुजरता है और एक 1875 (1337 + 538 (PPP)) किलोमीटर लंबा ईस्टर्न डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर पंजाब में साहनेवाल (लुधियाना) से शुरू होकर पश्चिम बंगाल के दनकुनी में समाप्त होता है। ये कॉरिडोर वस्तुगत और व्यापारिक माल के परिवहन को सुगम और सुरक्षित बनाने के उद्देश्य से बनाए जा रहे हैं।

डीएफसीसीआईएल (DFCCIL) जैसी महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना कार्य के लिए एक बड़ी और व्यापक टीम की आवश्यकता होती है, और इसमें इंजीनियरिंग, प्रबंधन, वित्त, और अन्य क्षेत्रों के विशेषज्ञ शामिल होते हैं। इन टीमों के साथ काम करने के लिए सुचारु योजनाबद्धता और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण उपाय हैं:

तकनीकी उन्नति:

- नवाचारी तकनीक का प्रयोग करें: नवाचारी टेक्नोलॉजी और तकनीक का उपयोग करके ट्रेकिंग सिस्टम और डिजिटल सिग्नलिंग को बेहतर बनाएं।
- सेंसर्स का उपयोग: सेंसर का उपयोग इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की स्थिति की निगरानी के लिए करें, जिससे नुकसान को न्यूनतम किया जा सके।
- डेटा एनालिटिक्स: डेटा एनालिटिक्स का उपयोग करके सुधारें कि कहाँ पर सुधार की आवश्यकता है और कैसे यह किया जा सकता है।

कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण और विकास:

- कर्मचारियों को नियमित रूप से प्रशिक्षित करें: उन्नत कौशल और ज्ञान को बढ़ाने के लिए कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करें।
- विकास की संवादशीलता: कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताओं को सुनें और उन्हें संवादशीलता के साथ उनका विकास करें।

प्रबंधन प्रक्रिया की समीक्षा:

- सुधारे गए प्रक्रियाओं का अनुसरण करें: सुधारे गए प्रक्रियाओं को संचालित करने के लिए नियमित रूप से उनका समीक्षा करें।
- स्वच्छता और नियमों का पालन: साफ-सफाई और सुरक्षा

नियमों का पालन करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, जो काम को सुचारित और सुरक्षित बनाता है।

कार्ययोजना और निगरानी:

- अच्छी कार्य योजना बनाएं: सुधार की योजनाओं को विश्वसनीयता के साथ अच्छी तरीके से बनाएं और पूरी करें।
- क्रिटिकल पथ एनालिसिस: क्रिटिकल पथ एनालिसिस का उपयोग करके सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों को पहचानें और उन्हें प्राथमिकता दें।
- प्रगति की निगरानी: कार्यों की प्रगति की निगरानी करें और समस्याओं को जल्दी से ठीक करने के उपाय बनाएं।

प्रौद्योगिकी सुधार:

- उत्कृष्ट सॉफ्टवेयर और हार्डवेयर का उपयोग करें: तकनीकी प्रगति के लिए उत्कृष्ट सॉफ्टवेयर और हार्डवेयर का उपयोग करें जो कार्य को सुचारित बना सकता है।

प्रणालीकृत योजनाबद्धता: प्रोजेक्ट या कार्य की शुरुआत से ही योजनाबद्धता बनाना महत्वपूर्ण है। हर काम को समय सीमा के साथ नियोजित करना चाहिए, जिससे अवश्य उपक्रमों की सख्त निगरानी हो सके।

कौशल संवाद: टीम के सभी सदस्यों के बीच स्पष्ट संवाद को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। यह समस्याओं को समय पर पहचानने में मदद करेगा और सही समाधान प्रस्तुत करने में मदद करेगा।

कामकाज की पूरी योजना: प्रोजेक्ट के सभी पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखकर उन्हें पूरे योजना के साथ संबोधित करना चाहिए, ताकि आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा सके।

स्वचालित और प्रशासनिक उपक्रमों का सुझाव: यदि कोई उपक्रम समय सीमा को पूरा करने में मदद कर सकता है, तो वह सुझाव देना चाहिए। इसके अलावा, प्रशासनिक कार्यों को सरल और अधिक उत्पादक बनाने के तरीकों को खोजना चाहिए।

गुणवत्ता की मानदंड: उत्पादन की गुणवत्ता को मानकों के आधार पर मापना और सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि उसका मानदंड उच्च होता है।

सुरक्षा और पर्यावरण सजागता: सुरक्षा और पर्यावरण के मामले में सजग रहना अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।

निरंतर समर्पण: DFCCIL के कर्मचारी और अधिकारीगण को काम के प्रति निरंतर समर्पित रहना चाहिए। परियोजना काम की महत्वपूर्ण जरूरत होती है जिसके लिए सभी टीम सदस्यों को समर्पित होना चाहिए।

टीम समर्पण: उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के लिए, टीम के सभी सदस्यों को मिलकर काम करना चाहिए। सहयोग और संवाद के माध्यम से टीम समर्पण और साझा दृढ़ होता है।





Preventive vigilance in GEM purchase in DFCCIL

Sudhir Kumar Gupta
APM/S& T/DAQN

Vigilance awareness in GEM procurement begins with educating all stakeholders, including government officials, procurement officers, and vendors, about the importance of ethical conduct and adherence to established rules and guidelines. In DFCCIL Awareness campaigns and online training programs has been conducted to disseminate the knowledge in GEM procurement in all unit level and as well as in corporate office too.

Preventive vigilance in GEM purchase in DFCCIL

Preventive vigilance plays a pivotal role in ensuring transparency, fairness, and accountability in any government procurement processes. When it comes to purchases made through the Government e-Marketplace (GEM), these principles become even more critical. Further Vigilance awareness is a cornerstone of ethical governance, and it assumes particular significance in the context of Government e-Marketplace (GEM) procurement. GEM, as a digital platform for government purchases, in DFCC has streamlined the procurement process, but it also necessitates a heightened sense of vigilance to safeguard against irregularities

Since very inception of GEM, as an online platform is widely being practised in DFCCIL for procurement and this has revolutionized the way of purchase goods and services. However, to maintain the integrity of the system and prevent any malpractices, preventive vigilance aspects are of utmost importance are given as:

1. One of the key aspects of preventive vigilance in GEM purchases is 'the strict adherence to procurement guidelines and regulation,
2. All government agencies and vendors registered on the platform must follow a standardized and transparent bidding process. This includes clear specifications competitive bidding and stringent quality checks.
3. Vigilance officers in DFCC play a crucial role in overseeing the procurement process on GEM. They ensure that there is no favouritism, bias, or corruption involved in the selection of vendors or awarding of contracts. Regular audits and inspections are conducted to monitor.
4. To prevent any bad practise in DFCCIL, it has been encouraged whistleblowers to report any suspicious activities or deviations from the prescribed norms, there are transparent Whistleblower protection

mechanisms are in place to ensure that individuals who come forward with information are shielded from retaliation.

5. As Vigilance awareness in GEM procurement begins with educating all stakeholders, including government officials, procurement officers, and vendors, about the importance of ethical conduct and adherence to established rules and guidelines. In DFCCIL Awareness campaigns and online training programs has been conducted to disseminate the knowledge in GEM procurement in all unit level and as well as in corporate office too.

6. Transparency is also a fundamental tenet of vigilance awareness in GEM. Hence in DFCCIL all procurement-related information, from bid invitations to contract awards, is made available to the public. This transparency fosters trust among vendors and the general public, and it acts as a deterrent to corrupt practises.

Though GEM itself promotes a culture of integrity through whistleblower protection mechanisms. Individuals who witness or suspect any wrongdoing can report it without fear of retaliation. Apart from this, DFCCIL has an own robust system of vigilance framework, monitoring Whistleblower reports. It serves as a reminder to all stakeholders of DFCCIL that public procurement is a responsibility that must be discharged with utmost honesty and fairness, thereby ensuring that the benefits of GEM are realized with integrity.

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In conclusion, it can be proclaimed that by preventive vigilance and awareness in GEM purchase, DFCCIL has maintained the highest standards of integrity and transparency in government procurement and this has been proved in recent time of COVID-19 that by following established guidelines, conducting regular audits, and encouraging vigilant reporting, GEM has helped in DFCC to create a level playing field for vendors and ensures that public funds are spent wisely.



Digitization may reduce the risk of Corruption

Rahul Sharma
PS to GM/CC

As the world observes International Anti-Corruption Day today, it serves as another reminder of the endemic level of corruption in our country. The word “corruption” is often associated with the high-profile cases like the 2G scam or the fodder scam, but the everyday petty corruption is the most rampant. Its presence everywhere has normalised it to the extent that we see it as a minor inconvenience, a necessary evil to get the job done. Last year, India ranked at 78 among 180 nations in the Corruption Perception Index.

The simple reason that petty corruption occurs is that citizens do not have complete information. Institutions have been assigned the responsibility of eliminating information asymmetry and thereby create transparency and reduction in the transaction cost of accessing services. However, when institutions themselves are ridden with corruption, or in other words, when corruption becomes systemic, it cannot be tracked and attacked. However, if citizens are given access to complete information, they can hold the institutions and governments accountable. The Right to Information Act 2005 is a classic example of how citizens can monitor and hold governments accountable if they are given access to information. Technology can further scale this very idea, and that too in a cost-efficient way, as the democratization of technology has ensured the penetration of smart phones and internet in even the remote parts of the country.

Technology has ushered the age of information, so that information can be seamlessly circulate. Institutions can leverage technology to make vital information regarding public services readily available in the public domain, and thus improve transparency.

Technology can also cut red tape through automation of bureaucratic processes. Complex procedures are bulky and typically lay the ground for corruption. With no opportunities for face-to-face interactions between citizens and public officials, digital processes substantially reduce the opportunities for soliciting or accepting bribes.

There are various example where by which we can understand that use of IT can help in reducing corruption in an organization.

1. Best Example is the success of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) schemes. The 'JAM Trinity' of the Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile significantly eliminated intermediaries, made it easier to detect and deter fraud risks and therefore, prevented leakages in the system. As a result, 351 schemes deploying the DBT model were reported to have saved approx Rs 1.70 lakh crore from falling into the hands of middlemen. The backbone of the system was the Aadhaar digital ID program, which is being used to deliver government subsidies, benefits, and services. The mandatory linking of Aadhaar with one's bank accounts, mobile numbers and other identity proofs has created a strong database for cross-referencing purposes and facilitated the identification and elimination of ghost beneficiaries.
2. Several of the intervention such as e-procurement, digitization of services like issuing of Driving license, passport, gas connection etc., preventing corruption in social security entitlements through digitization. etc. with its automated processes and information visibility and access, technology can play a big role in discouraging corruption. In service deliveries like issuing a passport, driving license, gas connection, birth certificate etc., digitization of the systems will improve the exchange between government and citizens availing the services. Digitization will do away with unnecessary manual intervention and eliminate power-wielding touts and agents eliminating bribery opportunities.



(Cont. at page 45)



Corruption free Bharat: A flourishing Bharat

Akshay Kaushal
JPM/S&T/Jaipur

Before suggesting Ways and Means to annihilate corruption, I would like to make the meaning and scope of the word corruption clear. Corruption means any type of corrupt action, whether it relates to money laundering, money exchanges, bribery of all kinds at any stage and at all levels.

It may be in the form of delaying tactics to deliver justice at all levels. It encourages corruption maybe under the table or on the table or otherwise in any form. Sometimes one is forced to be involved in corrupt activities to get his/her work done favourably and timely. Delaying tactics is the root cause of encouraging corruption in the society, in government offices or in political arena. Until and unless our thoughts and actions become

selfless and corruption free, we cannot think of eliminating the corruption in our nation.

Efforts should be in real sense and from core of the heart. Big speeches and celebrations of anti-corruption day may be helpful to aware the people but the real achievement to eradicate the cancer of corruption in the society maybe got only if there is a political will. There should be no deviation in words and actions at all levels everywhere, whether it is investigation level or punishment to the culprits. "Justice delayed is justice denied". Always be objective and aim of eradication of corruption will be achieved automatically, may it take some time.

(Cont. from page 44)

3. Moving towards mobile based e-payments will also curb petty corruption where telecom and data penetration is better than banking. The success story of BHIM App etc which are widely used in India has not only made monetary transfer easier and more economical but also fought corruption.
4. Introducing digital processes in tax filing has also helped reduce tax evasion. Since the Goods and Services Tax (GST) filings are mandatorily done electronically through the GST Network which is also linked with the Aadhaar system it has minimised the face-to-face interaction between taxpayers and tax officials, bringing greater transparency to the process.
5. India's e-commerce public procurement system which is Government e Marketplace (GeM) is a one stop portal to facilitate online procurement of common use Goods & Services required by various Government

Departments /Organizations / PSUs. GeM aims to enhance transparency, efficiency and speed in public procurement.

6. Similarly, civic enforcement activities like challenging traffic offenders can be successfully dealt with by camera-aided traffic signals and computerized check points. E-challans can be generated for offenses along with proof (i.e., picture) of the offending vehicle or other data (such as weight details of an overloaded vehicle). This would help to eliminate discretionary power aided bribery.

Notably, technology will be the driving force that will help in minimizing corruption, but as always said that in a country like ours, cash and alternate mode of payments will continue to co-exist. However, we can say that IT as a tool for reducing opportunities for corruption in public administration is one of the good roads for reducing corruption.



Case Study

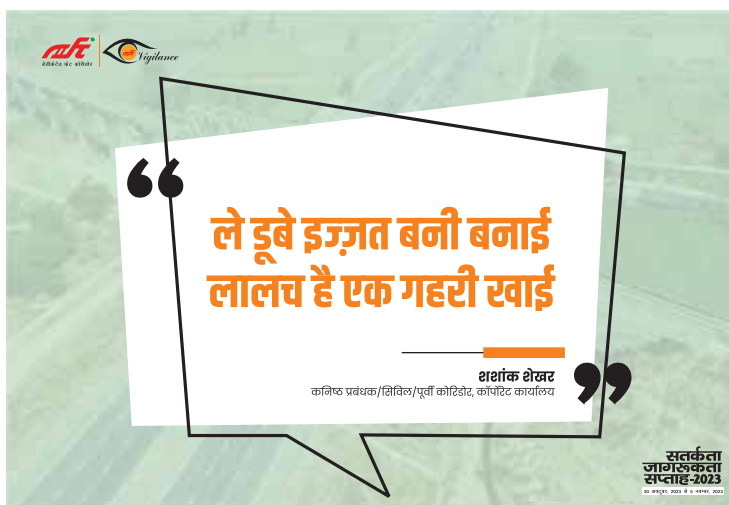
**Implementation of penalty orders
imposed on officials working in DFCCIL.****Rajesh Yadav**
Manager/Vigilance

As a matter of fact, after conclusion of the Departmental Proceedings, final order passed against the charged officer (CO) by the Disciplinary Authority, imposing an appropriate penalty or otherwise must be placed on the service book /personal file of the employee invariably so that position of D&AR case etc. is readily available for various administrative purposes. However, some instances have come to notice where even after issuance of the final orders imposing the penalty, the orders are not implemented in reality. Thus, making the whole process of disciplinary proceedings infructuous.

Therefore, based on a source information, a preventive check on issue of implementation of penalty orders imposed on officials working in DFCCIL was conducted. Personal files of 15 officials were randomly subjected to check. During scrutiny of these files, it was observed that only copies of the orders passed by the Disciplinary/Competent Authorities have been placed in their Personal files but necessary entries in respect of penalties imposed under D&A Rules by the Disciplinary Authority are nowhere made/available/reflected in the personal files. This is not correct as every event must be entered/recorded in the service book/personal file of an employee. Therefore, it is the prime responsibility of the concerned controlling authority to ensure end to end disposal.

The following System Improvement is suggested: -

- A review may be conducted to ensure that necessary entries are made in the Service Book/Personal file of all the officials of DFCCIL.
- HR deptt. Should ensure the implementation of the final penalty orders issued in respect of each charge officer, who was found guilty or otherwise.
- The Service Book of a Public servant is a document to record all the events in his/her entire service period and career, recording each and every administrative action of the employee right from the stage of his recruitment till his retirement to reflect the history of service of an employee.
- The possibility should be explored to introduce E-service book of all the employees in terms of DoPT vide O.M. No. No.21011/15/2010-Estt.(AL) dated 30.11.16.
- A mechanism should be evolved to ensure that at a fixed time, every year, the service book, and service rolls of employees should be taken up for verification and be recorded. The data entered in the e-service book is available to the employees to enable him/her to cross-check and report any discrepancies.





