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टीएचडीसी इंडिया लिमिटेड
THDC INDIA LIMITED

“Be Informed, Be Vigilant”

CASE STUDIES, SYSTEMIC IMPROVEMENTS
BASED ON INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED
BY VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT,
AND
RECENT CVC CIRCULARS



VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT

THDC INDIA LIMITED

A Mini Ratna Schedule-A PSE

Ganga Bhawan, Pragatipuram, Bye-Pass Road, Rishikesh-249201- Uttarakhand



• VISION •

A world class energy entity with commitment to environment and social values.

• MISSION •

- To plan, develop and operate energy resources efficiently.
- To adopt state of the art technologies.
- To achieve performance excellence by fostering work ethos of learning and innovation.
- To build sustainable value based relationship with stakeholders through mutual trust.
- To undertake rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected persons with human face.





राष्ट्रपति
भारत गणतंत्र
PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF INDIA

MESSAGE

I am happy to know that the Central Vigilance Commission is observing Vigilance Awareness Week on the theme "सतर्क भारत, समृद्ध भारत - Satark Bharat, Samridh Bharat" (Vigilant India Prosperous India) from 27th October to 2nd November 2020 which coincides with the birthday of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Corruption has been regarded as one of the foremost hindrance to national development and progress. We must strive to promote integrity and to combat corruption in all walks of life. It is our duty to be a vigilant citizen and prevent corruption of any form in the world around us.

I congratulate Central Vigilance Commission for promotion of systemic improvements and good practices. CVC has taken several proactive steps in disposal of cases in time bound manner. Administering Integrity Pledge and conducting workshops for sensitising on issues related to anti-corruption are appreciable steps in the right direction.

An effective and pro-active vigilance machinery can contribute towards improving the quality of governance. We must take this opportunity to renew our commitment to achieve the goals of promoting integrity, transparency and accountability in public life for a better future.

I extend my greetings to all those associated with the Central Vigilance Commission and wish the campaign every success.

New Delhi
October 19, 2020


(Ram Nath Kovind)



भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति
VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA

MESSAGE

I am happy to know that Vigilance Awareness Week is being observed by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) on the theme 'Satark Bharat, Samriddh Bharat' (Vigilant India, Prosperous India), from 27th October to 2nd November, 2020.

The social and economic progress of a society is not possible without combating the menace of corruption in the public life. A transparent and corruption free governance system is an essential tool for economic development and progress of a society or a country.

I am sure the public awareness campaign ran by the CVC during the Awareness Week every year sensitizes the public about the ill-effects of corruption and embolden them to adopt a fair system based on the principles of justice and equality in all walks of life.

Let us come together and take a pledge on this occasion to adopt a transparent and efficient work culture, free of corruption and nepotism in our day-to-day conduct and actions.

New Delhi
15th October, 2020.


(M. Venkaiah Naidu)



प्रधान मंत्री
Prime Minister

MESSAGE

It is heartening to learn that the Central Vigilance Commission is observing Vigilance Awareness Week from 27th October to 2nd November 2020. This year's theme - '*Satark Bharat, Samridh Bharat*' invokes collective alertness of all citizens for a strong and prosperous nation.

We are marching ahead with resoluteness to build a New India that is self-reliant, a nation that continuously expands its capabilities and focuses on skill acquisition. Our resolve is powered by people's participation.

Our vision of development is human-centric, one where the fruits of prosperity reach everyone in an equitable manner. This can be realized only when 130 crore Indians remain aware and vigilant and perform their duties and responsibilities as proud citizens.

In the last few years, we have repealed several outdated laws and simplified processes. We have been striving to utilize technology optimally to improve Ease of Living and enhance Ease of Doing Business.

We have worked tirelessly to remove corruption and punish the corrupt. In New India, there is no tolerance for corruption and no place for middlemen. It is imperative that vigilant citizens as equal partners strengthen the processes for effective delivery unto the last.

I am sure that the observance of the Vigilance Awareness Week will inspire people to rededicate themselves for the new work culture of transparency and responsibility. Let us collectively work towards making our nation more vigilant and prosperous.

Best wishes to the Central Vigilance Commission for its endeavours.

(Narendra Modi)

New Delhi
शुक्रदिन 29, शका संवत्, 1942
21st October, 2020



रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक'
Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank'



सत्यमेव जयते

शिक्षा मंत्री
भारत सरकार
MINISTER OF EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



MESSAGE

I am immensely delighted that the Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi has chosen "सतर्क भारत, समृद्ध भारत (Vigilant India, Prosperous India)" as their theme during the Vigilance Awareness Week, 2020 to mark the birth of Bharat Ramo Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was born on 31st October, 1875.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India, was one of the founding leaders of our Republic and is remembered as the 'Iron Man' who integrated the Union by quelling fissiparous forces. As a republic, it's our sacred duty and constitutional mandate to make India a prosperous and inclusive nation as the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi lays emphasis on *Satka Satk, Satka Vikas and Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat*. The CVC has been set up as an apex anti-corruption statutory body to fight corruption and to secure the integrity of the administration. The CVC has evolved comprehensive guidelines and issued directions for maintaining the integrity and probity of administration for the greater good of the people. The Commission has also outlined indicatively the various programmes and activities that all the departments and organisations of the Government of India need to observe during the Vigilance Awareness Week and round the year to combat and prevent corruption. Our Government has launched a crusade against corruption and I am quite sanguine that with the implementation of the National Education Policy 2020 conjointly by the Union and the States, the crusade against corruption will get sustained momentum.

The Vigilance Awareness Week is a solemn occasion for reflection and renewal of our pledge as citizens and as stakeholders. I trust and believe that every citizen will reaffirm the solemn pledge to maintain probity and follow scrupulously the rule of law – the cornerstone of our Constitution and republicanism. I am sure, by earning high global public integrity index, India will emerge as a leading hub of global economic activities and a favourite destination for international trade and travel.

I wish the Central Vigilance Commission every success in their laudable endeavours.



(Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank')

सबको शिक्षा, जल्दी शिक्षा





डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह

शिक्षण प्रमुख, डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह
एच. आर. डी. विद्यापीठ, चेन्नई
एच. आर. डी. विद्यापीठ, चेन्नई
एच. आर. डी. विद्यापीठ, चेन्नई
एच. आर. डी. विद्यापीठ, चेन्नई
एच. आर. डी. विद्यापीठ, चेन्नई
एच. आर. डी. विद्यापीठ, चेन्नई



DR. JITENDRA SINGH

Senior Minister of State (Independent Charge)
Department of Health, Government of India
Ministry of Health, Family Welfare & Women & Child Development
Ministry of Health, Family Welfare & Women & Child Development
Department of Health, Government of India
Government of India

MESSAGE

I am pleased to know that “सतर्क भारत, समृद्ध भारत - Satark Bharat, Samriddh Bharat (Vigilant India, Prosperous India)” has been chosen for the theme for the Vigilance Awareness Week being observed from 27th October to 2nd November, 2020.

Corruption is a factor which hinders the progress of our country. We need to therefore, spread awareness of the threat posed by corruption in our national progress. The Government is fully committed to the policy of Zero tolerance against Corruption and the observance of the Vigilance Awareness Week is a right effort in this direction.

This effort is very important at a time when the country and the world are facing an unprecedented crisis. It becomes all the more necessary to focus on our core values of Truth and Integrity. I commend the Commission's focus on internal improvement of organizations and activities during this year's campaign.

I wish the Central Vigilance Commission all success in its efforts in observing Vigilance Awareness Week - 2020 and in achieving our vision of "Corruption Free India".

(Dr. Jitendra Singh)
MBBS (Stanley, Chennai)
MD Medicine, Fellowship (AIIMS, NDL)
MNAMS Diabetes & Endocrinology



संतोष कुमार गंगवार
Santosh Kumar Gangwar



श्री एच राजगुरु राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
भारत सरकार
Minister of State Labour & Employment
(Independent Charge)
Government of India

MESSAGE

The Central Vigilance Commission is observing Vigilance Awareness Week from 27th October, 2020 to 2nd November, 2020, with the theme "Vigilant India, Prosperous India".

Corruption impedes the rate of economic growth and undermines the moral fibre of society. In order to eliminate corruption, all stakeholders should work together to develop effective anti-corruption mechanisms. The foundation of New India demands cultivating & promoting integrity in all aspects of our life.

The ultimate objective of any vigilance activity is to bring about improvements in governance. Vigilance means to ensure clean and prompt administrative action towards achieving efficiency and effectiveness of the employees in particular and the organisation in general, as lack of Vigilance leads to waste, losses and economic decline.

Prosperity can be measured in economic, social, political and behavioural terms. A mature democracy with a well-functioning system of rights and a mutually cohesive community are both instances of prosperity. Decent employment, proper education and gender sensitivity are also indications towards a more prosperous country. Integrity, efficiency and productivity works as a catalyst in achieving these parameters and promotes overall well being of the society.

The Vigilance Awareness Week is a good initiative by the Central Vigilance Commission as it helps in promoting the importance of transparency, accountability, fairness and probity in smooth functioning of public organisations. I hope that the events organised during the Vigilance Awareness Week will definitely help in creating awareness among people about the ill effects of corruption and contribute towards the development of society.

I extend my greetings to the Commission for observing Vigilance Awareness Week and deeply appreciate their endeavour in promoting Corruption Free India.

(Santosh Kumar Gangwar)



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सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION



सतर्कता भवन, जी.पी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स,
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Block A, INA, New Delhi-110023

सं./No. 019/VJL/029

दिनांक / Dated. 08.10.2020

MESSAGE

Vigilance Awareness Week (27th October to 2nd November 2020)

The Commission observes the Vigilance Awareness Week to emphasize the importance of integrity in public life. We are fully committed to implement the policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption".

"सतर्क भारत, समृद्ध भारत - Satark Bharat, Samridh Bharat (Vigilant India, Prosperous India)" has been chosen as the theme this year. Development and progress of the nation takes place when individuals and organisations are vigilant in safeguarding integrity as a core value.