एआई का बढ़ता उपयोग, परिणाम और भ्रष्टाचार के साथ संबंध

देव प्रकाश

निजी सहायक/उप मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी

भारत एक उभरती हुई अर्थव्यवस्था है यहाँ विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) के तेजी से प्रसार ने निस्संदेह हमारे रहने और काम करने के तरीके को बदल दिया है। स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं से लेकर वित्त, शिक्षा, रक्षा क्षेत्र, परिवहन तक एआई ने सुविधा के एक नए युग की शुरुआत की है। हालाँकि, एआई को तेजी से अपनाना अपने साथ कई चुनौतियाँ भी लाता है, जिनमें से एक सबसे गंभीर है भ्रष्टाचार में एआई की भूमिका।

एआई ने कार्यों को स्वचालित करने, भविष्यवाणियाँ करने और निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रियाओं को बढ़ाने में अविश्वसनीय कार्य किया है। यह मानव द्वारा लिए गए समय के एक छोटे से हिस्से में बड़ी मात्रा में डेटा का विश्लेषण कर सकता है, पैटर्न और विसंगतियों का पता लगा सकता है और जटिल गणना कर सकता है। इसी कारण, दुनिया भर में सरकारें और संगठन अपने संचालन को सुव्यवस्थित करने, ग्राहक अनुभव में सुधार करने और प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक बढ़त हासिल करने के लिए एआई का उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

भ्रष्टाचार की पहली: ऊपर बताए गए अपने संभावित लाभों के बावजूद, एआई भ्रष्टाचार के नए अवसर भी लाती है। यहां कुछ प्रमुख चिंताएँ बताई गई हैं:

डेटा हेरफेर : भ्रष्ट लोग अपने हितों की पूर्ति के लिए एआई सिस्टम में डेटा इनपुट में हेरफेर कर सकते हैं, जिससे परिणाम खराब हो सकते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, वित्तीय बाजारों में, व्यापारी अपने लाभ के लिए एआई-संचालित ट्रेडिंग एल्गोरिदम को धोखा देने का प्रयास कर सकते हैं। एआई कुछ समूहों या व्यक्तियों का पक्ष ले सकता है और दूसरों को नुकसान पहुंचा सकता है।

गोपनीयता संबंधी चिंताएँ: एआई प्रयोगों के लिए बड़ी मात्रा में व्यक्तिगत डेटा का संग्रह महत्वपूर्ण गोपनीयता संबंधी चिंताएँ पैदा करता है। इस डेटा की अनधिकृत पहुंच या दुरुपयोग के परिणाम स्वरूप गोपनीयता का उल्लंघन और संभावित भ्रष्टाचार हो सकता है। आज के समय में तमाम तरह की एंड्राइड एप्लीकेशन इस बात का उदाहरण है, जो एआई आधारित है और अनुमति के नाम पर आपका सारा निजी डाटा नियंत्रित कर लेती है।

सुरक्षा जोखिम: एआई - संचालित साइबर हमले अधिक परिष्कृत होते जा रहे हैं, जो संगठनों और सरकारों के लिए बड़ा

खतरा पैदा कर रहे हैं। साइबर अपराधी अपने हमलों को स्वचालित और बड़े पैमाने पर करने के लिए एआई का उपयोग कर रहे हैं, 'डीप फेस' और 'वॉइस क्लोनिंग' एआई-संचालित ऐसे ही उपकरण हैं जहां आप किसी की आवाज और किसी का चेहरा इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं, जिससे संभावित रूप से महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक और सुरक्षा क्षति हो सकती है।

आई से जुड़े भ्रष्टाचार के जोखिमों को कम करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं:

संगठनों और सरकार को एआई सिस्टम में पारदर्शिता को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। एल्गोरिदम और निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रियाओं को अधिक समझने योग्य और जवाबदेह बनाया जाना चाहिए। डेवलपर्स को नैतिक एआई सिस्टम बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना चाहिए जो पूर्वाग्रह और भेदभाव से मुक्त हो। सरकार द्वारा नियमित ऑडिट और नैतिक दिशानिर्देश तय करने चाहिए ताकि भ्रष्टाचार के जोखिमों को कम करने के लक्ष्य को हासिल करने में मदद मिल सके। एआई सिस्टम को दुर्भावनापूर्ण हमलों से बचाने के लिए मजबूत साइबर सुरक्षा उपाय बहुत आवश्यक हैं।

सुरक्षा बचाव: राष्ट्रीय साइबर क्राइम हेल्पलाइन नंबर - 155260, जहाँ आप किसी तरह के साइबर क्राइम की शिकायत सुबह 09:00 से रात 09:00 बजे

तक करा सकते हैं। आप "cybercrime.gov.in" पोर्टल पर भी अपनी शिकायत दर्ज कर सकते हैं। इसके आलावा अगर आप 24 घंटे के अंदर 1930 नंबर पर शिकायत करते हैं तो किसी के द्वारा गलत तरीके से की गई ट्रान्सेक्शन रोकने के लिए तुरंत कार्यवाही भी की जा सकती है।

निष्कर्ष: एआई की बढ़ती स्वीकार्यता निस्संदेह विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन की अपार संभावनाएं रखती है। हालाँकि, यह नई चुनौतियाँ भी प्रस्तुत करती है, विशेषकर भ्रष्टाचार के संबंध में। जोखिमों को कम करते हुए इसकी क्षमता का दोहन करने के लिए नैतिक और नियामक सुरक्षा उपायों के साथ एआई के लाभों को संतुलित करना महत्वपूर्ण है। एआई भ्रष्ट प्रभावों के आगे झुके बिना अधिक से अधिक अच्छा काम करे, इसलिए एआई के विषय में अधिक से अधिक शिक्षा और जागरूकता ही बचाव है।





Preventive Vigilance : How Far Our System Is Effective

Ratan Saha

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What is Corruption?

It is a form of dishonesty or a criminal offense which is undertaken by a person or an organization which is entrusted in a position of authority, in order to acquire illicit benefits or abuse power for one's personal gain. Corruption is a malice, which is eating into very ethos of our society and taking heavy toll on our economy. People lose trust and belief in the administration due to Corruption.

Corruption in daily life is linked to human greediness, a typical mindset of one to achieve and outdo one another going beyond his means. This psychology is so ingrained in human mind that complete eradication of this evil is a difficult job. But we cannot keep our eyes shut and let corruption to allow engulfing our life, both public and private, as this will ultimately corrode our very basic ethos of human existence.

No campaign to fight and eradicate corruption can be achieved without community participation. Despite many steps by the government, corruption persists and thrives in India. Embezzlement of public funds, fraudulent public procurement, corruption in enforcement and regulatory institutions, all plague our public life. Fight against corruption is seen as the job of a few anti-corruption agencies, whereas in reality, it is the responsibility of every citizen and every employee of an organisation.

For integrity to become embedded in public life, it is important that we should shift from a punitive approach to a more holistic preventive and participatory approach. Here comes the concept of "Preventive vigilance".

Now, What is **Preventive Vigilance**?

Vigilance is defined in dictionaries as "action or state of keeping careful watch for possible danger or difficulties." It takes several forms, which are often classified as:

(1) **Preventive vigilance**, which is aimed at reducing the occurrence of a lapse

(violation of a law, a norm, or, broadly speaking, a governance requirement);

(2) **Detective vigilance**, which is aimed at identifying and verifying the occurrence of a lapse; and, finally,

(3) **Punitive vigilance**, which is aimed at deterring the occurrence of a lapse.

Preventive Vigilance is adoption of a package of measures to improve systems and procedures to eliminate/reduce corruption, promote transparency and ease of doing business. It aimed at identifying tackling/addressing the root cause of corruption within the organisation. In this article, I like to present one case study to leave it on you (the readers) to decide or ponder what to do if you are placed in a similar position of any one of the personnel associated with this event / case and assess how far our (Indian Railway's) Preventive Vigilance system is effective to eradicate corruption and what system improvement is still necessary. This is a real incident, not any imaginary case for theoretical understanding or explanation. For the sake of not disclosing the identity of the organization or persons involved, I'm trying to use the designation of the personnel only.

Incident/case: A letter addressed to Chief Vigilance officer of one organisation written by an SAG officer complaining that serious irregularity has been observed in the construction of a project being presently undertaken by the organization and under his control for which thorough vigilance inspection is necessary. On receiving the complaint, Vigilance department started investigation and on inspection of the construction site and other documents found that:

(1) The construction project for which the complaint was lodged is being continued for long 15 years or more. The same project was first awarded to M/s ABC who could not complete the whole work and the tender was rescinded after about 5 years without any cost to M/s ABC.



- (2) After re-tendering for the same project for balance works, M/s ABC was found to be the lowest bidder and bagged the work again. But the works could not be fully completed by them once again even after 7/8 years of their taking over of second contract, but they were allowed to raise their final bill and relieved of their contractual obligations, again without imposing any penalty for non-completion of substantial works, for which further tender was invited by the organisation.
- (3) In the first tender invited thereafter for residual works of the said project, the same agency M/s ABC participated amongst others and found to be the lowest bidder, but finally the tender was not awarded to them, instead TC (of which the complainant SAG officer was member), preferred to drop the tender and call a fresh one. After calling of fresh tender for the balance works of the project, new agency M/s XYZ emerged as the successful bidder and works contract was awarded to them.
- (4) The problem sparked off when the new agency started to execute the balance construction works for an incomplete building of the project. While doing the reinforcement works for adjacent or slabs of upper floors, it was found that the reinforcement steel which was left open for further construction of beams and columns for new slabs were not as per the requirement as given in the drawings. No. of steel bars (dowels) left found to be less than what ought to be as per the approved drawings issued to the agency. This primarily led to raise the complaint by the SAG officer, when his attention was drawn to the deficiencies mentioned above by the subordinate officials and the new executing agency.
- (5) After thorough inspection of the Vigilance department's team, it was also revealed that payment was made to the agency for a portion of the slab along with the reinforcements of columns and beams which was not at all constructed and provided through one RA bill. It was also found that the drawings of some of the columns and beams which was constructed at site was not officially approved by the competent authority, while actual execution was made. (Signature of highest

official confirming approval was not there, but signatures upto JAG level officer was found).

- (6) It was also revealed that though Final Bill for the works executed by the agency M/s ABC was raised and certified by the concerned departmental officials, full payment against the final bill was not made to the agency, even at the time of investigation of the case by the Vigilance team and when new agency put into the works. It was also revealed that Final Variation Statement for the old contract, which was pre-requisite for final bill, though prepared and vetted by the Finance department, had not been sanctioned by the competent authority till then.
- (7) In the light of the investigation carried out by the Vigilance department, concerned officials (one JE/Works, two SSE/Works, three AXEN/Con and one JAG officer) were asked to submit their clarifications with the questionnaire prepared by the vigilance department. Questionnaire was mainly centered about (1) Why measurements were recorded in the MB for the particular RA Bill and over-payment was made to the agency, without actually execution of the recorded works by the agency, (2) Why constructions of some columns and beams was allowed with less amount of reinforcement steel than the requirement as per design and approved drawings, (3) Why construction of some columns and beams were executed without the approved drawings, (4) Why "As Built" drawings as prepared by the agency was not properly checked by the SSE entrusted for "Technical Checking" at the time of preparing final Bills for the agency, (5) Why during preparation of final Bill thorough reconciliation of all executed items and payment against on-account (RA) bills were not made and accordingly certified by all officials and (6) Why the works contract was fore-closed, though substantial works could not be executed by the agency.
- (8) Clarifications obtained from the respective personnel are given as follows in summarized form:
 1. (Mr. A) JE/Works (at the time of working under Mr. B), but SSE/works (at the time of certifying final bill of the agency, when Mr.



B left) : He told that though he was overburdened with several other works, he tried his best to oversee the works entrusted upon him. Bar Bending schedule prepared by the agency first checked and verified by him with the drawings, which was further verified by SSE/W and approved by AXEN. As far as his knowledge goes, reinforcements as per approved BBS were physically provided in the structures to be constructed before casting. He also told that the missing Dowels kept for further construction could have been stolen by miscreants. Regarding recording of measurements, he admitted that physical measurements of the works under the said contract were noted and kept by him in rough Note Books, based on which entries made in MB by SSE/Works for subsequent RA bills. While recording measurements of final bill in the MB as SSE/Works, omissions and errors may have been occurred, which is not intentional or for the purpose of providing any favour to the agency with an ulterior motive. Moreover, further checking and verifications are supposed to be made by AXEN/Con-III and other higher officials. "As built" drawings were also supposed to be checked by the authorized SSE who performed Technical Checking of Final bill measurements.

2. (Mr. B) SSE/Works: He admitted that he could not always physically inspect the works site in question due to supervision of construction works of two other large projects and another project in addition to the works in question. He relied upon the daily Site Measurement Note book or Register maintained by the JE/Works (Mr. A) and BBS prepared by the agency and supposed to be verified and certified by the concerned JE/Works (Mr. A) and recorded the Measurements in MB accordingly, for preparing the bill, which is further verified by AXEN/Con-I. If any wrong has been made, that was not done intentionally, it was happened due to excessive works pressure, as simultaneous casting activities were going on in all the projects spread across the section and it was not possible for him to keep watch personally for all simultaneous activities of all the projects minutely.
3. (Mr.C) AXEN/Con-I : Interestingly, he told that he was not officially entrusted to look

after the works in question, no formal office order was issued to him by the PHOD (in this organization, PHOD's approval required for distribution of jobs upto JS level officers with the consent of GM). In his version, actually the said works was officially entrusted to Mr. D, AXEN/Con-II, whom the Controlling JAG officer (Mr. K) given the charge of another project under him to meet the deadline for handing over the said project to another organisation, purely as a temporary measure, with an internal arrangement of available manpower under the said JAG officer. Officially, at the very beginning of his tenure as AXEN, Mr. C was entrusted with the works of looking after execution of the works, which were mainly operated from the PHOD's office under the control of JAG officer, Mr. K. But after some period of time, when one SS level officer (Mr. J) of his team, who was entrusted to look after some of the construction projects under the said JAG officer (Mr. K), transferred to another organization on deputation, Mr. C was given the additional charge of overseeing the works of Mr. J, the said SS level officer, with the approval of PHOD. In this connection, Mr. C also expressed his grievances regarding non-entertainment of his application for 'additional charge allowances' by the organisation's Personnel Branch, citing the reason that the relevant office order for his additional works charge issued only with the approval of the PHOD, but that required approval from GM of the organisation.

In brief, Mr. C's contention was that although he was not officially entrusted for the said works, as per verbal order of his Controlling JAG officer he used to sign the MB and RA bills of the works of that particular tender, without actual inspection of the works, fully relying on the SSE and JEs who were entrusted to look after the site works, when Mr. D (AXEN/Con-II) was withdrawn from that work for a temporary period for another project. He even alleged that there were pressures from his controlling JAG officer to sign the RA bills of the agency very fast for the sake of the progress of the works and many a times it happened that even before putting his signature on the MB and Bills, his controlling officer had signed the same and sent to him through the billing clerk for



obtaining his signatures. He requested the Vigilance Officer and Inspectors to verify his statements by finding the office order, clearly given him the charge of the said project, which was never issued to him from his department and also to enquire from the billing Clerk in question for his statement.

4. (Mr. D) AXEN/Con-II: Questions raised by Mr. C (AXEN/Con-I) regarding Mr. D's actual official involvement with the project and sudden withdrawal from the project was not specifically asked to him. However, he didn't comment regarding the questions on deficiencies found in the construction works, by saying that the same was not happened during his tenure for the project. The question which was also asked to him regarding execution of the construction of certain columns and beams without the approved drawings during his tenure. To which he replied that for not hampering the progress of the works, those were executed on the basis of the consultant's drawings, duly proof-checked by another consultant as engaged by the organisation, but due to the reasons unknown to him, the same drawing was found to be not finally approved by the SAG officer till then, as found by the investigation team. He also told that getting approval of drawings is not the duty of field AXENs, it was done from the HQ only.
5. (Mr. E) AXEN/Con-III: He was the person who was the in-charge of the project after taken over from Mr. D (AXEN/Con-II), signed the final bill of the works in question, after recording of measurements by the then SSE, Mr. A. Mr. E's contention was that the previous measurement entered in the MB had already been test checked by competent officials and accordingly payment made to the agency. Final bill entered in MB was on the basis of the previously certified quantities. There is no provision to double test check of any item unless and otherwise specially ordered by the court/arbitrator. The final bill was prepared by taking the summation of previously certified quantities and the work done during the pen ultimate bill and final bill. He told that it is not possible to check all the elements, which had been done for more than 10 years, under supervision of different other personnel. Regarding reason for

foreclosure of the tender, he didn't want to comment without seeing all relevant records.

6. (Mr. K) (JAG officer-I): There were two JAG officers working under one SAG level officer in that organization for various construction projects. It should also be noted that the distribution of works amongst those two JAG officers was not also balanced. Execution for about 70% of the total works under various tenders of the organization was entrusted to Mr. K (JAG-I). No. of SSEs and JEs working under him were also not sufficient enough, that one single JE or SSE can be deputed for each works tender under his control. Regarding deficiencies noted and overpayment to contractor, his contention was
 - (I) The deficient / missing rebars as stated needs to be further verified with subsequent running account bills or final bills. However, the deficiency if any, should be made good and all expenses consequent thereon and incidental thereto shall be borne by the contractor and shall be recoverable from any moneys due to him under the contract.
 - (ii) The running account bill is within the validity of contract and during construction of other structural elements in different parts of building and subjected to final measurement and finalization of contract.
 - (iii) Engineering Code, Para 1337 states that the value of such work is in no case less than the on account payments made or proposed to be made for convenience of contractor in anticipation of and subject to the result of detailed measurement and finalization of contract.
 - (iv) It is pertinent to note that as per GCC of relevant para in Clause-48 and Sub Clause-48 (1) & (2), any defects, imperfections, shortfall, faults and all expenses consequently thereon and incidental thereto shall be borne by the contractor and shall be recoverable from any money due to him under the contract.
 - (v) The running or on account bill is as such subject to finalization in final measurement and final bill.
 - (vi) in view of the issuance of completion certificate to the Agency, the contract



against tender in question is stated to be satisfactorily completed and finalization of final bill is stated to be under process.

- (vii) However, deficiencies/discrepancies, defects, imperfections shall upon the direction in writing of the Engineer to be amended & made good by the contractor at his own cost and in case of default on the part of contractor, the Engineer may employ labour and materials or appoint another contractor to amend and make good such defects, imperfections and all expenses consequent thereon and incidental thereto shall be borne by the contractor and shall be recoverable from any moneys due to him under the contract.