The Commission believes that citizens and organisations must look inwards at a time when the world is facing an unprecedented crisis. All organisations may focus on improvement of internal processes and activities during this year. Systemic improvements may be carried out to improve the delivery of public services in all organisations. Training and capacity building of staff is an important component supporting this objective. We have been encouraging organisations to implement these initiatives.

The Commission appeals to all citizens to actively work towards promotion of integrity in all aspects of life for the progress of the country.

(Shashi Kumar)
Vigilance Commissioner

(Suresh N. Patel)
Vigilance Commissioner

(Santay Kohari)
Central Vigilance Commissioner



D.V. SINGH
Chairman & Managing Director
THDC India Limited

FOREWORD

I am happy to learn that Vigilance Department is observing "Vigilance Awareness Week" from 27th October to 2nd November, 2020 across all spheres of our organization. The Theme of this year's Vigilance Awareness Week is **“Vigilant India, Prosperous India”** (सतर्क भारत, समृद्ध भारत). It is a very suitable theme in today's context where everything revolves around economy; which is surely the prime aspect to create prosperity in our country. The Vigilant India will help any organization to be rooted to sound systems, structures and procedures so that employees can be guided by them and be focused on continual improvement to accomplish the organizational objectives. In any good Institution/Corporation, values of honesty, integrity and transparency are the main pillars on which business is to be carried out. Vigilance is a habit and a way of life which can enable each one of us in the organization to challenge our thinking, change our behavior and adopt better practices for effective functioning.

On the occasion of Vigilance Awareness Week, Vigilance Department is commemorating the event by publishing a booklet **“Be Informed, Be Vigilant”**, which contains recent CVC circulars, Case Studies and various Systemic Improvements suggested by Vigilance Department based on investigations; to create awareness amongst officials. The main motive of Vigilance Department is to lay stress on the efficacy of preventive vigilance in curbing corruption and work collaboratively to accomplish each goal while maintaining a sense of transparency and accountability across departments.

My best wishes to the organizers of Vigilance Awareness Week for its continued success and my earnest appeal to all our employees to join hands and participate wholeheartedly in good numbers in various programs and events being organized during the week, so as to build collective awareness throughout the organization. My congratulations to each one in the Vigilance Department for the excellent work they have put during the year.

Place: Rishikesh

Date: 16.10.2020

(D.V. Singh)

B.P. Gupta, IFS
Chief Vigilance Officer



PREFACE

Vigilance Awareness Week gives us an opportunity to renew our commitment to promoting integrity, transparency, impartiality and accountability in governance for a corruption-free society. The participation of each and every employee of the Corporation for creation of greater awareness and their anti-corruption efforts would strengthen the resolve to eliminate corruption from society.

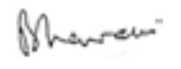
The theme chosen by the Central Vigilance Commission this year is “**Vigilant India, Prosperous India**” (सतर्क भारत, समृद्ध भारत). Corruption is a dishonest or unethical conduct by a person entrusted with a position of authority, either to obtain benefits to oneself or to some other person. Corruption or unethical practices undermine our social, economic, political and environmental development as well as affect our overall prosperity. Needless to say, when the society is vigilant and well-informed, there is no scope for corruption. It is the Vigilant India that can create the developed systems and procedures to prevent leakages which adversely affect productivity and profitability of our country. Leveraging of Information Technology can bring in efficiency and thereby strengthen our economy by ensuring fair play, transparency and equity.

A vigilant workforce can help in taking correct steps, prevent lapses, dispel confusion and ensure transparency at workplace. Vigilance Department has always been instrumental in helping the organization to progressively adopt initiatives for better governance in our organizational practices.

On the occasion of Vigilance Awareness Week, Vigilance Department is publishing a booklet titled “**Be Informed, Be Vigilant**” on Case Studies based on the investigations & Systemic Improvements suggested by Vigilance Department along with relevant CVC circulars and good articles/poems. I hope this publication will be helpful for the officials in the organization to discharge their functions effectively.

Let us all remain vigilant & informed at all times in our own areas of influence, contribute the way we can; remain ethical in all our dealings; encourage our colleagues, subordinates and the younger generation to become alert citizens of the country and stand opposed to the wrong doers as well as wrong practices and contribute towards the prosperity of the society and the country as a whole.

Place: Rishikesh
Date: 20.10.2020


(B.P. Gupta)



स्वत्व त्याग/ Disclaimer

इस बुकलेट का उद्देश्य पूर्ण रूप से मार्गदर्शन करना है और यह केवल सरकारी उपयोग के लिए है। इसे न तो किसी सरकारी संदर्भ में उपयोग किया जाये और, न ही साक्ष्य हेतु न्यायालय में पेश किया जा सकता है। जहाँ कहीं इसका संदर्भ देना आवश्यक हो विषय के मूल क्रम में ही दिया जाये।

This booklet is purely for the purpose of providing guidelines and is intended for official use only and should not be quoted as authority in any official reference or produced in a Court. A reference, whenever necessary, should always be made to the original orders on the subject. Any inadvertent mistake may please be excused.



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PART-I

CASE STUDIES BASED ON INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT

Case Study-1

- Investigation in respect of claim of Medical bills of Ayurvedic Treatment taken by an employee from Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital, Rishikesh was carried out by Vigilance department.
- During investigation it was observed that:
 1. Most of the prescriptions for Ayurvedic treatment were observed to be given by pharmacists and not by doctors of Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital.
 2. The Ayurvedic medicines procured by patient and his dependent were not being verified by doctors of Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital.
 3. Numbers of days mentioned by the doctors for prescribed medicines were found tampered.
 4. Two costly medicines (Yogendra Ras & Hira Bhasm) were found written by the claimant by self in number of cases of treatment on the prescription paper.
 5. The medical bills for Ayurvedic medicines of chemists were fake/ forged which was confirmed during verification from the chemists.
- Accordingly, Systemic Improvement was issued by Vigilance Department for compliance of laid down Govt., guidelines for Ayurvedic Treatment prescription and mechanism to be devised in respect of verification of bills issued from authorized medical shops/chemists for Ayurvedic treatment.
- Taking Cognizance of Systemic Improvement, THDCIL's Management devised an in-house mechanism to identify correct prescription in respect of medical claim of Ayurvedic treatment and is in vogue today. A red flag is invariably issued by the Finance Deptt., in the cases where medical reimbursements jumps the threshold of 30% amount of Employee's Salary.
- Punitive action of major penalty against the employee was recommended as a result of the investigation.



Case Study-2

- Vigilance deptt. took *suo moto* cognizance regarding irregularities in Contract of Running & Maintenance (Catering, Housekeeping and Sanitation) of Hostels/Guest House and Canteen at various Offices/Projects. Subsequently, Investigation against Contract of Running & Maintenance (Catering, Housekeeping and Sanitation) of Hostels/Guest House and Canteen at various Offices/Projects was carried out.
- During the examination of work of 'Annual Contract' for Running & Maintenance (Catering, House Keeping and Sanitation Services) of Hostel, Guest House & Canteen, it has been found that there was no uniformity in the criteria and conditions in the tender/bid documents notified by different offices/projects of THDCIL.
- During investigation following irregularities were observed :
 1. Due to ambiguous tender conditions there was inordinate delay in processing of tender which resulted in time and cost overrun.
 2. In one of the cases, the price quoted by L-1 Bidder was lower than admissible minimum wages.
 3. In one of the cases, contract was awarded to a firm which has quoted “Nil” charges under Bidder's Charges/Profit-Overheads consideration in the bid. Subsequently, after noticing the tender conditions, LOA issued to bidder was withdrawn and tender was cancelled.
 4. Minimum rates/prices/wages of the required items/services, as per applicable law were not freezed by THDCIL.
- Systemic Improvements regarding adoption of Uniform and Standard Criteria for 'Annual Contract' for Running & Maintenance of Catering services at various projects were issued by Vigilance Deptt..

- Taking Cognizance of Systemic Improvement, THDCIL's Management constituted high level committee for developing uniform and standard criteria to be followed by all Offices/Projects of THDCIL.
- The Uniform and Standard Criteria with regard to 'Annual Contract' for Running & Maintenance of Catering, Housekeeping and Sanitation of Hostels/Guest House and Canteen across all projects/units of THDCIL has been developed and adopted.



Case Study-3

- Through Source information it was come to cognizance of Vigilance department that there is discrepancy in reimbursement of referred medical treatment in respect of employee & his family members. The matter was regarding referrals for medical treatment in respect of him & his family members outside THDCIL with wrong entitlement.
- During examination, it was observed that referral was allowed with entitlement higher than eligibility of the employee for medical treatment in a Hospital empanelled by THDCIL. This entitlement higher than eligibility, has caused pecuniary loss to the THDCIL.
- Based on the investigation, it was observed that total 12 Nos. of referral were made for medical treatment of officer and his family members. Out of these 12 Nos. of referrals, in one case higher entitlement was found to be allowed. The additional financial implication i.e. pecuniary loss to THDCIL, due to the awarding of higher entitlement was observed.
- It was also observed from the documents made available that two referral letters with same dispatch nos. were issued by P&A deptt., one with eligibility (Single Deluxe Room) & other with higher entitlement (Suite).
- Accordingly, Systemic Improvement was issued by Vigilance Department for compliance of laid down rules & polices in respect of referrals for medical treatment to Hospital empanelled by THDCIL. It has also been suggested that all employees are required to check their referrals in line with their eligibilities before proceeding for medical treatment and if they notice any ambiguity in the referral, it should promptly be brought to the notice of the referral issuing authority.
- Recovery was affected and action against employee was taken by the management as a result of the investigation.