In view of the above deliberations of the concerned staff and officers, the matter was further examined by the Vigilance department and forwarded their findings to the PHOD for his comments and opinion. In this article, it is neither the author's intention to describe the final conclusion made by the Vigilance department or PHOD in this case, nor to analyze the motives and actions of the personnel involved in the case. Rather, the main intention is to have an introspection of our Railway organization and find out the causes why such type of serious wrongdoings still could happen in our organization, despite there are having some long tested preventive measures with us.

The questions/ suggestions which comes in the mind of the author of this article is as follows:

- 1) Was the particular works tender prepared and finally awarded to the agency, keeping in view that the intended works and rates are practicable as well as feasible? Then, why agency could not complete the whole work twice? Are the criteria of awarding the contract to the lowest eligible bidder sacrosanct, when the same work was abandoned by the said lowest bidder? Is not it the duty of Tender Accepting Authority to look after that?
- 2) In Railway organization, Finance department has been kept as a watch-dog for prevention of financial irregularities in all stages of a contract. To them, questions

are (i) While rescinding the contracts of M/s ABC twice with substantial works left to be done, how can Finance department agree with the proposal of the Executive department for releasing the agency without penalty (ii) How can the proposal for new tenders for the same works (balance works of previous tender) on higher rates be accepted by them? (iii) While payment of RA bills, Accounts/Finance departments are to check the MBs submitted by the Executive department. If signatories of the bill preparing officer has been changed from previous RA bill, is it not their duty to verify the authority of the new signatories, as in this case it might have happened, if we accept the statement of Mr. C, AXEN/Con-I, that bill was signed by him in place of Mr. D, AXEN/Con-II, not as per his official capacity, but as per verbal order of his superior officer (iv) How Final Bill (even if partial payment made) could be entertained by them, without sanction of Final Variation Statement by the competent authority?

- 3) If there is no authority given to a JAG officer of the organization for posting his subordinate SS or JS officer arbitrarily, without the approval of the PHOD as well as GM, what is the mechanism available to prevent a JAG officer to resort to that practice?
- 4) The same question as aforesaid can be raised, in case one PHOD does not exercise his due power for distributing the works in a balanced way amongst his subordinate officers and specify their duties.
- 5) There is an important role of Personnel Branch in arresting the financial irregularity, which we generally undermine. Workloads/Duties assigned to any staff/officer should be reasonably judged by the Personnel branch officers, so that output expected from him becomes realistic and accordingly manpower recruitment and deployment policy of the organisation is updated. Proper counselling by the Personnel Branch/inter-departmental periodic discourse in this regard, particularly with the concerned PHODs, is necessary.

Certainly the above points are not the exhaustive one. Readers may differ with my views or substantiate.





Unveiling the Power of the Central Vigilance Commission: A Path to Eradicating Corruption

Aanchal Mittal
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BE THE CHANGES YOU WANT TO SEE IN THE WORLD

1. Introduction- Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)

The Central Vigilance Commission was initially set up through Resolution No. 24/7/64 -AVD dated 11th February 1964 of Government of India, on the recommendations of Committee on Prevention of Corruption formed under the Chairmanship of Shri K. Santhanam. Central Vigilance Commission was set up with the aim to exercise superintendence over vigilance administration of the organisations in respect of which the executive powers of Government of India extended. It was conceptualized as an apex Integrity Institution, having complete independence and autonomy in its functions. Central Vigilance Commission has been mandated to advise the authorities concerned in respect of an act of improper conduct or corrupt practices, along with review and modification of procedures and guidelines, which may afford scope for corrupt (practices).

In September 1997, the Central Government constituted an Independent Review Committee to suggest measures for strengthening anti-corruption activities. The Review Committee suggested that statutory status should be given to the Central Vigilance Commission.

Later on, the CVC Bill was passed by both Houses of Parliament in 2003 and received the assent of the President on 11.09.2003. The CVC Act of 2003 (45 of 2003) came into effect from that date.

Central Vigilance Commission consists of a Central Vigilance Commissioner as Chairperson and not more than two Vigilance Commissioners as Members.

2. Functions and powers of the Central Vigilance Commission Under the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003

a. Exercise superintendence over the

functioning of the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) insofar as it relates to the investigation of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988; or an offence under the Cr.PC for certain categories of public servants - **[Section S(1)(a)]**.

b. Give directions to the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) for superintendence insofar as it relates to the investigation of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 - **[Section S(1)(b)]**.

c. To inquire or cause an inquiry or investigation to be made on a reference by the Central Government - **[Section S(1)(c)]**.

d. To inquire or cause an inquiry or investigation to be made into any complaint received against any official belonging to such category of officials specified in sub-section 2 of Section 8 of the eve Act, 2003 - **[Section S(1)(d)]**.

e. Review the progress of Investigations conducted by the DSPE into offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 or an offence under the Cr.PC - **[Section S(1)(e)]**.

f. Review the progress of the applications pending with the competent authorities for sanction of prosecution under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 - **[Section S(1)(f)]**.

g. Tender advice to the Central Government and its organisations on such matters as may be referred to it by them - **[Section S(1)(g)]**.

h. Exercise superintendence over the vigilance administrations of the various Central Government Ministries, Departments & Organisations of the Central Government- **[Section S(1)(h)]**.

i. Shall have all the powers of a Civil Court while conducting any inquiry- **[Section 11]**.

j. Respond to Central Government on mandatory consultation with the Commission before making any rules or regulations governing the vigilance or disciplinary matters relating to the persons

appointed to the public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or to members of the All India Services - **[Section 19)].**

- k. Preparation and presentation of Commission's Annual Report to the President and to be placed before the Parliament. **[Section 14 of eve Act].**
- l. To tender appropriate advice in respect of Investigation Report called for by the Commission **[Section 17 of eve Act, 2003].**
- m. To call for periodical reports, returns and statements - to exercise general supervision over vigilance and anti-corruption work in the Government and its organizations **[Section 18 of eve Act, 2003].**
- n. The Central Government shall appoint Director of Enforcement on the recommendation of the committee.

3. Jurisdiction

Commission's Jurisdiction under eve Act are as below:

- a) Members of All India Service serving in connection with the affairs of the Union and Group A officers of the Central Government.
- b) Officers of the rank of Scale V and above in the Public Sector Banks.
- c) Officers in Grade D and above in Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and SIDBI.
- d) Chief Executives and Executives on the Board and other officers of E-8 and above in Schedule 'A' and 'B' Public Sector Undertakings.
- e) Chief Executives and Executives on the Board and other officers of E-7 and above in Schedule 'C' and 'D' Public Sector Undertakings.
- f) Managers and above in General Insurance Companies.
- g) Senior Divisional Managers and above in Life Insurance Corporations.
- h) Officers drawing salary of Rs.8700/- p.m. and above on Central Government D.A. pattern, as on the date of the notification and as may be revised from time to time in Societies and other Local Authorities.

4. Tools for effective vigilance administration

Central Vigilance Commission, the apex institution for vigilance administration in India, uses three main tools for effective vigilance administration:

Preventive Vigilance: A potent tool in fight against corruption as it improves upon existing systems and establishes in-built checks within the system to bring about more clarity, standardisation and transparency.

Participative Vigilance: It is aimed at bringing stakeholders including public in the decision-making process for more transparency.

Punitive Vigilance: It aims to penalise and deter malpractices.

The Damaging Effects of Corruption

The damaging effects of corruption are far-reaching and affect us all. Here are some of the key ways in which corruption harms society:

- i. **Impedes Development:** Corruption diverts valuable resources away from essential public services like education, healthcare, and infrastructure development. When funds meant for building schools, hospitals, and roads end up in the pockets of corrupt officials, it hampers progress and perpetuates poverty.
- ii. **Erodes Trust:** Corruption erodes trust in public institutions and government. When citizens perceive that those in power are corrupt, they lose faith in the system and become cynical about their government's ability to serve their interests.
- iii. **Hinders Economic Growth:** Businesses operating in corrupt environments face unfair competition, bribery demands, and regulatory hurdles. This hinders economic growth and deters foreign investment, ultimately affecting job creation and prosperity.
- iv. **Undermines Justice:** Corrupt practices can undermine the judicial system, leading to wrongful convictions, delayed justice, and compromised rule of law. When justice is for sale, the vulnerable are the most affected.
- v. **Breeds Inequality:** Corruption often exacerbates economic and social inequality. Those with access to resources and connections can manipulate the system for personal gain, leaving the less privileged at a disadvantage.
- vi. **Weakens Institutions:** The integrity of institutions is compromised when corruption is rampant. Government agencies, law enforcement, and public services lose their effectiveness and credibility.
- vii. **Compromises National Security:**



Corruption can weaken national security by enabling illegal activities such as money laundering, drug trafficking, and terrorism financing. Corrupt officials can be vulnerable to external pressures that compromise the nation's security interests

5. The objectives of vigilance such as "No to Corruption; Commit to the Nation" may be achieved by adopting following measures General/Miscellaneous.

- i. Every Government Institution should have a citizen charter.
- ii. Conduct awareness generations workshops for citizens on CPGRAMS
- iii. Grievances of the public should be properly addressed by the Ministries/Depts.
- iv. Lokpal and Lokayukta Property Returns must be filed by all.
- v. CVC should form a Grievance Redressal Cell for rectification of anomalies in the Departmental disciplinary Proceedings
- vi. Central Govt. Rules must need to be modified to avoid scope for interpretation and ambiguity. Those who are given discretionary powers may interpret rules in their own way. So, it would be great & nice, if rules framed are in a simple and easily understandable manner to every individual, which hopefully increases transparency and reduces scope.
- vii. For the organisations which do provide services to citizens directly, the services offered by the organisations should be displayed along with the complete step by step procedure even application filling procedure also. This reduces the scope of mediator's involvement.
- viii. Much wastage of Govt. money is happening in purchase of equipment/office requisites and services by Govt. offices from other private or Govt. service providing organisations. This can be reduced by implementing online services for the purposes of generation of bills and data entry and make online shopping for office purposes a valid method. GeM is not as efficient as other e-commerce service providers.
- ix. Departments like Education, Transport and Health to be controlled by central authorities for timely and transparent services without any issues.
- x. Centralization of all land departments across the country and digitization of land records

- xi. For full-fledged adoption of technology, a special fortnight - IT Pakhwada Week needs to be celebrated in all the Govt offices.
- xii. The websites of government agencies should be user friendly, displaying various citizens services indicating the fees payable by the citizens for the various public services and the fee structure should be displayed on the website of the Government office with regular updation.
- xiii. Interlink services of all Government Departments, Digitization of land records from independence and restoring of old documents
- xiv. Reliance on various methods of data encryption like Virtual ID & Aadhar, VPN, Virtual accounts etc. to prevent cyber fraud.
- xv. Contact information to be updated in all websites of Govt. departments and feedback to be given.
- xvi. There is need for a unified platform to connect the public with administration and judiciary. The sender has developed such an online web application with services like Ask for Help, Inform, legal Query, and to fix an appointment.
- xvii. Disciplinary Vigilance enquiries must be registered on an online CVC portal with clear timelines. It is suggested that case wise and ministry wise bifurcation of pendency may be given at the website of the CVC.
- xviii. Preventive measures such as Attitude training at the school/college level itself. Compulsory courses may be introduced at the school level on ethics, etc.
- xix. 24/7 call center with dedicated number to be established and made available to all.
- xx. CVC shall look into social media entries to see if any corrupt activity be found online.
- xxi. Punitive measures such as 'fine' for false complaints.
- xxii. Annual awards to Whistle Blowers.
- xxiii. All disciplinary proceedings should be made online
- xxiv. Systemic improvement in public procurement by removing unnecessary/superfluous tender conditions and specs from bid documents
- xxv. Data base of contractors and vendors indulging in irregularities in work to be compiled.

Conclusion

The fight against corruption is not a one-time



battle; it is a continuous struggle that demands our commitment, vigilance, and unwavering determination. Saying no to corruption is not just a moral choice; it is a commitment to our nation's progress, prosperity, and the well-being of its citizens.

The Central Vigilance Commission stands as a beacon of hope in the fight against corruption. Through its unwavering dedication and multifaceted approach, the eve has transformed India's anti-corruption landscape, inspiring governments and citizens alike. As we navigate an ever-evolving world, it is imperative to support and engage with the eve, fostering a vibrant and corruption-free society for generations to come. Together, we can sustain the eve's crucial mission and usher in a new era of integrity and accountability.

In this collective effort, we can forge a nation where integrity, honesty, and transparency prevail. Let us say no to corruption and commit to a brighter, more equitable future for our beloved nation, where justice and integrity are the cornerstones of our society.

"VRIO" analysis on 'Vigilance' - Source of Competitive Advantage

VRIO framework for strategic management was developed by Jay B. Barney, an American organizational theorist in 1990s and it helps us to evaluate a firm's resources and capabilities to determine if they can be a source of competitive advantage.

VRIO stands for Value, Rarity, Imitability, and Organization.

Let's understand as well as apply the four dimensions on "Vigilance" to unlock the immense competitive advantage the "Vigilance" gives to an organisation.

It all starts with the "Resource Based View" of an organisation which says possession of strategic resources gives a competitive advantage to an organisation over the competitors. Now, we may wonder that cash is also a resource, however, for unlocking the edge over other market players, the resources have to be "heterogeneous" and "immobile" and should be valuable, rare, non-imitable and organized into the internal operations of an organisation.

1. **Valuability:** Value can be created through increased efficiency, customer satisfaction, or revenue growth. Vigilance builds trust among the employees, customers, suppliers and the wider community, and is more

attractive to the customers and other stakeholders. When corrupt practices are eradicated, the operational efficiency is increased and the cash flows are higher.

2. **Rarity:** The resources and capabilities must be rare in the industry or market. Vigilance has a specialized focus on prevention, detection and response to corrupt and unethical activities, and also requires cross-functional collaboration and diversity of skills, which makes it a rare discipline.
3. **Imitability:** The resources and capabilities must not be easily imitated by competitors. Vigilance activities require specialized knowledge in investigative techniques and compliance, deep understanding of potential threats and vulnerabilities and understanding of legal and regulatory frameworks, which take time to cultivate and cannot be easily duplicated.
4. **Organization:** The resources and capabilities must be organized and integrated into the organization's operations. There is continuous communication, collaboration, feedback between Vigilance and the other departments and frequent training and education for being vigilant as well as accountability makes it an integral part of the operations.

Embracing the strategic resource of vigilance, by saying "No" to corrupt practices, is of vital importance for a sustainable future. We can truly commit ourselves to nation by observing each of our actions as well as others' actions and behaviours and then learning from our mistakes and from others' mistakes - What better could have been done? What actions are unethical? What is the impact of our actions on others? Do they reflect self-interest or are we placing organisation's interest above all? The answers are unlocked by A-O-R model, Action - Observation - Reflection model (Hughes, Ginnett, Curphy, 2009). We learn from our experiences by observing the consequences of our actions and taking time thinking and reflecting on their significance and meaning.

This will help us remain vigilant of corrupt and unethical practices in our day-to-day work and since, competitive advantage is one of the drivers of value, the commitment of saying "No" to corruption will lead to creation of ROI and value to the organisation, society and nation.



Effective Anti- Corruption Measures to reduce corruption

Aayush Kumar Jha
Office Assistant/Finance

Before coming to the point of how to reduce corruption in the organisation I would like to give some brief knowledge about Corruption.

What is corruption?

Transparency International defines corruption as the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. According to 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), **Corruption= Monopoly+ Discretion-Accountability.**

Corruption is a complex social, political and economic phenomenon that affects all countries. It is a massive problem in India. It is a hurdle towards the effective functioning of a healthy democracy such as ours. India is ranked at **85th place out of 180 nations according to the Corruption Perceptions Index, 2022, reported by Transparency International.**

The word corruption refers to **destruction, degrading or spoiling the society** or the country. Selfishness and greed are the main contributors. Lack of honesty and integrity is also reflected among corrupt people.

• Following Ways to reduce or to stop Corruption in India:-

With so much corruption in our society, here are following ways by which we or the concerned authorities can contribute to stopping the corruption in organisations:-

1. **Leadership** : Corruption is cancer, and it spreads very fast. Many new dynamic leaders consider the elimination of corruption as their primary duty, but they fall into the hatches of corruption due to greed and selfishness. Top leaders must set an example that to be successful in life honesty, integrity, and hard work is extremely important.
2. **Credibility** : You can't clap from just one hand, you need two hands. To counter the corrupt, the offenders on both sides of the demand and supply chain must be convinced that the government is serious about combating corruption. One suggestion towards the same is to "fry some big fish", which means publicly try and punish some

well-known corrupt people in our country.

3. **Involvement of people** : The Right to Information Act, 2005 empowers the citizens of India to ask for information related to the government, and the same must be made available to the public unless it is a confidential piece of information. Once people are convinced that there is a strong effort to protest against the corrupt officials, they will respond and extend their full participation in resolving this issue. It is only the people who can stop corruption in organisation. Hence, people's involvement is needed.
4. **Responsible Media** : A Media which is responsible will gather, analyze, organize, present and disseminate information neutrally to create public awareness and help in undertaking reforms to overcome corruption. Nevertheless, its ability to garner political support and mislead the people should not be underestimated.
5. **Watch-dog agencies** : The watch-dog agencies such as the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is governmental wing which addresses corruption in the government. It is an autonomous body. This body can only thrive only where the political atmosphere is filled with honest people, civil servants are free from governmental interference, and better incentives are given to discourage corruption. If not, bodies such as the CVC will be of no use or worse, misused for political gain.
6. **Improving Institutions** : Improvement of the legal framework speedy disposal of cases, less time-consuming ways to conduct business in the law courts and in the administration of justice, promotion of efficiency of the security forces such as the police, strengthening the auditor general's office, appointment of a responsible inspector general who will be responsible for the investigation of corruption in India.
7. **Revision of Laws** : Existing laws relating to corruption must be modified and amended. Severe punishments and not just fine must be



imposed on the perpetrator.

8. **Education** : Minimizing corruption is possible with the help of knowledge. According to a survey, Kerala is the least corrupt state in India because it has the highest literacy in India.
9. **E-Governance** : Corruption in India can be reduced by increasing the contact between the government and the governed. E-governance could help a lot in this regard. E-government refers to the communication between Government-to-business, Government-to-government, government-to-employees as well as the interaction between the entire governmental framework through information and communication technology (ICT). This will enable the important exchange of information, with the RTI also helping this process.

Further, here are the Indian laws that are working towards combating corruption –

- Prosecution section of Income Tax Act, 1961
- The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
- The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 to prohibit Benami transactions.
- Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002

- Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013

CONCLUSION : Corruption occurs not just in India but everywhere in the world, especially in places where the risk of getting caught is low and the rewards are high. It is not a matter of whether it is unlawful or illegal but a question of personal integrity and dignity. It is unethical to hoard money and gain an advantage by wrong-doings. It results in social inequality, widens the gap between the rich and the poor, makes the administration slow and makes the country shameful in the eyes of the world. It is important for the people of India to realize that what starts as greed and selfishness turns into corruption one day. Apart from the remedies suggested above, the mindset of the people has to change, and the people themselves can only do that. There is no medicine, no book that can teach the same to them. The root of greed and selfishness must be eradicated from their brains.

“Contents and views are my own and written by me” and the facts related to survey of data related to anti-corruption and rankings and government laws are taken from internet source for reference.

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**आज करोगे भ्रष्टाचार
तो अगली पीढ़ी को क्या दोगे संस्कार?**

सचिन सी बनसोडे

कनिष्ठ प्रबंधक/मानव संसाधन, अहमदाबाद

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Role of G20 in combating corruption worldwide

Shashank Shekhar
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India recently hosted the G20 summit in New Delhi on 09th and 10th September 2023. G20 i.e. Group of Twenty is the 'premier forum for international economic cooperation'. Along with focusing on major issues related to Global Economy and financial stability, G20 agenda also includes trade, sustainable development, health, agriculture, energy, environment, climate change, and anti-corruption. The role of G20 in addressing global challenges is quite significant as the G20 members represent around 85% of the global GDP, over 75% of the global trade, and about two-thirds of the world population.

The G20 consists of two parallel tracks namely the Finance Track and the Sherpa Track. Within these two tracks, there are thematically oriented working groups. Amongst various working groups under Sherpa Track, Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG), which was established in 2010 at the Toronto Summit, focuses on global fight against corruption. It promotes cooperation for raising the standards of accountability and transparency and contributes to the effectiveness of the global anti-corruption measures.

ACWG reports to the G20 Leaders on anti-corruption matters. Major focus areas of ACWG are international cooperation, public and private sector integrity and transparency, asset recovery, beneficial ownership transparency, vulnerable sectors and capacity-building. ACWG actively works with the World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) etc.

ACWG's efforts against corruption and initiatives undertaken during various G20 summits - ACWG's work is based on G20 Anti-corruption multi-year Action Plans as agreed in the St. Petersburg Strategic Framework in 2013. Current i.e. 2022-24 Anti-Corruption Action Plan includes anti-corruption priorities such as, international anti-corruption law enforcement cooperation, accountability and transparency, beneficial ownership transparency, asset recovery, denial of safe haven, criminalizing bribery, public participation and anti-corruption education, integrity of public and private sectors etc.

During the 2010 Seoul summit, G20 recognized a special responsibility to prevent and tackle corruption and expressed its commitment to support a common approach to build an effective global anti-corruption regime. Also, the G20 pledged to make itself accountable for its commitments in the fight against corruption.

In 2010 Toronto summit, G20 called for the ratification and full implementation by all G-20 members of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). In the same summit, G20 agreed to form Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG) under Sherpa Track. In 2011, before Cannes summit, India also ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). G20 supported the renewal of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) mandate and adoption of the revised FATF standards with the aim to tackle global money laundering and terrorist financing in 2012 Los Cabos summit.

The St. Petersburg Strategic Framework and multi-year action plan, which serve as the group's guidelines, developed during the Russian summit in 2013. In this summit, G20 endorsed the High-Level Principles on Mutual Legal Assistance to enhance international collaboration in the investigation and prosecution of corruption offences, as well as in the recovery of proceeds of corruption.

G20 High Level Principles on Beneficial Ownership Transparency were endorsed in 2014 Brisbane Summit. G20 is absolutely committed to improve transparency of both the public and private sectors and same has been reiterated during various summit. G20 endorsed the Anti-Corruption Open Data Principles and the Principles for Promoting Integrity in Public Procurement in 2015 Antalya Summit.

G20 endorsed the High-Level Principles on Cooperation on Persons Sought for Corruption and Asset Recovery in 2016 Hangzhou Summit. G20 expressed its commitment to reinforce the G20's efforts to promote international cooperation against corruption in line with international laws and human rights. In 2017 Hamburg Summit, for fostering integrity in the public and private sector, G20 endorsed four sets of High-Level Principles - On the Liability of Legal Persons for Corruption,

On fighting corruption in contracts including in the natural resources sector and sports sector, On Countering Corruption in Customs and On Combatting Corruption related to Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Wildlife products.

In 2018 Buenos Aires Summit, G20 agreed for effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by the G20 countries, including the criminalization of bribery by foreign public officials. In this summit, Indian Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi presented a nine-point agenda for action against fugitive economic offences and asset recovery. The agenda called for strong cooperation among G20 countries in legal processes and mechanisms to deny safe haven to fugitive economic offenders, comprehensive exchange of information and formulation of a standard definition of fugitive economic offenders.

G20 endorsed the High-Level Principles for Effective Protection of Whistle-blowers in 2019 Osaka Summit. At the very first Anti-Corruption Ministerial Meeting during Riyadh summit in 2020, Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE Network) was launched for strengthening mechanisms of international cooperation between law enforcement authorities.

In 2021 Rome Summit, 2022-2024 Anti-Corruption Action Plan was adopted by G20 and it was agreed to increase engagement with other stakeholders such as academia, civil society, media and the private sector. G20 also endorsed the High-Level Principles on Corruption related to Organized Crime, on Tackling Corruption in Sport, and on Preventing and Combating Corruption in Emergencies like COVID-19 type situations. G20 aimed at increased commitment of the member countries in anti-corruption efforts through legally binding instruments during the 2022 Bali Summit. G20 also endorsed the High-Level Principle on Enhancing the Role of Auditing in combating Corruption in Bali summit.

Initiatives undertaken during India's G20 presidency for Global fight against corruption -

Inspired by the theme of the G20 presidency in 2023 "One Earth, One Family, One Future", the Ministers and Authorities in G20 Anti-Corruption Ministerial Meeting resolved to strengthen collective actions towards countering corruption and lead by example in the global fight against corruption. In ACWG meeting, India successfully made a consensus amongst G20 members to advance international anti-corruption agenda by finalizing three High Level Principles on important and sensitive issues. Following action-oriented High-Level Principles will contribute towards prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of corruption offences, strengthening

domestic anti-corruption institutional frameworks, extradition of fugitive economic offenders and recovery of assets of such offenders from foreign jurisdictions.

The G20 High-Level Principles on Promoting Integrity and Effectiveness of Public Bodies and Authorities Responsible for Preventing and Combatting Corruption – It will provide a guiding framework for strengthening the independence, transparency, and accountability of public bodies and authorities responsible for preventing and combatting corruption. These High-Level Principles will ensure that officials of Law Enforcement bodies and authorities maintain high standards of integrity, promote inclusiveness by encouraging meaningful participation and leadership of women and take measures to keep an effective and robust integrity framework in place. These High-Level Principles will ultimately help in addressing root cause of corruption like institutional weakness and lack of accountability.

The G20 High-Level Principles on Strengthening Law Enforcement related International Cooperation and Information Sharing for Combatting Corruption - It is a 6-point plan to enhance international co-operation through effective & efficient information sharing and utilization amongst law enforcement agencies and other relevant authorities. This will help in ensuring effective and timely action against corruption offences, recovery of proceeds of crimes and prosecution of offenders in line with Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards.

The G20 High-Level Principles on Strengthening Asset Recovery Mechanisms for combatting Corruption - These are set of guiding principles under which it has been resolved to make the recovery and return of proceeds of crime, a key anti-corruption policy objective. These High-Level Principles will pave the way for establishment of a strong and effective framework for the expeditious recovery of proceeds of crime consistent with domestic law and applicable international legal obligations. These principles will also deter economic offenders who seek refuge in foreign jurisdictions.

The G20 considers that Corruption impedes economic growth, threatens the integrity of markets, undermines fair competition, distorts resource allocation, destroys public trust and undermines the rule of law. As a group of the world's largest economies, G20 has the potential to create a global culture of intolerance towards corruption. The consensus forged during the G20 Anti-Corruption Ministerial Meeting of 2023, shows the growing recognition of corruption as a multifaceted challenge that demands increased international cooperation to address corruption on a global scale.





Becoming of a Vigilance Official

Rajesh Yadav
Manager/Vigilance

When my colleague was made vigilance officer. He was counselled to be reasonable and considerate, so long as he was in the vigilance seat. Those who knew his temperament thought he would ideally fit into the job, but at the same time, it would be misfortune for some. This confused him; he was miles and miles away from his home; had no interest to settle in this region, and had not acquired any property. Therefore, thinking of enemy or rivalry with anyone was generally ruled out. Contrarily, he had more friends in this part of the country, than in his home state.

Despite this facts, people were repeatedly advising him to be reasonable in his approach. Certainly, vigilance officer is not a justice dispensing authority. His role is to investigate allegations made in complaints based on papers available in official files. When things are not clear, clarification is obtained from concerned officials. In case needle of suspicion is detected to be pointed towards any particular official, that officer is afforded full opportunity to clarify his position at the investigation stage itself, so that his actions can be analyzed in correct perspective, before coming to any conclusion. After all, no one should be condemned without giving a fair trial.

Investigations are summarized and sent upwards for further scrutiny and appropriate decision in the matter, is only a figment of imagination, and officials should not harbor unnecessary fear. However, after lapse of some time, one incident proved him wrong.

He knew well that his organization was the lifetime of the country. The economy, commerce, the tourism sector of the country was wholly dependent on it. He also knew his responsibility that as a vigilance officer he must do nothing which can harm the overall interests of the organization; he must avoid applying sudden brakes which could affect the functioning of the organization. A month long programme was therefore charted to sensitize officials, especially those who were dealing with Government money. Politely, officials were requested to wean themselves away from corrupt practices if any, and be content with whatever Government was paying them. Especially after the 5th and 6th pay commissions, the take home salary had gone up considerably. The consequences of noncompliance were clearly explained.

With so much of beseeching, complaint did come. In one case, the accused official did not co-operate during investigation. But, my colleague knew how to

unearth the truth. Soon, his team was successful in separating gram from the chaff. When the report was put up to the administration with clinching evidence, he was told, "Vigilance could have been a little considerate". Now, he fully realized what his colleagues had hinted at by being reasonable and considerate.

Well, he could assert that he needed no lessons from anybody as to how investigations should be handled. Vigilance was not meant to help people involved in swindling, but to catch them in action. Vigilance could also not betray the trust of the complainants which they had reposed in it. It is a fact that a disease cannot be eliminated by killing the patient, and therefore a balanced approach is recommended towards the corrupt. However, when the disease is very big, surgical approach becomes inevitable. Big tasks have never been accomplished through small steps.

In a case when irrefutable evidence was established and initiation of disciplinary action was recommended, against the erring officials, some influential officers turned against the vigilance team. The team was made to feel as if an illegality had been committed by it, and not by the officials who had cheated the system. People spread canards that vigilance was hounding them. There were also people with the good sense who objected to the mudslinging. Such foul plays give jolt to the integrity and credibility of vigilance department. People never accuse a judge for pronouncing a life term or death sentence, but they do so from roof tops when vigilance hold someone guilty of an offence.

It is often alleged that vigilance works in partisan manner. Vigilance officials do sense the hard feelings in an organization because of vigilance applying itself seriously to its task, but it cannot be helped since duty is cast upon it, which it is expected to perform satisfactorily. In doing so, vigilance tries to maintain equality and impartiality. To what extent it is able to uphold this article of faith, can be judged not by vigilance, but by people and not by accused persons. It can be added that in this country, perfect equality is upheld only by one institution which is the judiciary. Vigilance is populated with employees of the same organization. Yet, it should and does strain every nerve to conduct investigations in a fair and unbiased manner. Vigilance officials are guided not by any specific law, except the rule of law which they imbibe on their own



कहानी

गैर इरादतन हत्या

रामकिशोर उपाध्याय
आई.आर.ए. एस. (सेवा निवृत्त)

रात के बारह बजे रहे थे। आसपास के आवारा कुत्ते भी भौंक-भाँककर सो गए थे। लेकिन जनसंवाद टाइम्स का चीफ रिपोर्टर राहुल सेजवान अपने नियमित कॉलम के लिए लेख पूरा करने के लिए अभी तक जगा हुआ था। उस रात बाहर तेज हवा चल रही थी जो उसके स्टडी रूम की टूटी खिड़की से टकराकर बार-बार उसका ध्यान भंग कर रही थी। राहुल अपने फ्लैट के मालिक को कई बार रिपेयर के कह चुका था। किन्तु मालिक हर बार टाल देता था। सस्ता होने के कारण राहुल फ्लैट छोड़ भी नहीं पा रहा था। राहुल उत्तराखंड के एक गाँव से लखनऊ में पत्रकारिता करने आया था। उसके पिता एक किसान थे। गरीबी को उसने निकटता से जाना था। पिता के द्वारा भाई-बहनों के लालन पालन में हुयी समस्याओं ने उसे गरीबोन्मुखी विचारक बना दिया था। कठिन जीवन जीने का वह आदी हो गया था। वह पत्रकारिता को भूख और प्यास से लड़ने का मिशन मान चुका था। पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र में पदार्पण करने के पहले दिन से ही इस सिद्धान्त से उसने किसी भी कीमत पर समझौता न करने का संकल्प कर लिया था। वह खबर से पैसा बनाने को एक तरह की रंगदारी समझता था। इसी कारण अखबार में उसकी किसी से ज्यादा नहीं बनती थी।

खट-खट से परेशान राहुल उठा और खिड़की को बजने से रोकने के लिए उसमें एक लकड़ी का फच्चर फँसाकर लेख को अंतिम रूप देने में जुट गया। इस लेख की फ़ाइल को मेल में अटैच करते समय वह सोचने लगा कि कहीं यह लेख अधिक विस्फोटक तो नहीं हो गया है। क्या संपादक इसे छापेगा भी? जो होगा, सो देखा जायेगा, यह सोचकर उसने मेल के सेंड आइकॉन पर क्लिक कर दिया। इस लेख के लिए सामग्री जुटाने की भागदौड़ में वह कुछ ज्यादा थक भी गया था।

पत्नी को गुडनाइट कहकर वह सोने ही जा रहा था, तभी मोबाइल की घण्टी बजती है। इस वक्त कौन हो सकता है? देखा तो कोई सीक्रेट नम्बर था। पत्रकार को तो अक्सर सूचना देने वालों की कॉल आती रहती है। उधर से कड़क आवाज आई।

‘मैं राजगोपाल सेनापति बोल रहा हूँ। तुम जनसंवाद टाइम्स के चीफ रिपोर्टर राहुल सेजवान ही हो?’

‘जी, राहुल सेजवान बोल रहा हूँ। कहिए, आप हैं कौन?’

‘मैं खनन मंत्री का पीए हूँ।’

‘मुझसे क्या चाहते हो?’

‘तुम कल जो लेख छपने के लिए भेज रहे हो, उसे मत भेजो।’

‘आपको किसने बताया और इसमें आपके मंत्री का तो नाम ही नहीं है। वैसे खबर देना तो मेरा धर्म है। जनता हर सच को जानना चाहती है।’

‘हमारे भी खबरची चारों तरफ फैले हैं। हमें पल-पल की खबर रहती है। तुम्हारा अखबार प्रतिष्ठित है। मुझे पता चला है कि आपके इस लेख में काफी खराब जानकारी है। यह लेख किसी भी कीमत पर नहीं छपना चाहिए।’

‘संविधान ने मुझे अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतन्त्रता दी है। एक पत्रकार के नाते सत्य को सामने लाना मेरा धर्म है और इस धर्म के पालन में मुझे कोई नहीं रोक सकता।’

‘मूर्ख पत्रकार! हम ही विधान और हम ही संविधान हैं। पता है यह कुर्सी मंत्री जी को यूँ ही मिली। पिछली सरकार में भी वे मंत्री थे। इस पार्टी में आने के लिए उन्होंने पार्टी फंड में दो सौ करोड़ रुपये का चँदा दिया था। मंत्री जी की गिनती सबसे साफ सुथरी छवि वाले राजनीतिज्ञों में होती है। आज उनसे बड़ा कोई देशभक्त कोई नहीं है। टीवी पर छाप रहे हैं। तेरे इस खनन माफिया वाले लेख से मंत्री जी का कुछ नहीं बिगड़ेगा। पहले तो जाँच होगी ही नहीं और यदि विपक्ष के दबाव में हुई भी तो मंत्री जी हमेशा की तरह बेदाग निकलेंगे। मंत्री जी आलाकमान को दो सौ करोड़ का एक और चंदा दे देंगे।’

‘दो सौ करोड़ का चंदा, साफ सुथरी छवि और देशभक्त’... कहकर राहुल इतने ज़ोर से ठहाका मारकर हँसा कि खिड़की में लगा फच्चर निकल गया और हवा फिर अपना प्रभाव दिखाने लगी। खिड़की फिर ज़ोर-ज़ोर से खट खट करने में व्यस्त हो गयी।

राजगोपाल सेनापति भी एक बार तो राहुल के अट्टहास से सहम गया। उसे जैसे काठ मार गया हो।

‘आपके मंत्री का तो पिछली सरकार में दवा खरीद घोटाले में भी नाम था। जल्दी उसकी पूरी रिपोर्ट अखबार में छापूँगा। वैसे आप लोग तो दलाल हो। सत्ता और धनकुबेरों के। जनता के प्रतिनिधि बनने का सिर्फ ढोंग करते हो। यदि ऐसा न होता तो देश और प्रदेश की हालत कुछ और होती। संविधान ने जनता

को वोट का अधिकार दिया और तुमने इसे नोट कमाने का औजार समझ लिया है। पिछले सत्तर सालों में सत्ता का चरित्र कहाँ बदला?