Case Study-4

- During examination in one of the cases, it has been observed that irregularities were committed by an officer of F&A deptt. while making the payments in respect of Leave Encashment and PRP to employees. Excess payments were made to employees beyond the sanctioned EL by Competent Authority. These irregularities have caused pecuniary loss to the THDCIL.
- The investigation was conducted and it was observed that the officer of F&A deptt. had made the excess payment in respect of Leave Encashment and PRP to employees. On scrutiny of the sanctioned leave and eligibility of the PRP amount to employees vis-à-vis the paid amount to employees, some irregularities were observed. It was also observed that the employee, who received excess payment, did not inform the matter to either Finance or P&A deptt. Only after the intervention of Vigilance deptt., the recovery was effected from the concerned employees.
- Investigation was conducted on all the aspects of excess payments made to employees. Based on the investigation done, some irregularities were observed. Questionnaires were served to the concerned officials and subsequently replies of all the officials were received and scrutinized. Based on anomalies observed, responsibilities were fixed against the erring officials.
- Accordingly, Systemic Improvement was issued by Vigilance Department. It was expected from every employee of THDCIL to maintain his/her devotion to the duty and act in a manner which is expected from a Public Servant. All employees are required to check the payment received against Leave Encashment and PRP etc. in line with their eligibilities. If they notice any deviation in amount/payment, it should immediately be informed to concerned department/person for appropriate adjustment.
- Punitive action against 02 officials was recommended as a result of the investigation.



Case Study-5

- A complaint regarding irregularities in recruitment in one of the projects of THDCIL, was received in Vigilance Deptt. It was alleged that Recruitment had been done without adopting regular selection process namely, advertisement, Test & Interview. These employees were first engaged for appointment on consolidated wages and subsequently considered for regularization by Senior Executives. There was a deep involvement of P&A deptt. in clearing their documents and regularizing them.
- Vigilance department carried out the investigation. It was observed that:
 1. 02 Assistants and 02 attendants were initially engaged on consolidated minimum wages notified by Govt. for a fixed tenure for smooth functioning of office.
 2. The extension of engagement to all the four new recruitments was given on consolidated minimum wages notified by Govt. notified rates.
 3. All the 04 persons were further regularized in the workman category on the pay roll for the month of November, 2016.
 4. They were specifically selected for appointment on consolidated wages and further considered for regularization without following statutory selection process and denying right to equality to other qualified candidates thereby violating Article 14 & 16 of the Indian Constitution. The compliance of Model Recruitment Process- SCHEDULE-I and Recruitment Policy and Procedures of THDCIL was not followed at all.
 5. A proper notification for appointment was not issued for filling up these posts through advertisement in a transparent manner. The Letters of Appointment were issued to the candidates without taking proper approval from the competent corporate authority.

- Investigation was conducted on all the aspects in recruitment process. Based on the investigation done, some irregularities were observed. Questionnaires were served to the concerned officers and subsequently replies of all the officers were received and scrutinized. Based on anomalies observed, responsibilities were fixed against the concerned officers.
- Punitive action against 05 officers of various project units were taken as a result of the investigation and based on the reports of the Vigilance Department, the appointment letters of all the four persons were notified illegal, void *ab initio* and devoid of any consequences.
- This matter of illegal appointment was an outfall of some external pressure against which the different executives down the line fall prey to. Under pressure, they did not follow the rules and regulations of the organization nor did they oppose the fallacious activity in their noting in the file, for which they had to face disciplinary actions. The main lessons from this case could be the mentioning of rule position in the noting, even if there is pressure from above.



PART-II

**SYSTEMIC
IMPROVEMENTS
SUGGESTED BY
VIGILANCE
DEPARTMENT**

Systemic Improvement undertaken by Vigilance Department consequent to observations made during Surprise Checks & Intensive Examinations during the period

- (i) Systemic Improvement in respect of Use of Structured Financial Messaging System (SFMS) for verification of Financial Instruments/Documents pledged or submitted to THDCIL was issued on 04-12-2019.
- (ii) Systemic Improvement in respect of Input Tax Credit to THDCIL was issued on 04-12-2019.
- (iii) Systemic Improvement in respect of Estimates, Bills & Work execution of Deposit works in THDCIL was issued on 24-02-2020.
- (iv) Systemic Improvement in respect of Award of Contract was issued on 06-08-2020.
- (v) Systemic Improvement in respect of Replies to Audit Para was issued on 04-09-2020.
- (vi) Systemic Improvement in respect of Operation of Homeopathy Dispensaries by THDCIL was issued on 24-09-2020
- (vii) Systemic Improvement in respect of verification of Bills/Invoice/Cash Memo was issued on 25-09-2020



(i) Systemic Improvement in respect of Use of Structured Financial Messaging System (SFMS) for verification of Financial Instruments/Documents pledged or submitted to THDCIL

As observed during inspections carried out by Vigilance deptt., Units/Offices of THDCIL are carrying out verification of the Financial documents in the old traditional way of sending copies of the documents directly to concerned issuing branch of the Bank(s) by post. Hence, in the changing environment of use of more & more IT enabled tools/systems, use of Structured Financial Messaging Systems (SFMS) of the banking system available with company's Banker(s) may be proved to be of great help to THDCIL in verification of Financial Instruments/Documents in a very quick, authentic, safe and secured manner.

It has been suggested that in order to take advantage of this facility, which is available with all Banks, possibilities for implementation of this system for benefits of THDCIL may be explored.