"तुम्हारी प्रॉब्लम क्या है और मुझे यह क्यों सुना रहे हो?"

"तुम्हें यह बताने के लिए कि लोकतन्त्र में सत्ता के सच को जानने का पहला हक जनता का है। इसके लिए समाचार पत्र हैं जिसे लोकतन्त्र का चौथा खंभा कहते हैं। और मैं सच बताने का काम कर रहा हूँ।"

'बकवास बंद करो। मेरे मंत्री के विषय में कुछ भी उल्टा-सीधा छपा तो अंजाम बुरा होगा। तुम्हें पता है कि एमएलए या मंत्री यँ नहीं बन जाते। आपके अधिकांश सहोदरों ने अपनी अभिव्यक्ति वाली लेखनी को हमारी पार्टी मुख्यालय के म्यूजियम के लॉकर में सहेजकर कारों और बंगलों की चाबी ले चुके हैं। तुम भी हमारे लिये काम करो। यह भी देश सेवा है। हम तुम्हें पार्टी प्रवक्ता या मंत्री का प्रेस सचिव नियुक्त कर देंगे। बस तुम छुटभैया पत्रकारों को संभालते रहना। अभी तुम दौड़भाग के बाद मुश्किल से पचास हजार भी नहीं कमा पाते होंगे। हम आपको मालामाल कर देंगे। कीमत बोलो और स्वतंत्र और निर्भीक पत्रकारिता पर प्रतिष्ठित शिखर सम्मान भी मिल जाएगा। किसी भी बोर्ड का स्वतंत्र डायरेक्टर भी बनाया जा सकता है। तुम्हारे पास सोचने के लिए एक घंटा है।" कहकर सेनापति ने लालच का आखिरी पासा फेंका।

"मेरी लेखनी को आजतक कोई नहीं खरीद सका है। मैं अपनी आत्मा की आवाज को सुनता हूँ। मुझे तुम्हारी कोई शर्त मंजूर नहीं है। अमीर बनने का मुझे कोई शौक नहीं है। मैं अपनी सैलरी में खुश हूँ। पत्रकारिता और सत्य-अन्वेषण मेरा पेशा नहीं, मेरा मिशन है। वैसे मैंने लेख को मेल कर दिया है। अब वो जनसंवाद टाइम्स में जरूर छपेगा।"

"ठीक है, जैसी तुम्हारी मर्जी!" यह कहकर राजगोपाल सेनापति ने दाल गलती न देखकर कॉल डिसकनेक्ट कर दी।

राजगोपाल सेनापति ने मंत्री को पूरी बात ऐसे बतायी जैसे संजय ने कुरुक्षेत्र से धृतराष्ट्र को महाभारत की घटनाएँ सूक्ष्मता से सुनायी थी। राहुल पूरी रात सो नहीं पाया। यह उसके इन्वेस्टिगेटिव पत्रकारिता जीवन में खनन घौटाले के इतिहास पर यह पहली बड़ी तथ्यपरक रिपोर्ट थी। यह रिपोर्ट पिछले दस वर्षों में पूरे प्रदेश में गंगा और उसकी सहायक नदियों में हो रही अवैध खुदाई और लिफ्ट माफिया के काले कारनामों का कच्चा चिट्ठा था। इसमें प्रदेश-देश के अरबों रूपए के राजस्व की हानि में लिफ्ट पात्रों का उल्लेख था। किन्तु अवैध खनन को रोकने और रिपोर्टिंग करने में जिस तरह अधिकारी श्री रंगम और *दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी* अखबार के पत्रकार राजपाल सिंह की मौत हुई, उसको लेकर वह आशंकित भी था। उसे खबर के

छपने की बेताबी थी अतः अगले दिन सुबह जल्दी ही अखबार के कार्यालय की निकल गया।

दो दिन बाद पुलिस को शहर से 40 किमी दूर सड़क के किनारे एक लाश मिली। तीसरे दिन स्थानीय टीवी और जनसंवाद टाइम्स अखबार में लोगों ने हेडलाइन पढ़ी "ईमानदार पत्रकार राहुल सेजवान की सड़क हादसे में मौत।"

खबर के विस्तार में छपा था कि राहुल की पत्नी ने पुलिस को बताया है कि राहुल दो दिन पूर्व रात के बारह बजे किसी का फोन आया था। जाते समय यह कह गए थे कि वह अपने किसी स्रोत से सूचना लेने जा रहे हैं। पुलिस ने यह भी बताया कि राहुल की मोटर साईकल जिस जगह मिली, वहाँ की सड़क में बड़े-बड़े गड्ढे थे। पोस्ट मार्टम की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार शरीर से अधिक खून बहने को मृत्यु का कारण बताया। पुलिस की जांच-पड़ताल जारी है।

दैनिक जनसंवाद टाइम्स परिसर में चौथे दिन आयोजित शोक सभा में लोग खुसर-पुसर कर रहे थे कि राहुल का एक्सीडेंट नहीं हुआ, बल्कि उसको मारा गया है। राहुल उस रात नहीं वह अगले दिन सुबह घर से बाहर निकला था। अपुष्ट खबरों की माने तो उसी रात मंत्री ने अखबार के मालिक को बंद कराने की धमकी दी और मुख्य संपादक ने खनन घौटाले की स्टोरी नहीं छापने के लिए पैसा ले लिया। पुलिस ने फाइनल जांच रिपोर्ट में राहुल की मौत का कारण सड़क में बड़े-बड़े गड्ढों को माना गया। हालाँकि राहुल की मृत्यु के एक सप्ताह पूर्व ही इस सड़क की मंजरेगा के तहत मरम्मत की गई थी। संबंधित जेई के खिलाफ गैरइरादतन हत्या का मुकदमा दर्ज कर लिया गया था। उधर साफ सुथरी छवि वाले खनन मंत्री जी के गुंडे राहुल सेजवान की डरी-सहमी विधवा गीता पर सत्ताधारी पार्टी जॉइन करने का दबाव लगातार बनाये हुये थे।



RD.COM, SHUTTERSTOCK (2)

Fact: No number before 1,000 contains the letter A

But there are plenty of E's, I's, O's, U's, and Y's.



लेख



भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन : दृष्टि बदलो, सृष्टि बदलेगी

के.पी.सत्यानंदन
परामर्शदाता/ राजभाषा

यह हम सभी के लिए अत्यंत खेद की बात है कि 'ट्रान्सपेरेंसी इंटरनेशनल' संस्था द्वारा जारी वर्ष 2022 के भ्रष्टाचार सूचकांक की सूची में भारत का स्थान 85वीं पर है। हालांकि सरकार 'भ्रष्टाचार-मुक्त भारत' बनाने के लिए कृतसंकल्प है। इसके बावजूद भी इस संस्था की 2021 की सूची से कोई सुधार नहीं आया है। भारत की जनसंख्या 140 करोड़ से भी अधिक पहुंच गई है। वर्तमान में यह देश तेजी से विकास की दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहा है लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार के मामले को कमी लाने में हम असफल रहे हैं। हमारे यहाँ प्रति दिन किसी न किसी भ्रष्टाचार से संबंधित समाचार सुनने को मिलता है। भ्रष्टाचार के कारण कई नव निर्मित पुल टूट जाते हैं, सड़कें खराब हो जाती हैं, इमारतें गिर जाती हैं। इसके लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों पर सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई न होने से किसी को कोई डर नहीं है। आज के समाचार पत्र में एक समाचार पढ़ने को मिला कि विधान सभा सदस्य निधि से निर्माणाधीन एक सड़क को कुछ गुण्डों द्वारा भारी नुकसान पहुँचाया गया। यह बताया गया कि विधान सभा सदस्य को ठेकेदार द्वारा अपना 'हिस्सा' न देने के कारण अपने गुण्डों को भेजकर निर्माणाधीन सड़क का नुकसान पहुँचाया है। हमारे कई सांसद और विधान सभा सदस्य घोषित अपराधी हैं। भ्रष्टाचार मामले में लिप्त होने के कारण हमारे कुछ सांसद कारावास में कैद हैं। भारतीय सिविल सेवा के अनेक अधिकारी भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में कारावास में सजा काट रहे हैं। लोक सेवा एवं जनता के प्रति उत्तरदायित्व की भावना दिन-प्रतिदिन लोप होती जा रही है। लोक सेवाओं की तेजी से घटती गुणवत्ता एवं विश्वसनीयता का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कारण सरकारी विभागों में सर्वव्यापी अनुशासनहीनता एवं भ्रष्टाचार है।

नैतिक, कानूनी और सामाजिक दृष्टि से पृथक व्यवहार को साधारणतः भ्रष्टाचार कहा जाता है। भ्रष्टाचार के अनेक रूप हैं जैसे रिश्त लेना, सत्ता का दुरुपयोग करना, नैतिक विकार, ईमानदारी का अभाव इत्यादि। प्रजातांत्रिक शासन प्रणाली में लोक सेवक वास्तव में परोक्ष रूप से जनता द्वारा नियुक्त कर्मचारी/ अधिकारी होता है। अतः उसके आचार विचार में जनता की सेवा एवं कल्याण की भावना होनी चाहिए। लोक सेवकों से एक आदर्श चरित्र एवं आचरण की अपेक्षा की जाती है। सरकारी एवं सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों एवं अधिकारियों की कर्तव्यहीनता, अनुशासनहीनता एवं

भ्रष्टाचार का पूरे समाज पर बहुत ही बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। उच्च कोटि की लोक सेवा तभी संभव है जब सभी लोक सेवक पूर्ण सत्यनिष्ठा, कर्तव्य परायणता एवं सेवा-भाव के साथ अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वहण करें। लोक सेवकों में तेजी से फैल रहे भ्रष्टाचार को जड़ से मिटाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि प्रभावी अनुशासनिक प्रक्रिया अपनाकर ऐसे लोगों को समुचित दण्ड दिया जाए।

किसी भी कर्मचारी/ अधिकारी के आचरण पर नियंत्रण के लिए नियोजक संस्था आवश्यक नियम बनाती है जिनके माध्यम से कर्मचारी/ अधिकारी पर नजर रखी जाती है। सामान्यतः सभी सरकारों एवं उपक्रमों में अपनी-अपनी आचार संहिताएँ एवं उनके उल्लंघन पर कर्मचारियों/ अधिकारियों को दण्डित करने की अनुशासनिक प्रक्रियाएँ निर्धारित हैं। इसके बावजूद भी लोक सेवकों में स्वेच्छाचारिता एवं कदाचार फैल रहा है। डीएफसीसीआईएल (आचरण, अनुशासन और अपील) नियम 2010 के बारे में विभाग में कार्यरत कई कर्मचारियों को जानकारी तक नहीं है। अतः प्रशासन को इसका व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार करने की आवश्यकता है। प्रत्येक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में अनुशासन, सतर्कता आदि विषयों पर विशेष प्रशिक्षण देनी चाहिए ताकि सभी जागृत हो जाए।

भ्रष्टाचार में वे अधिकारी शामिल हैं जो अपनी छवि बनाने के लिए काम करते हैं। ठेकेदारों के पैसे पर इधर-उधर घूमते हैं अपने शौक पूरा करने के लिए संगठन को चूना लगाते हैं और नाम कमाने के लिए इस तरह के कार्य करते हैं, जो आकर्षक और लोकप्रिय तो होते हैं किंतु संगठन के लिए हानिकारक होते हैं- इस तरह के सभी व्यवहार भ्रष्टाचार के उदाहरण हैं। भ्रष्टाचार से उत्पादकता घटती है, लागत बढ़ती है और संस्था की छवि धूमिल होती है। जिन संगठनों में भ्रष्टाचार पनपता है वहाँ भ्रष्ट खूब फलते फूलते हैं और ईमानदार हीनताग्रस्त हो जाते हैं। यह विडंबना है कि बढ़ती साक्षरता और जागरूकता से भ्रष्टाचार स्वतः कम नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि भ्रष्टाचार अपने में एक जटिल तथ्य है। भूमि अधिग्रहण करने में होने वाली देरी से परियोजना की पूर्ति में असामान्य समय एवं लागत लगती है।

नियंत्रण और सतर्कता से भ्रष्टाचार को कुछ हद तक तो रोका जा सकता है किंतु नियमों से प्रशासन ईमानदार तब तक नहीं होगा जब तक छोटे से छोटे कर्मचारी भ्रष्टाचार को जड़ से मिटा

देने की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं करता और संगठन में भ्रष्टाचार को हटाने की आंतरिक इच्छाशक्ति नहीं जगती।

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण के लिए आवश्यक है कि निर्णय लेने में देरी न हो। बहुत अधिक केंद्रीयकरण के कारण कुछ व्यक्ति काम में रोड़े अटकाने की ताकत रखते हैं, जिसका वे जमकर दुरुपयोग करते हैं। जिम्मेवार और पारदर्शी निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रशासन का हर स्तर पर विकेंद्रीकरण करना जरूरी है। विभाग द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले एसओपी (अधिकारों की सूची) की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जानी चाहिए और अधिकारों के अधिकाधिक विकेंद्रीकरण पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए ताकि निर्णय लेने में भी शीघ्रता हो और भ्रष्टाचार की प्रवृत्ति को भी कम किया जा सके।

भ्रष्टाचार को पकड़ना कठिन नहीं है, भ्रष्ट अलग दिखाई पड़ते हैं परंतु उनकी दिखावे पूर्ण जीवन शैली की अमुमन तारीफ होती है न कि उस पर थू-थू किया जाता है। कई मामलों में सतर्कता विभाग भ्रष्टों को नजरंदाज करता है चूंकि ऐसी परंपरा नहीं है और किसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने पर उल्टा पड़ने का भय होता है। भ्रष्टाचार एवं अनुशासनहीनता के गंभीर मामलों में की जा रही जांच आदि के दौरान संबंधित कर्मचारियों एवं अधिकारियों द्वारा अधिकांशतः कोई न कोई तकनीकी त्रुटि कर दी जाती है और आरोपित कर्मचारी/अधिकारी इसका लाभ उठाकर दण्ड से बच जाते हैं। लंबी जटिल जाँचों से केस कमजोर हो जाते हैं और गलती करने वालों को बचने के अवसर मिल जाते हैं। गलती करने वालों को कड़ी सज़ा मिलनी चाहिए और आवश्यक है कि सज़ा जल्दी

मिलें। कभी-कभी कुछ मामलों में तो इतना विलंब हो जाता है कि पूरा मामला अपना महत्व ही खो जाता है।

कई अनुशासनिक मामले केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की सलाह पर आरंभ किए जाते हैं। केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग केंद्र सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों के मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारियों की नियुक्तियों को भी अनुमोदित करता है। यह संवेदनशील स्थानों का निरीक्षण, भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के लिए प्रक्रिया सुधार, विभागीय जांच आयुक्तों द्वारा जांच तथा सिविल इंजीनियरी कार्यों का निरीक्षण भी करता है। आयोग निवारक सतर्कता जांच के लिए आवश्यक सलाह देता है और कदम उठाता है। दूसरे शब्दों में केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग सरकार के भ्रष्टाचार निरोधक क्रिया-कलापों का पर्यवेक्षण करता है।

भ्रष्ट लोक सेवक चाहें वे अतिकुशल क्यों न हो, संस्था में नहीं रखे जाने चाहिए। ऐसे दिमागी प्रदूषित लोगों को संस्था में रहने देना अत्यंत खतरनाक सिद्ध हो सकता है। नौकरशाहों और राजनीतिज्ञों के गड़बड़ संबंधों को तोड़ना चाहिए। प्रबंधकों को अपने को बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर प्रदर्शित करने की प्रवृत्ति को रोकना आवश्यक है। प्रशासनिक प्रबंधकों को समय-समय पर संगठन प्रबंधन और सदाचार का प्रशिक्षण देना चाहिए। उपरोक्त मुद्दों पर विजय पाकर ही यह संभव है कि भ्रष्टाचार यदि पूरी तरह नष्ट न भी हुआ तो भी काफी हद तक रोका जा सकता है। 'सतर्कता सप्ताह' मनाने के साथ-साथ सतर्कता जागरूकता के लिए प्रत्येक माह में कोई न कोई कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने से भी कार्मिकों में जागरूकता बढ़ेगी।

“

**See it, Report it,
Prevent it**

Amit Kumar Tiwari

Executive (S&T)/New Bhagega, Jaipur Unit

”



Need for the use of AI (Artificial Intelligence) in the Vigilance Administration

Mohandas Poonthiyil
DGM/HR/ADI

Artificial intelligence (AI) can play a significant role in enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the vigilance department of organizations like the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL). The vigilance department is responsible for ensuring transparency, integrity, and adherence to ethical standards within the organization. Here are several ways AI can be applied in the vigilance department:

1. Data Analysis and Anomaly Detection:

AI can analyze a vast amount of data to identify irregularities and potential fraud or misconduct. It can automatically flag transactions, procurement processes, or other activities that deviate from established norms. Data analysis and anomaly detection are critical components of a vigilance department's efforts in organizations like the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL). Here's how these processes can be applied:

Fraud Detection: Procurement Monitoring: Employee Behaviour Analysis: Expense and Travel Monitoring: Vendor Evaluation: Invoice Fraud Detection: Time and Attendance Monitoring: Compliance Monitoring: Network and IT Security: Transaction Monitoring: Predictive Analysis: Custom Alerts and Reporting:

To effectively implement data analysis and anomaly detection in the vigilance department of DFCCIL, organizations need to invest in robust data analytics tools and platforms, ensure data privacy and security, and provide training to vigilance officers and analysts. Regular monitoring and updates to the detection algorithms are also essential to stay ahead of emerging threats and anomalies.

2. Speech and Text Analytics:

AI-powered speech and text analytics can monitor conversations, emails, and reports for suspicious or unethical content. This can help

identify instances of corruption or unethical behaviour within the organization. Speech and text analytics play a crucial role in the vigilance department of organizations like the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) by enabling the analysis of spoken and written communications for the detection of irregularities, unethical behaviour, and potential risks. Here's how speech and text analytics can be applied:

Whistle-blower Hotline Monitoring: Email and Chat Analysis: Compliance Monitoring: Speech Recognition for Voice Data: Sentiment Analysis: Language Translation: Report Generation: Keyword and Phrase Detection: Anomaly Detection: Real-time Alerts: Employee and Vendor Screening: Continuous Improvement:

To effectively implement speech and text analytics in the vigilance department, DFCCIL should invest in advanced analytics tools and platforms, ensure data privacy and security, and provide training to vigilance officers and analysts. Regular updates to the analytics models and algorithms are essential to maintain their effectiveness in detecting emerging threats and issues in communications.

3. Predictive Analytics:

AI can use historical data to predict potential areas of concern or high-risk activities. This proactive approach allows the vigilance department to allocate resources more effectively and prevent issues before they escalate. Predictive analytics is a powerful tool that can be applied in the vigilance department of organizations like the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) to proactively identify and mitigate risks, prevent unethical behaviour, and enhance vigilance efforts. Here's how predictive analytics can be used:



Risk Assessment: Vendor and Contractor Evaluation: Fraud Detection: Safety Incidents and Accidents: Compliance Monitoring: Employee Behaviour Analysis: Resource Allocation: Safety Inspections and Maintenance: Anomaly Detection: Whistle-blower Hotline Analysis: Budget Planning: Safety Training Programs:

To implement predictive analytics effectively in the vigilance department, DFCCIL should invest in data analytics tools, machine learning algorithms, and data management systems. The department should also ensure data privacy and security and provide training to vigilance officers and analysts. Regular updates and refinements to predictive models are essential to adapt to changing risk factors and improve accuracy over time.

4. Whistle-blower Hotline Management:

AI chat bots can assist in managing whistle-blower hotlines by providing a confidential and automated way for employees to report misconduct. AI can categorize and prioritize incoming reports for further investigation. Managing a whistle-blower hotline effectively in the vigilance department of an organization like the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) is crucial for identifying and addressing unethical behaviour, fraud, and compliance violations. Here are some key aspects to consider when managing a whistle-blower hotline:

Confidentiality and Anonymity: Clear Reporting Procedures: Trained Personnel: Timely Response: Documentation and Records: Protection against Retaliation: Investigations: Legal Compliance: Reporting to Senior Management and Board: Corrective Actions: Continuous Improvement: Employee Education and Awareness: Communication and Reporting: Third-Party Hotline Providers:

Managing a whistle-blower hotline effectively requires a strong commitment to transparency, ethics, and compliance within DFCCIL. It is essential to create a culture where employees feel comfortable reporting concerns and trust that their reports will be taken seriously and handled with integrity.

5. Document Analysis:

AI can scan and analyze documents for

inconsistencies, alterations, or unauthorized changes. This is particularly valuable in ensuring the authenticity of contracts, agreements, and financial records. Document analysis is a critical component of the vigilance department's efforts in organizations like the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL). It involves examining various types of documents to ensure compliance with ethical, legal, and regulatory standards while identifying irregularities, risks, and areas requiring further investigation. Here's how document analysis can be applied effectively in the vigilance department:

Contract and Agreement Review: Invoice and Expense Verification: Procurement Documents: Safety Records and Inspection Reports: Correspondence and Communication Analysis: Financial Statements and Reports: Vendor and Supplier Documentation: Employee Records and HR Documents: Regulatory Compliance Documentation: Reporting Irregularities: Data Extraction and Digitization: Archival and Recordkeeping: Continuous Monitoring: Audit Trails:

Effective document analysis in the vigilance department requires access to appropriate document management tools, data analytics software, and personnel with expertise in document review and compliance analysis. Regular training, collaboration with legal and compliance teams, and adherence to data privacy and security regulations are also essential for a successful document analysis program.

6. Video Surveillance and Facial Recognition:

AI-powered video analytics and facial recognition can enhance security at critical locations and help identify unauthorized individuals or unusual activities that may require further investigation. Video surveillance and facial recognition technologies can play a significant role in enhancing the vigilance department's efforts in organizations like the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL). Here's how these technologies can be applied effectively:

Security Enhancement: Real-time Monitoring: Intrusion Detection: Facial Recognition: Access Control: Employee and Contractor Tracking: Visitor Management: Incident Investigation: Training and Drills: Preventing



Trespassing: Analytics and Alerts: Crowd Management: Privacy Considerations: Integration with Other Systems:

To implement video surveillance and facial recognition effectively in the vigilance department, DFCCIL should invest in high-quality cameras, analytics software, and secure data storage solutions. Compliance with data protection and privacy regulations is critical, and employees should be trained in the ethical use of these technologies. Additionally, regular maintenance and system updates are essential to ensure optimal functionality and security.

7. Risk Assessment:

AI can assess the risk associated with different projects, vendors, or contracts based on various factors. This allows the vigilance department to focus its efforts on high-risk areas. Risk assessment is a crucial activity in the vigilance department of organizations like the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL). It involves identifying, analyzing, and evaluating risks related to ethics, compliance, fraud, and other areas of concern. Here's how risk assessment can be effectively implemented:

Identify Risk Factors: Data Collection: Risk Categorization: Risk Assessment Tools: Probability and Impact Analysis: Risk Mitigation Strategies: Stakeholder Involvement: Ethical Considerations: Compliance Monitoring: Risk Documentation: Communication: Continuous Monitoring: Training and Awareness: Reporting Mechanisms: Risk Culture: Key Risk Indicators (KRI's)

Effective risk assessment in the vigilance department helps DFCCIL proactively identify and mitigate risks, protect its reputation, and ensure compliance with ethical and legal standards. It also contributes to the overall success and sustainability of the organization.

8. Natural Language Processing (NLP) for Compliance Review:

NLP algorithms can assist in reviewing contracts, agreements, and policies to ensure compliance with legal and ethical standards. AI can quickly identify clauses that may require further attention. Leveraging Natural Language Processing (NLP) for compliance review in the vigilance department of organizations like the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India

Limited (DFCCIL) can significantly enhance the efficiency and accuracy of the process. Here's how NLP can be effectively applied:

Document Parsing and Analysis: Regulatory Compliance: Anomaly Detection: Keyword and Phrase Recognition: Sentiment Analysis: Automated Redaction: Report Generation: Language Translation: Continuous Monitoring: Efficiency and Scalability: Data Integration: Customization and Adaptation: Training and Learning: Collaboration with Legal and Compliance Teams: Data Privacy Considerations:

Effective use of NLP in compliance review not only increases the accuracy of identifying non-compliance issues but also reduces the time and effort required for manual document review. It empowers the vigilance department to stay proactive in ensuring that DFCCIL complies with regulations, industry standards, and ethical practices, ultimately minimizing risks and enhancing trust with stakeholders.

9. Case Management and Workflow Automation:

AI-driven systems can automate the workflow for investigating cases of misconduct, helping vigilance officers streamline their processes, track progress, and ensure timely resolutions. Implementing case management and workflow automation in the vigilance department of organizations like the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) can streamline processes, enhance efficiency, and improve the management of vigilance cases. Here's how this can be effectively achieved:

Case Intake and Logging: Case Prioritization: Task Assignment and Notifications: Data Collection and Evidence Gathering: Document Management: Compliance Tracking: Reporting and Analytics: Escalation Procedures: Collaboration and Communication: Auditing and Compliance Checks: Performance Monitoring: Integration with Other Systems: Training and Knowledge Sharing: Data Privacy and Security: Continuous Improvement:

Implementing case management and workflow automation not only enhances the efficiency of vigilance processes but also helps in maintaining transparency, accountability, and compliance. It enables DFCCIL to manage vigilance cases more



effectively, identify and mitigate risks, and demonstrate a commitment to ethical practices and regulatory compliance.

10. Training and Awareness Programs:

AI can be used to develop customized training programs that address specific compliance and ethical issues relevant to DFCCIL. These programs can adapt to employees' individual learning needs. Training and awareness programs are essential in the vigilance department of organizations like the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) to ensure that employees are knowledgeable about vigilance practices, ethics, compliance, and the importance of reporting concerns. Here's how to effectively design and implement such programs:

Needs Assessment: Clear Objectives: Customized Curriculum: Interactive Learning: E-Learning and Online Resources: Role-Based Training: Compliance Training: Code of Conduct and Ethics: Reporting Mechanisms: Case Studies and Scenarios: Leadership Involvement: Continuous Learning: Evaluation and Feedback: Awareness Campaigns: Incentives and Recognition: Continuous Improvement: Legal and Regulatory Updates:

Effective training and awareness programs in the vigilance department not only help prevent unethical behaviour and compliance violations but also promote a culture of transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct. They are an essential component of DFCCIL's commitment to vigilance and corporate governance.

11. Trend Analysis and Reporting:

AI can generate reports and dashboards that provide insights into trends related to vigilance and compliance. These reports can assist management in making informed decisions. Trend analysis and reporting in the vigilance department of organizations like the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) are crucial for identifying patterns, anomalies, and emerging issues related to ethics, compliance, and vigilance efforts. Here's how to effectively conduct trend analysis and reporting:

Data Collection: Data Integration: Data Visualization: Key Performance Indicators (KPIs): Time Period Selection: Identify Patterns: Root Cause Analysis: Cross-Functional Collaboration: Predictive Analysis:

Reporting: Executive Summaries: Actionable Insights: Continuous Monitoring: Benchmarking: Feedback Loop: Data Privacy and Security:

Trend analysis and reporting empower DFCCIL's vigilance department to proactively address issues, minimize risks, and strengthen compliance and ethical practices. It fosters a data-driven approach to vigilance management, enabling the organization to make informed decisions and continuously improve its vigilance efforts.

12. Authentication and Access Control:

AI-driven authentication systems can ensure that only authorized personnel have access to sensitive data and systems within the vigilance department. Authentication and access control are critical components of ensuring the security and integrity of data and systems in the vigilance department of organizations like the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL). Here's how to effectively implement authentication and access control measures:

User Authentication: Role-Based Access Control (RBAC): Access Control Lists (ACLs): Single Sign-On (SSO): Strong Password Policies: Session Management: Access Monitoring: Data Encryption: Secure Access Points: Regular Access Reviews: Privileged Access Management (PAM): Audit Trails: Least Privilege Principle: User Training and Awareness: Incident Response Plan: Regular Security Assessments: Compliance with Regulations: Vendor Security:

Effective authentication and access control measures are fundamental to safeguarding vigilance data, preventing unauthorized access, and maintaining the integrity of vigilance operations at DFCCIL. These measures should be continuously updated and improved to adapt to evolving security threats and vulnerabilities. Implementing AI in the vigilance department should be accompanied by robust data privacy and security measures. Additionally, regular audits and updates to AI systems are crucial to maintain their accuracy and effectiveness in preventing unethical behaviour and corruption within the organization.



DFCCIL Vigilance Performance at a Glance (Year - 2022-23 till 30th September 2023)

DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD (DFCCIL) Vigilance Department is headed by a full time Chief Vigilance Officer, duly assisted by one Dy. CVO (GM Level), four Managers and one Junior Manager.

Details of the vigilance activities undertaken during the said period are as under:-

SN	Brief description of the activities	Number
1.	Preventive/Surprise checks conducted	11/07
2.	Investigation of Authenticated Complaints	13
	Investigation of Complaints finalized	07
3.	Action recommended against the employees arising out of vigilance investigation	
	i) Major Penalty	–
	ii) Minor Penalty	01
	iii) Administrative Action	03
4.	CTE Type checks conducted	–
5.	System Improvements suggested	10
6.	Scrutiny of Immovable Property Returns (IPRs)	95
7.	Participation of officials in Workshop/ Training Programmes conducted on preventive vigilance	612
8.	Vigilance status issued	1121



कविता

भ्रष्टाचार

राधा वर्मा

कार्यालय सहायक / मानव संसाधन

हमारे लाख मना करने पर भी
हमारे घर के चक्कर काटता हुआ
मिल गया भ्रष्टाचार

हमने डांटा: नहीं मानोगे यार
तो बोला: चलिए

आपने हमें यार तो कहा
अब आगे का काम
हम सम्भाल लेंगे
आप हमको पाल लीजिए
आपके बाल-बच्चों को
हम पाल लेंगे

हमने कहा: भ्रष्टाचार जी!
किसी नेता या अफसर के
बच्चे को पालना
और बात है
इन्सान के बच्चे को पालना
आसान नहीं है

वो बोला: जो वक्त के साथ नहीं चलता
इंसान नहीं है
मैं आज का वक्त हूँ
कलयुग की धमनियों में
बहता हुआ रक्त
कहने को काला हूँ
मगर मेरे कई रंग हैं
दहेज़, बेरोजगारी
हड़ताल और दंगे
मेरे ही बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंग हैं

मेरे ही इशारे पर
रात में हुस्न नाचता है
और दिन में
जानी उपदेश बांटता है

मैं जिसके साथ हूँ
वह हर कानून तोड़ सकता है
अदालत की कुर्सी का चेहरा
चाहे जिस ओर मोड़ सकता है

उसके आंगन में
अंगड़ाई लेती है
गुलाबी रात
और दरवाज़े पर दस्तक देती है
सुनहरी भोर
उसके हाथ में चांदी काजूता है
जिसके सर पर पड़ता है
वही चिल्लाता है- वंस मोर, वंस मोर, वंस मोर

इसलिए कहता हूँ
कि मेरे साथ हो लो
और बहती गंगा में हाथ धो लो
हमने कहा: गटर को गंगा कहते हो?

ये तो वक्त की बात है
जो भारत वर्ष में रह रहे हो
वो बोला: भारत और भ्रष्टाचार की राशि एक है
कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक

हमारी ही देख-रेख है
राजनीति हमारी प्रेमिका
और पार्टी औलाद है
आज़ादी हमारी आया
और नेता हमारा दामाद है
हमने कहा: ठीक कहते हो भ्रष्टाचार जी!

दामाद चुनाव में खड़ा हो जाता है
और जीतने के बाद
उसकी अँगुली छोटी
और नाखून बड़ा हो जाता है
मगर याद रखना
दामादों का भविष्य काला है
बस, तूफ़ान आने ही वाला है
वो बोला: तूफ़ान आए चाहे आंधी
अपना तो एक ही नारा है
भरो तिज़ोरी चांदी की
जै बोलो महात्मा गांधी की

हमने कहा: अपने नापाक मुँह से
गांधी का नाम तो मत लो
वो बोला: इस ज़माने में
गांधी का नाम
मेरे सिवाय कौन लेता है
गांधी के सिद्धांतों पर चलने वालों को
जीने कौन देता है

मत भूलो
कि भ्रष्टाचार
इस ज़माने की लाचारी है
हमें मालूम है
कि आप कवि हैं
और आपने
कविता की कौन-सी लाइन
कहाँ से मारी है।

**TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL**

the global coalition against corruption

(A member of G20 Think Tanks)

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2022

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) is an index which ranks countries "by their perceived levels of public corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys." The CPI generally defines corruption as an "abuse of entrusted power for private gain". The index is published annually by the non-governmental organisation "Transparency International" since 1995.

The 2022 CPI, published in January 2023, currently ranks 180 countries "on a scale from 100 (very clean) to 0 (highly corrupt)" based on the situation between 1st May 2020 and 30th April 2021. Denmark, Finland, New Zealand, Norway and Singapore are perceived as the least corrupt nations in the world, ranking consistently high among international financial transparency, while the most apparently corrupts are Somalia (12) Syria and South Sudan (both scoring 13).

Steady Improvement of Indian Ranking during last few years:-

Year	Score (Out of 100)	Ranking
2012	36	94 in 176 Countries
2013	36	94 in 177 Countries
2014	38	85 in 175 Countries
2015	38	76 in 168 Countries
2016	40	79 in 176 Countries
2017	40	81 in 180 Countries
2018	41	78 in 180 Countries
2019	41	80 in 180 Countries
2020	40	86 in 180 Countries
2021	40	85 in 180 Countries
2022	40	85 in 180 Countries



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सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION



सतर्कता भवन, जी.पी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स,
ब्लॉक-ए, आई.एन.ए., नई दिल्ली-110023
Satarkta Bhawan, G.P.O. Complex,
Block A, INA, New Delhi-110023

सं. / No.....022-CVO-09.....