(ii) Systemic Improvement in respect of Input Tax Credit to THDCIL

During inspections carried out by Vigilance deptt. in the cases of engagement of man-power through contractor/UPNL, it was noticed that the GST was paid to the services provider not only on the component of applicable Services Charges as quoted/ mentioned in the BOQ but considering all components of BOQ viz. Basis, VDA, EPF and Services Charges of Contractor etc. also. The input tax credits on such transaction are being availed by THDCIL as indicated against Form GSTR-2A in the next/ subsequent months. It was conveyed that the payment of GST is done like this only to put on records the transaction amount correctly.

(iii) Systemic Improvement in respect of Estimates, Bills & Work execution of Deposit works

During examination of a work and scrutiny of documents, lapses in procedures, rules & regulations were found. The issues/lapses observed during investigation were brought out in the notice for strict compliance of all the procedures, rules & regulation of THDC Work Manuals, THDC Procurement Policy, Technical specifications & MOU/ Agreement etc. while planning & execution of the deposit works. The suggested main points were as under:

After the Administrative approval, Technical checking, Financial concurrence & Technical approval of a detailed estimate, the Technical Sanction Order must be issued and the details should also be entered in relevant register.

As per THDCIL Procurement Policy-2009, clause no. 19.2, the approval for Broad description of work, Scope and specifications must be obtained at the time of administrative approval of work.

It has been observed that the work is being commenced in line with Preliminary estimate and the Detailed estimate is neither being obtained from working agency nor the Detailed specifications has been approved from competent authority till the completion of work. The work has been completed without the Detailed estimate/ Detailed specifications which is not the appropriate practices. The stipulated time frame must be fixed in MOU and adhered for obtaining the Detailed estimate from working agency.



(iv) Systemic Improvement in respect of Award of Contract

In one of the case, the financial bid of a NIT was such that it had to be filled in three parts i.e. Part 'A'- Price bid sheet consisting of manpower charges, Part 'B'- Price bid sheet consisting of plying of hired vehicle and Part 'C'- Price bid summary sheet consisting the Grand Total of Part 'A' & 'B'- price bid sheets.

After opening of price bid, it was observed by the tender committee that 04 bidders submitted the Price bid in three parts i.e. Part 'A'- Price bid sheet, Part 'B'- Price bid sheet and Part 'C'- Price bid Summary sheet in line with NIT requirement. But 02 bidders did not submit the Part 'A'- Price bid sheet & Part-'B'- Price bid sheet and submitted the only Part 'C'- Price bid Summary sheet and emerged as L-1 and L-2 bidders. The L-1 bidder was informed telephonically by C&MM deptt. that Part 'A' & 'B' has not been submitted, then these were submitted through e-mail. Subsequently, Comparative statement was prepared by tender committee consisting the all 06 bidders in which the L-1 bidder was considered & recommended for award of work.

The tender committee did not record the clauses laid down in relevant sections of NIT based on which the L-1 price bid was considered in the final award proposal note. Also the reasons & facts in respect of submission of Part-'A' & 'B' Price bid sheet through e-mail by L-1 bidder after opening of price bid were not brought out & recorded in award proposal note for seeking necessary approval from competent authority.

After the detailed investigation of tendering process of the aforementioned work, following points for Systemic Improvement in respect of awarding process of contract are suggested by Vigilance deptt.:-

- (1) Bidders should take into account the uploading of all price bid sheets of financial bid with their respective financial quotes, failing which the bid will liable to be rejected. The same may be included in relevant section of NIT.
- (2) The tender committee should bring out the clauses laid down in relevant sections of NIT with reasons & facts in all respects based on which any non-conform L-1 price bid is being considered to award the contract in proposal note and subsequently it should be accepted by accepting authority.
- (3) The telephonic interaction with L-1 bidder during pre-award stage of contract is neither transparent nor fair and should be avoided.

(v) Systemic Improvement in respect of Operation of Homeopathy Dispensaries by THDCIL

During examination in one of the case of establishment of Homeopathy Dispensary at the project sites through Swami Narayan Mission (Society), certain ambiguities have been observed, these are as under:-

- Bill raised for the homeopathic medicines were found handwritten and improper.
- The blanket provision made in the offer to the mission for visit to the dispensaries on monthly basis does not appear to be proper.
- A 10% increase in all items have been provided after every year which seems to be on higher side.
- The remuneration to the doctor and compounder at the site is being irregular, while it should have been monthly and on a fixed date, even if the Mission is paid on quarterly basis by the THDCIL as per conditions of the MOU.
- The provision of 10% administrative charges to the Mission's fund is also not appropriate as the Mission is a "no profit , no loss" organization and it must have been getting charity in the form of grant from different sources for running the mission.
- The engagement of the agencies for the subject work should henceforth be through invitation of Expression of Interests from open market by clearly notifying them the logistic supports etc. to be provided by THDCIL.
- The conditions of Award/Offer should be properly framed and need not only be copied from other MOUs of similar service.

It has been suggested that concerned departments at Projects as well as other locations be directed for paying due attention to the observations made by Vigilance deptt.