दिनांक / Dated.....24.03.2022.....

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Short term arrangements in the post of CVO-regarding.

It has come to the notice of the Central Vigilance Commission that para 2.8.1 in the Vigilance Manual (updated 2021) does not reflect on short term arrangement for such posts of CVO which are NOT filled by the DoPT. Besides this, it also does not provide for relaxation to appointing authorities from prior consultation with the Commission while making administrative arrangements for not more than three (03) months.

2. In order to bring out clarity in this regard, and restore relaxation to administrative Ministries/Departments for short-term arrangements, the Commission has decided to replace para 2.8.1 of the Vigilance Manual (updated 2021), by para 2.8.1 of Vigilance Manual 2017 which reads as under:

"2.8.1 Suitable arrangements in vacancies for not more than three months may be made by the appropriate authority concerned, without prior approval of the Commission. The nature and duration of vacancy and the name of the officer who is entrusted with the duties of CVO should, however, be reported to the Commission."

3. All concerned are requested to take cognizance of restoration of para 2.8.1 of Vigilance Manual 2017 in place of para 2.8.1 of Vigilance Manual (updated 2021). It is also clarified that the administrative ministries/departments, which make appointment against the posts of CVO, will continue to decide extension of tenure of incumbents beyond three months in consultation with the Commission.

4. This issues with the approval of the Central Vigilance Commissioner.

Anirban Biswas
(Anirban Biswas)
Under Secretary

F. No. 11012/36/2023-PP.A-III
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training
(Personnel Policy – A.III Section)

202, North Block, New Delhi
Dated 11 October, 2023

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Requirement of completing/clearing a course related to procedural steps for holding Disciplinary Proceedings/ Departmental Inquiries by Inquiring Authorities (IAs)/Inquiry Officers (IOs), on iGOT Karmayogi Platform

Department of Personnel and Training has issued several instructions, in the past, for streamlining of conduct of Disciplinary Proceedings in order to reduce delay and to ensure expeditious disposal of Disciplinary cases. Besides, this Department has been emphasizing upon the need for conforming with the procedures prescribed in the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 {CCS(CCA) Rules, 1965}, as amended from time to time, while handling disciplinary proceedings conducted in Ministries/Departments. It is imperative that the inquiry is conducted strictly in accordance with the procedures prescribed for this purpose. However, it has been observed that, many a time, Hon'ble Administrative Tribunals and Courts have held the proceedings, concluded by the Inquiry Officer, as non-est for not being in conformity with the laid down procedure. Moreover, in several cases, referred to this Department by the Administrative Ministries/Departments for advice, it has been noticed that Inquiring Authorities/Inquiry Officers sometimes inadvertently miss the essential steps while conducting inquiry, in most of cases, due to lack of thorough knowledge of the procedures prescribed for conducting departmental proceedings; thereby committing avoidable lapses, which result in setting aside of inquiry by the Tribunals/Courts.

2. In order to avoid such a situation and with a view to strengthening the knowledge base and skill of IAs/IOs in handling a Departmental Inquiry, it has been decided that, **in future, it may be ensured that IAs/IOs are mandated to clear a course related to procedural steps for holding Disciplinary Proceedings/ Departmental Inquiries, on iGOT Platform** (<https://igotkarmayogi.gov.in/> OR iGOT Karmayogi App). One such course available on the iGOT Platform is "Conduct of Enquiry in Disciplinary Matters".

3. All Ministries/Departments are, therefore, requested to ensure that Officers being designated as IAs/IOs complete/clear the said course on iGOT Karmayogi Platform, so as to avoid the avoidable lapses in conduct of a Departmental Inquiry.

A K Gopal
(A K GOPAL)

Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tel. +91-11-23040264



F. No.104/76/2022-AVD.IA
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel & Public Grievances & Pensions
(Department of Personnel & Training)

New Delhi, Dated 28th September, 2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Consolidated Guidelines regarding grant of 'Vigilance Clearance' to AIS Officers & Central Civil Services/Central Civil posts.

- Ref: 1. DoPT OM No. 104/33/2005-AVD-I dated 29.10.2007
2. DoPT OM No. 11012/11/2007-Estt.(A) dated 14.12.2007
3. DoPT OM No. 104/33/2005-AVD-I dated 07.09.2011
4. DoPT OM No. 11012/11/2007-Estt.A dated 27.09.2011
5. DoPT OM No. 11012/11/2007-Estt.A dated 21.06.2013

D/o Personnel & Training (DoPT) has from time to time issued instructions / guidelines regarding grant of Vigilance Clearance to AIS officers & Central Civil Services/Central Civil posts. An effort has been made to consolidate and update the said guidelines at one place for better understanding and guidance, which are as follows:

2. Part A-Grant of Vigilance Clearance to AIS Officers

(i) These orders regarding accordance of vigilance clearance to AIS officers shall be applicable with respect to (a) inclusion in the offer list (b) empanelment (c) any deputation for which Central Government clearance is necessary, including deputation under Rule 6(1) and 6(2)(ii) of the AIS (Cadre) Rules (d) appointments to sensitive posts (e) assignments to training programmes (except mandatory training) (f) premature repatriation to the cadre. In all these cases, the vigilance status may be placed before and considered by the Competent Authority before a decision is taken.

(ii) The circumstances under which vigilance clearance shall not be withheld shall be as under:

- a. Vigilance clearance shall not be withheld due to the filing of a complaint, unless it is established on the basis of at least a preliminary inquiry or on the basis of any information that the concerned Government may already have in its possession, that there is, prima facie, substance to verifiable allegations regarding (i) Corruption (ii) Possession of assets disproportionate to known sources of income (iii) Moral turpitude (iv) violation of AIS Conduct Rules.
- b. Vigilance clearance shall not be withheld if a preliminary inquiry mentioned in 2(ii)(a) above takes more than three months to be completed.
- c. Vigilance clearance shall not be withheld unless (i) the officer is under

suspension (ii) the officer is on the Agreed List, provided that in all such cases the position shall be mandatorily revisited after a period of one year (iii) a chargesheet has been issued against the officer in a disciplinary proceeding and the proceeding is pending (iv) orders for instituting disciplinary proceeding against the officer have been issued by the Disciplinary Authority, provided that the chargesheet is served within three months from the date of passing such order (v) chargesheet has been filed in a Court by the Investigating Agency in a criminal case and the case is pending (vi) orders for instituting a criminal case against the officer have been issued by the Disciplinary Authority, provided that the chargesheet is served within three months from the date of initiating proceedings (vii) sanction for investigation or prosecution has been granted by the Competent Authority in a case under the PC Act or any other criminal matter (viii) an FIR has been filed or a case registered by the concerned Government against the officer, provided that the charge sheet is served within three months from the date of filing/registering the FIR/case (ix) the officer is involved in a trap/raid case on charges of corruption and investigation is pending.

- d. Vigilance clearance shall not be withheld due to an FIR filed on the basis of a private complaint unless a chargesheet has been filed by the investigating agency, provided that there are no directions to the contrary by a competent court of law.
- e. Vigilance clearance shall not be withheld even after sanction for prosecution if the investigating agency has not been able to complete its investigations and file charges even after a period of two years. However, such vigilance clearance will entitle the officer to be considered only to be appointed to non-sensitive posts and premature repatriation to the cadre and not for any other dispensation listed in Para 2(i) above.
- f. Vigilance clearance shall be denied to an officer if he fails to submit his annual Immovable Property Return of the previous year latest by 31st January of the following year, as required under Government of India decisions under Rule 16 of the All India Services (Conduct) Rule, 1968.

(iii) In cases where complaints have been referred to the State, and no substantive response has been received from the State within three months from the date on which the reference was made, the Cadre Controlling Authority may provide a copy of the complaint to the officer concerned to seek his comments. If the comments are found to be prima facie satisfactory by the Competent Authority, vigilance clearance shall be accorded.

(iv) Vigilance clearance shall be decided on a case-by-case basis by the Competent Authority keeping in view the sensitivity of the purpose, the gravity of the charges and the facts and circumstances, in the following situations:

- a. Where the investigating agency has found no substance in the allegation but the Court refuses to permit closure of the FIR.

- b. Where the Investigating Agency/ IO holds the charges as proved but the State Government differs on the converse.

(v) While considering cases for grant of vigilance clearance for the purpose of empanelment of AIS officers of a particular batch, the vigilance clearance/status will continue to be ascertained from the respective State Government. In respect of officers serving in connection with the affairs of the Central Government, the vigilance status/clearance will be obtained from the respective Ministry. In all cases, the comments of the CVC will also be obtained. However, if no comments are received within a period of three months, it will be presumed that there is nothing adverse against the officer on the records of the body concerned.

(vi) Vigilance clearance will be issued in all cases with the approval of the Head of Vigilance Division for officers up to one level below their seniority in service. In the case of officers of the level of Additional Secretary/Secretary, this will be issued with the approval of the Secretary. In case of doubt, order of Secretary will be obtained keeping in view the purpose for which the 'vigilance clearance' is required by the indenting authority.

(vii) Vigilance clearance will not normally be granted for a period of three years after the currency of the punishment, if a minor penalty has been imposed on an officer. In case of imposition of a major penalty, vigilance clearance will not normally be granted for a period of five years, after the currency of punishment. During the period, the performance of the officer should be closely watched.

3. Part B- Grant of Vigilance Clearance to members of Central Civil Services/Central Civil posts

(i) These orders regarding accordance of vigilance clearance to members of the Central Civil Services/posts shall be applicable with respect to (a) empanelment (b) any deputation for which clearance is necessary (c) appointments to sensitive posts and assignments to training programmes (except mandatory training). In all these cases, the vigilance status may be placed before and, considered by the Competent Authority before a decision is taken.

(ii) The circumstances under which vigilance clearance shall not be withheld shall be as under:

- Vigilance clearance shall not be withheld due to the filing of a complaint, unless it is established on the basis of at least a preliminary inquiry or on the basis of any information that the concerned Department may already have in its possession, that there is, prima facie, substance to verifiable allegations regarding (i) Corruption (ii) Possession of assets disproportionate to known sources of income (iii) Moral turpitude (iv) violation of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964.
- Vigilance clearance shall not be withheld if a preliminary inquiry mentioned in 3(ii)(a) above takes more than three months to be completed.



- c. Vigilance clearance shall not be withheld unless (i) the officer is under suspension (ii) the officer is on the Agreed List, provided that in all such cases the position shall be mandatorily revisited after a period of one year (iii) a chargesheet has been issued against the officer in a disciplinary proceeding and the proceeding is pending (iv) orders for instituting disciplinary proceeding against the officer have been issued by the Disciplinary Authority, provided that the chargesheet is served within three months from the date of passing such order (v) chargesheet has been filed in a Court by the Investigating Agency in a criminal case and the case is pending (vi) orders for instituting a criminal case against the officer have been issued by the Disciplinary Authority, provided that the chargesheet is served within three months from the date of initiating proceedings (vii) sanction for investigation or prosecution has been granted by the Competent Authority in a case under the PC Act or any other criminal matter (viii) an FIR has been filed or a case registered by the concerned Department against the officer, provided that the charge sheet is served within three months from the date of filing/registering the FIR/case (ix) the officer is involved in a trap/raid case on charges of corruption and investigation is pending.
- d. Vigilance clearance shall not be withheld due to an FIR filed on the basis of a private complaint unless a chargesheet has been filed by the investigating agency, provided that there are no directions to the contrary by a competent court of law.
- e. Vigilance clearance shall not be withheld even after sanction for prosecution if the investigating agency has not been able to complete its investigations and file charges within a period of two years. However, such vigilance clearance will entitle the officer to be considered only to be appointed to non-sensitive posts and premature repatriation to the parent cadre in case the officer is on deputation and not for any other dispensation listed in Para 3(ii)(a) above.
- f. Vigilance clearance shall be denied to an officer if he fails to submit his annual Immovable Property Return of the previous year latest by 31st January of the following year, as required under Government of India decisions under Rule 18 of CCS (Conduct) Rule, 1964.

(iii) In cases where complaints have been referred to the administrative authority concerned, and no substantive response has been received from such administrative authority concerned within three months from the date on which the reference was made, the Disciplinary Authority may provide a copy of the complaint to the officer concerned to seek his comments. If the comments are found to be prima facie satisfactory by the Competent Authority, vigilance clearance shall be accorded.

(iv) Vigilance clearance shall be decided on a case-by-case basis by the Competent Authority keeping in view the sensitivity of the purpose, the gravity of the charges and the facts and circumstances, in the following situations:

- a. where the investigating agency has found no substance in the allegation but the Court refuse; to permit closure of the FIR; and
- b. where the investigating agency/ inquiry officer holds the charges as proved but the Competent Administrative Authority differs on the converse.

(v) While considering cases for grant of vigilance clearance for the purpose of empanelment of members of the Central Civil Services/Central Civil posts of a particular batch, the vigilance clearance/status will continue to be ascertained from the respective Cadre Authority. In all such cases, the comments of the Central Vigilance Commission will be obtained. However, if no comments are received within a period of three months, it will be presumed that there is nothing adverse against the officer on the records of the body concerned.

(vi) Vigilance clearance will be issued in all cases with the approval of the Head of Vigilance Division for officers up to one level below their seniority in service. In the case of officers of the level of Additional Secretary/Secretary, this will be issued with the approval of the Secretary. In case of doubt, order of Secretary will be obtained keeping in view the purpose for which the 'vigilance clearance' is required by the indenting authority.

(vii) Vigilance clearance will not normally be granted for a period of three years after the currency of the punishment, if a minor penalty has been imposed on an officer. In case of imposition of a major penalty, vigilance clearance will not normally be granted for a period of five years, after the currency of punishment. During the period, the performance of the officer should be closely watched.

(viii) Insofar as the personnel serving in the Indian audit and accounts Department are concerned, these instructions have been issued after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Rupesh Kumar
(Rupesh Kumar)

Under Secretary to Govt. of India

To,

1. All Ministries/Departments of Government of India
2. NIC with a request to upload the OM on the website of DoPT

F. No.104/76/2022-AVD.IA
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel & Public Grievances & Pensions
(Department of Personnel & Training)

New Delhi, Dated 28th September, 2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Consolidated Guidelines regarding handling of complaints in Ministries/Departments.

- Ref: 1. DoPT OM No. 104/76/2011-AVD.I dated 18.10.2013**
2. DoPT OM No. 104/76/2011-AVD.I dated 18.06.2014
3. DoPT OM No. 104/100/2009-AVD-I dated 14.01.2010
4. DoPT OM No. 104/100/2009-AVD-I dated 08.03.2010
5. DoPT OM No. 104/100/2009-AVD-I dated 04.05.2011
6. DoPT OM No. 104/100/2009-AVD-I dated 09.11.2011
7. DoPT OM No. 104/100/2009-AVD-I dated 02.12.2015
8. DoPT OM No. 104/100/2009-AVD-IA dated 27.02.2020

D/o Personnel & Training (DoPT) has from time to time issued guidelines regarding handling of complaints in Ministries/Departments. An effort has been made to consolidate and update the said guidelines at one place for better understanding and guidance, which are as follows:

2. (i) No action is required to be taken on anonymous complaints, which do not carry both name and address of the complainant, irrespective of the nature of allegations and such complaints need to be simply filed.
- (ii) Complaints containing vague allegations could also be filed without verification of identity of the complainant.
- (iii) If a complaint contains verifiable allegations, the administrative Ministry/Department may take cognizance of such complaint with the approval of the competent authority to be designated by the Ministry/Department as per their distribution of work. In such cases, the complaint will be first sent to the complainant for owning/ disowning, as the case may be. If no response is received from the complainant within 15 days of sending the complaint, a reminder will be sent. After waiting for 15 days after sending the reminder, if still nothing is heard, the said complaint may be filed as pseudonymous by the Ministry/Department.



3. Instructions contained in para 2 above would also be applicable (with appropriate competent authority to be designated under para 2(iii) above) for dealing with complaints against Secretaries to the Government of India or Chief Executives / CMDs / Functional Director of PSEs/PSBs/Fls, which will continue to be referred to the Cabinet Secretariat for placing before the Group of Secretaries headed by the Cabinet Secretary/Secretary (Co-ordination) in the Cabinet Secretariat, as the case may be, as per procedure given in this OM.

4. Complaints against Secretaries to the Government of India, whether pseudonymous or otherwise, received by the Cabinet Secretariat or the DoP&T or the Prime Minister's office, will be first scrutinized by the Group headed by the Cabinet Secretary. The composition of the group shall be as follows:-

- (i) Cabinet Secretary
- (ii) Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister.
- (iii) Secretary (Coordination) in the Cabinet Secretariat
- (iv) Secretary, DoP&T, and
- (v) Secretary, CVC- Observer

a) This Group, after reviewing the complaints, would proceed as follows:-

- If there is no substance in the complaint or the complaint is frivolous in nature, the group would close the complaint and inform the relevant officer from where the complaint was received;
- In case the preliminary scrutiny of the complaint indicates that there is some substance in it or there are verifiable allegations, the Group could do one or more of the following:-
 - (i) Seek the comments of the Secretary concerned;
 - (ii) Call for the concerned file(s);
 - (iii) Call for the relevant records, including annual property returns, other reports etc.

b) Having received appropriate inputs on the complaints, the group will then proceed in the following manner:-

- In case the records/comments indicate that there is no substance in the complaint, it will be closed.
- If after scrutiny, it is felt that there is some substance in the complaint, a view would have to be taken by the group regarding the nature of the investigation called for and an appropriate recommendation made in this regard.
- Thereafter, the recommendation would be submitted to the Disciplinary Authority, for action as deemed fit.

c) The Group constituted will also be looking into the complaints received by the Cabinet Secretary from CVC under the CVC Act or the Public Interest Disclosure Resolution. The CVC shall be kept informed at regular intervals about the status of the scrutiny/review undertaken by the group into complaints forwarded by the CVC.