(vi) Systemic Improvement in respect of verification of Bills/Invoice/Cash Memo

During examination in one of the case of purchasing of medicines for Homeopathy Clinic , it has been observed that the Bill/Tax invoice were not verified by nodal officer/ deployed officer. It has also been observed that neither the entries of purchased medicines were made in stock register and nor mentioned on any documents/bill/tax invoice.

It has been suggested that Bill/Tax invoice should be verified by nodal officer/ deployed officer and the process of payment should be initiated only after the proper entries of purchased items in stock register.



PART-III

**RECENT CVC
CIRCULARS**



CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION

PUBLIC NOTICE

Sub: Processing of PIDPI complaints by the Screening Committee of the Commission - Reg.

As per the provisions of “Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers Resolution” dated 21.04.2004, Government of India has declared the Central Vigilance Commission as the ‘Designated Agency’ to receive written complaints from Whistle Blowers for disclosure on any allegations of corruption or misuse of office and recommend appropriate action.

2. As per the provisions contained in Para 4(ii) of the PIDPI Resolution dated 21.04.2004, the Central Vigilance Commission has the responsibility of maintaining confidentiality about the identity of the complainant. Para 4(ii) of the PIDPI Resolution states that *“The identity of the complainant will not be revealed unless the complainant himself has made the details of the complaint either public or disclosed his identity to any other office or authority”*. Thus, it is clear that **the complainant has also to ensure that he should not disclose his identity to any other office or authority.**

3. While processing the complaints received under the “Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers Resolution”, it has been observed that there are certain categories of complaints where it is not possible to maintain confidentiality about the identity of the complainants and “No Objection Certificate” is obtained from them before processing their complaints. On receipt of the No Objection Certificate, the complaints are processed and placed before the Screening Committee for consideration. Such complaints are considered as **Non Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers (Non PIDPI) Complaints**, but before processing such complaints, the identity of the complainant is masked, thus taking adequate safeguard in an attempt to maintain confidentiality about the complainant’s identity. Some categories of complaints, which one similarly dealt with are as under :-

- (i) The complaint has been received in an open condition.
- (ii) The complaint has been addressed/endorsed to several authorities.
- (iii) The issues raised in the complaint had earlier been taken up with other authorities.
- (iv) The information has been sought / obtained under the provisions of RTI Act, by the complainant himself.

Cont....2

- (v) The complainant had earlier taken up the issue with this Commission in the form of an ordinary complaint, under the Commission's Complaint Handling Policy.
 - (vi) The complainant makes a complaint through email or seeks status/information regarding his earlier PIDPI Complaint by sending an email, thus making his identity public, which is violation of the guidelines issued by the Commission for making complaints under the provisions of PIDPI Resolution.
 - (vii) The complaint has been addressed/endorsed to many authorities of the Central Vigilance Commission, thus, disclosing his identity.
4. **Issued in Public Interest by the Central Vigilance Commission, INA, Satarkta Bhawan, New Delhi.**

Dated: 24/04/2019



सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION



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सं / No. 016/VG/011

दिनांक / Dated: 02.05.2019

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Circular No.03/05/2019

Sub: Guidelines for dealing with disagreement between DA and CVC in cases of granting Sanction for Prosecution – regarding.

DoP&T vide Office Memorandum No.372/6/2017-AVD-III, dated 01.03.2019 has issued revised guidelines in supersession of earlier guidelines issued vide DoP&T's OM No.134/2/85-AVD-I dated 15/17-10-1986 for dealing with/processing cases/requests of granting Sanction for Prosecution.

2. A copy of DoP&T's Office Memorandum No.372/6/2017-AVD-III, dated 01.03.2019 is enclosed herewith for strict compliance by all Administrative Authorities in the CPSUs/PSBs/PSICs/FIs and Autonomous Bodies etc. while dealing with cases of Sanction for Prosecution.


(1) Vinod Kumar
Director

Encl: As above.

1. All Chief Executives of CPSUs/Public Sector Banks/PSICs/FIs and Autonomous Bodies etc.
2. All CVOs of CPSUs/Public Sector Banks/PSICs/FIs and Autonomous Bodies etc.
3. To be placed on website.



No. 372/6/2017-AVD-III

Government of India

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated 1st March, 2019

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Guidelines for dealing with disagreement between DA and CVC in cases of granting Sanction for Prosecution - regarding

In supersession of this Department's OM No. 134/2/85-AVD-I dated 15/17-10-1986 the following guidelines are laid down for strict compliance while dealing with disagreement between the Disciplinary Authority (DA) and the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in cases of granting Sanction for Prosecution:

2. The work relating to according of Central Government's sanction for the prosecution of any person in a case investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) which was centralised in the Department of Personnel and Training, has since been decentralised and vested in the Ministry/Department concerned vide Cabinet Secretariat's Notification No. CD-826/86 dated the 30th September, 1986.

2.1 The CBI recommends prosecution of persons only in those cases in which they find sufficient justification for the same as a result of the investigation conducted by them. There are adequate internal controls within CBI to ensure that a recommendation to prosecute is taken only after a very careful examination of all the facts and circumstances of the case. Hence, any decision not to accord sanction for prosecution in such cases should, therefore, be for very valid reasons.