5. The complaints against officers who do not hold the post of the Secretary, but whose pay-scales are equivalent to that of Secretaries to the Government of India (Secretary Equivalent Position) and who are functioning under an administrative Ministry/ Department (i.e. where there is an administrative superior to such officers) shall be looked into by the concerned Ministry / Department and the matter may be referred to the Cabinet Secretariat (Group of Secretaries headed by Cabinet Secretary) only if it merits further action. This procedure can be adopted in the case of those officers who have retired from Secretary-equivalent posts too.

6. The procedure to be followed for handling complaints against Secretaries to the Government of India as laid down in Para-4 above may also be followed in respect of complaints against retired secretaries.

Rupesh Kumar
(Rupesh Kumar)

Under Secretary to Govt. of India

To,

1. All Ministries/Departments of Government of India
2. NIC with a request to upload the OM on the website of DoPT



सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSIONसतर्कता भवन, जी.पी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स,
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Block A, INA, New Delhi-110023सं./No.....
015/VGL/091/3153
दिनांक / Dated.....
05.09.2023Circular No. 09/09/23**Subject: Adherence to the provisions of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for implementation of Integrity Pact-regarding.**

Central Vigilance Commission, vide its Circular No 015/VGL/091 dated 14.06.2023 has issued revised Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for implementation of Integrity Pact (IP) by the Organizations, who have adopted IP for procurement activities.

2. As per provisions of the SOP, the Integrity Pact would be implemented through a panel of Independent External Monitors (IEMs) to be appointed by the respective organizations. In Para 5.2 of the SOP dated 14.06.2023, it has been provided that the Procurement wing of the organization shall hold quarterly meetings with the IEMs. Similarly, as per Para 5.4 of the SOP dated 14.06.2023, has been laid down that it would be desirable to have structured meetings of IEMs with the Chief Executive of the organization on a half yearly basis to discuss/review the information on tenders awarded during the preceding six months' period. Additional such meetings, however, can be held as per requirement.
3. However, it has been observed that in some organizations, meetings with IEMs are not being scheduled/held at periodic intervals, as provided in the SOP dated 14.06.2023. This can result in reducing the effectiveness of Integrity Pact as a tool for Preventive Vigilance.
4. The Commission has therefore, desired that the organizations may ensure that meetings of IEMs in the respective organizations are scheduled as per the periodicity indicated in Paras 5.2 and 5.4 of Commission's Circular No. 04/06/23 dated 14.06.2023.
5. This may be noted for compliance by the organizations concerned.

Roopal 6-9
(Roopal Prakash)
Director

No.DOPT-1668597747466
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training
AVD(AVD-I/C-I)

North Block, New Delhi
Dated 16 November, 2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Grant of Honorarium to Inquiry Officers / Presenting Officers in the departmental inquiries conducted by the Ministries / Departments - reg.

The undersigned is directed to refer to the subject mentioned above and to say that the rates of honorarium payable to Inquiry Officer (IO) / Presenting Officer (PO) in the case of departmental inquiries were last revised vide O.M No.142/15/2010-AVD.I dated 31st July, 2012 in the case of serving Government Servants functioning as part time IO/PO and vide O.M No.142/40/2015-AVD.I dated 15th September, 2017 in the case of retired Govt. Servants functioning as IO.

2. The existing rates of honorarium as prescribed in the aforesaid OMs were reviewed in consultation with Department of Expenditure and it has been decided to revise the existing rates of the honorarium payable to IO/PO.

3. Accordingly, these consolidated guidelines are being issued in supersession of DoPT's OM's dated 31.07.2012 and 15.09.2017.

4. The rates of honorarium as revised are indicated in the table below:-

a. The rates of honorarium payable to the Inquiry Officer:

(i) Retired officers:

Items	Category	Rate per case (in rupees)
Honorarium	I	where number of witnesses cited in the charge sheet is more than 10 An amount equal to 90% of the monthly basic pension drawn.
	II	where number of witnesses cited in the charge sheet are between 6-10 An amount equal to 70% of the monthly basic pension drawn.
	III	where number of witnesses cited in the charge sheet is less than 6 An amount equal to 60% of the monthly basic pension drawn.
Transport Allowance		Rs. 40,000/- per case Subject to the condition that the for outstation journey, the actual expenses for air travel / railways journey will be reimbursed in addition as per their entitled class at the time of their retirement (further subject to the approval of the competent authority and in compliance of the instructions issued by DoPT/DoE from time to time for air travel regarding booking of air tickets through authorized agencies and cheapest available fare).

Daily Allowance		Same as the officer was entitled to immediately prior to retirement.	
Secretarial Assistance	I	where the number of witnesses cited in the charge sheet is more than 10	Rs. 40,000/-
	II	where the number of witnesses cited in the charge sheet are between 6-10	Rs. 30,000/-
	III	where the number of witnesses cited in the charge sheet is less than 6	Rs. 20,000/-

(ii) Serving officers:

Rate per case (in rupees)
An amount equal to 15% of the monthly basic pay drawn.

(iii) In case of common disciplinary proceedings, an additional amount of honorarium of Rs. 5000 will be payable to Inquiry Officer (both retired and serving) for every additional charged officer.

(b) The rates of honorarium payable to the Presenting Officer:

Rate per case (in rupees)
An amount equal to 10% of the monthly basic pay drawn.

5. The revised structure of rates of honorarium and allowances as indicated above are intended to be made applicable to Departmental Proceedings including inquiry proceedings undertaken by the committee on Sexual Harassment, by Ministries / Departments in respect of officials / officers serving under different cadres of services under their administrative control. However, in case a cadre of a service or organizations such as autonomous bodies have a separate set of rules and instructions for regulating honorarium to IO / PO in existence, they may choose to continue with their own set of instructions. Fully or partially funded autonomous bodies may retain their own provisions so long as they are not more beneficial than what has been proposed in this O.M.

6. The grant of Honorarium in the case of serving Government servants who are appointed as part time Inquiry Officer/ Presenting Officer and retired Government servants appointed as Inquiry Officers will be subject to the following conditions:

- The honorarium will normally be regulated under the financial powers delegated to the Ministries/Departments and taking into account the quantum of work involved in individual disciplinary cases.
- In the case where serving officers are appointed as IO/PO, the controlling department or the administrative department should make all efforts to relieve the IO/PO of his normal duties to enable him/her to complete the proceedings expeditiously.

7. Before the payment is received by the Inquiry Officer/Presenting Officer, whether serving or retired, it will be the responsibility of IO/PO to ensure that:

- a. All case records and inquiry report (two ink signed copies) properly documented and arranged is handed over to the office of Disciplinary Authority.
 - b. The report returns findings on each of the Articles of Charge which has been enquired into should specifically deal and address each of the procedural objections, if any, raised by the charged officers as per the extant rules and instructions.
 - c. There should not be any ambiguity in the inquiry report and therefore every care should be taken to ensure that all procedures for conducting departmental inquiries have been followed in accordance with the relevant rules/instructions of disciplinary and appeal Rules to which the delinquent Government officials are governed.
8. Terms and conditions for appointment of Inquiry Officer: The designated Inquiry Officer shall be required to give an undertaking as follows:
- i. that he/she is not a witness or a complainant in the matter to be inquired into or a close relative or a known friend of the delinquent Government officer. A certificate to this effect will be obtained from the Inquiry Officer with respect to every inquiry and placed on record;
 - ii. shall maintain strict secrecy in relation to the documents he/she receives or information/data collected by him/her in connection with the inquiry and utilize the same only for the purpose of inquiry in the case entrusted to him/her.
9. No such documents/information or data shall be divulged to anyone during the Inquiry or after presentation of the Inquiry Report. All the records, reports etc. available with the Inquiry Officer shall be duly returned to the authority which appointed him/her as such, at the time of presentation of the Inquiry Report.
10. The Inquiry Officer shall conduct the inquiry proceedings at a location taking into account the availability of records, station/place where the misconduct occurred as well as the convenience of the witnesses/ PO etc. Video Conferencing should be utilized to the maximum extent possible to minimize travel undertaken by the IO/PO/CO. The cadre controlling authorities will facilitate necessary arrangements for the Video Conferencing.
11. The Inquiry Officer shall undertake travel for conducting inquiry (in unavoidable circumstances) with the approval of an authority as may be nominated by the concerned Ministry/Department.
12. The Inquiry Officer shall submit the inquiry report after completing the inquiry within 180 days from the date of his/her appointment as the Inquiry Officer. Extension of time beyond 180 days can be granted only by the Authority as may be prescribed.
13. Letter regarding engaging a retired officer as the Inquiry Officer will only be issued with the approval of the Disciplinary Authority of the Ministry/Department/ Office concerned.
14. Any issue arising out of this O.M. between the Inquiring Officer and the Disciplinary Authority will be decided by the Secretary, DoPT whose decision shall be final and binding on both parties.
15. These instructions will be applicable prospectively for processing the Bill submitted by the IOs / POs.
16. All the Ministries/Departments are requested to bring these instructions to the notice of all concerned under their control.

17. This issues with the concurrence of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance vide their I. D. Note No. 14/4/2009-E.II(B) dated 26/10/2022.

(Sign of Authority)
Rupesh Kumar
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India
23094799

To,

- i. All Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India.
- ii. Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Jeevan Deep Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
- iii. Department of Public Enterprises, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
- iv. Railway Board, Rail Bhavan, Delhi.
- v. Union Public Service Commission/Supreme Court of India/ Election Commission of India/ Lok Sabha Secretariat/ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Cabinet Secretariat/Central Vigilance Commission/President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/Planning Commission.
- vi. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi.
- vii. Office of the Chief Commissioner for Disabilities, Sarojini House, 6, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi.
- viii. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
- ix. All Officers and Sections in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and all attached/subordinate offices of this Ministry.

Reference:

1. DoPT's O. M. No. 142/15/2010-AVD.I dated 31st July, 2012
2. DoPT's O. M. No. 142/40/2015-AVD.I dated 15th September, 2017

Answers of the Quiz at Page 41

quiz: 1. Patel started his practice here. **Ans: Godhra**
2. Vallabhbhai's elder brother. **Ans: Vithalbhai Patel**
3. On this freedom leader's first death anniversary, Vallabhbhai pledged to wear only Khadi. **Ans: Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
4. Patel got the moniker 'Sardar' due to his organisational skills during this incident. **Ans: Bardoli Satyagraha**
5. The prison where the Mahatma and Sardar were cellmates. **Ans: Yerwada Jail in Pune**
6. Of the seven to hold this office since independence, Sardar Patel was the first. **Ans: Deputy Prime Minister**
7. What was 'Operation Polo'. **Ans: The military operation to invade Hyderabad and bring about its accession to the Union of India**
8. Sardar Patel was awarded the Bharat Ratna in this year. His birthday is observed as this. **Ans: 1991 and 'Rashtriya Ekta Diwas'**
Visual: The location of this statue. **Ans: Kevadia; The height symbolises the number of seats in the Gujarat Legislative Assembly**
Early Birds: Satish Reddy Kanaganti| K. N. Viswanathan| Aromal Subi Stephen| Joseph Nelson| M. Suresh Kumare



Glimpses of Vigilance Awareness Week-2023 Field Units



DDU - Pledge Taking



Ambala - Pledge Taking



Ambala - Nukkad Natak



Vadodara - Pledge Taking



Kolkata - Walkathon

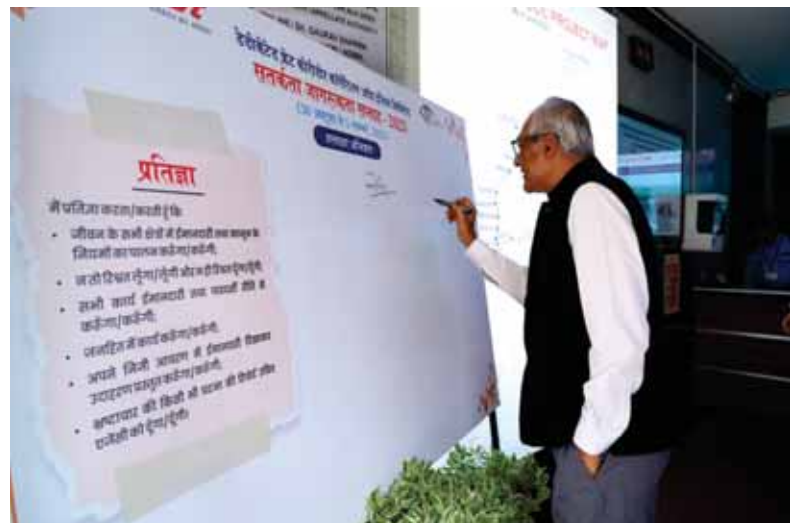
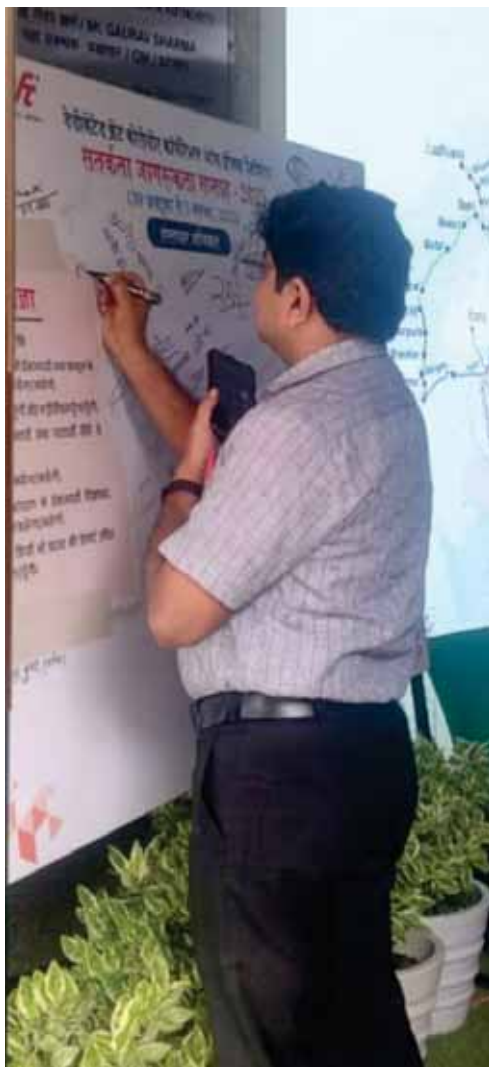


Jaipur - Gramsabha

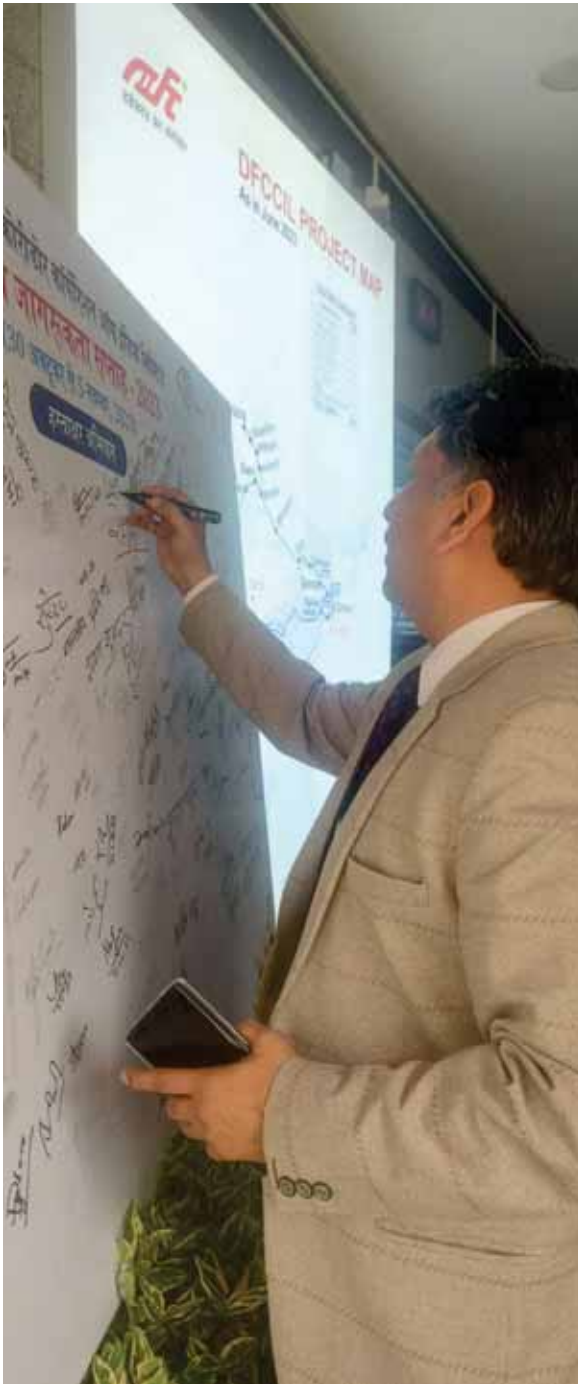


Mumbai North - Pledge Taking

Glimpses of Vigilance Awareness Week-2023 Corporate Office









TRANSFORMING TRANSPORTATION



डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर

डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कोरीडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड

भारत सरकार (रेल मंत्रालय) का एक उद्यम

Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited

A Government of India (Ministry of Railways) Enterprise