2.2 The following guidelines may be kept in view while dealing with cases of sanction of prosecution:

- (i) in cases in which sanction for prosecution is required to be accorded in the name of the President, the CVC will advise the Ministry/Department concerned and it would be for that Ministry/Department to consider the advice of the CVC and to take a decision as to whether or not the prosecution should be sanctioned;
- (ii) in cases in which an authority other than the President is competent to sanction prosecution, and that authority does not propose to accord such sanction, it is required to report the case to the CVC and take further action after considering the CVC's advice, vide para 2(v)(b) of the Government Resolution by which the CVC was set up and the CVC's letter No. 9/1/64-DP dated 13th April, 1984;



(2)

- (iii) In a case falling under (i) above if the CVC advises grant of sanction for prosecution but the Ministry/Department concerned proposes not to accept such advice, the case should be referred to this Department for final decision.
 - (iv) In a case falling under (i) above, if the CVC declines sanction for prosecution but the Ministry/Department concerned proposes not to accept such advice and proposes to grant sanction for prosecution, the case should be referred to this Department for a final decision.
 - (v) In a case falling under (ii) above, if the CBI has sought sanction for prosecution and the CVC has recommended grant of sanction, and yet the competent authority proposes not to grant sanction, the case should be referred to this Department for final decision.
 - (vi) Where two or more Government servants belonging to different Ministries/Departments, or under the control of different cadre controlling authorities are involved, the CBI will seek sanction from the respective Ministries/Departments or the respective competent authorities in accordance with the procedure laid down in the above paragraphs. Where sanction is granted in the case of one of the Govt. servants but sanction is refused in the case of the other or others, the CBI will refer the case to this Department for resolution of the conflict, if any, for final decision.
3. This issues with the approval of Competent Authority


(Manmeet Kaur)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tel No. 2309 4541

To:

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India as per standard list
2. Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi
3. NIC, DoPT for uploading on the website of this Department

Copy to:

1. Secretary, CVC, Satarkta Bhawan, New Delhi
2. Director, CBI, North Block, New Delhi
3. Other as per standard list.

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सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION



सतर्कता भवन, जी.पी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स,
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सं./No. 019/VGL/026/41475

दिनांक / Dated 23rd July, 2018

Office Order No.04/7/18

Subj: Expedious disposal of cases involving public servants due to retire shortly.

Ref: (i) Commission's Office Order No.34/9/07 dated 27/09/2007.
(ii) Commission's Circular No.03/03/11 dated 11/03/2011.

The Commission vide its orders referred to above had directed CVOs of all Ministries/Departments/Organisations to ensure expeditious finalization of disciplinary proceedings/action, particularly in respect of officers likely to retire shortly. The Commission had specifically impressed upon the vigilance functionaries as well as administrative authorities concerned the need to prioritize their activities of conducting investigations and completion of disciplinary action well in advance so as to avoid such late references to the Commission. Further, it was also conveyed that such instances of undue delays on part of administrative authorities, in dealing with vigilance matters/disciplinary cases, will be viewed very seriously by the Commission and it would be constrained to take an adverse view of CVOs/Administrative authorities for such avoidable delays.

2. Despite these instructions, references are still being received in the Commission particularly from CPSUs and Public Sector Banks, after the middle of the month, the officer is due to retire which is not acceptable. The Commission has taken a serious note of such lax attitude on the part of CVOs/DAAs and would again reiterate that all such retirement cases should be received by the first week of the month of superannuation of the officer(s) concerned. Cases/References received for advice after the first week of the month would be returned back to the Department/Organization without advice of the Commission and action recommended against the concerned authority (ies).

3. All CVOs/Administrative Authorities should ensure strict compliance to the above instructions.


(J. Vinod Kumar)
Director

To

All Secretaries/CMDs of Ministries/Departments/CPSUs/PSSs/PSICs/FCIs/ Autonomous organisations etc.
All Chief Vigilance Officers of Ministries/Departments/CPSUs/PSSs/PSICs/FCIs/Autonomous organisations etc.



F. No. 11012/7/2017-Estt.A-III
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension
Department of Personnel & Training
Establishment A-III Desk

North Block, New Delhi - 110001
Dated 18th February, 2020

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Grant of vigilance clearance for obtaining passport.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department's O.M. of even no. dated 28.03.2018 prescribing the guidelines for grant of vigilance clearance for obtaining passport. The guidelines have been reviewed by this Department in consultation with Central Vigilance Commission and Ministry of External Affairs (MEA).

2. MEA has also issued the guidelines for issuance of ordinary Passport to the Government servants vide O.M. No. VI/401/01/05/2014 dated 26.05.2015, wherein procedures to be followed in this regard have been prescribed.

3. In view of the above, it is mandatory for the administrative Department/ Controlling Authority to check as to whether any provision of the Section 6(2) of the Passport Act, 1967 is attracted in case of employees, who are working under them, while obtaining Indian Passport. As such, it is required to check the vigilance clearance of such Government servants.

4. Accordingly, it has been decided that vigilance clearance can be withheld only under the following circumstances:

- (i) The officer is under suspension;
- (ii) Charge sheet has been filed in a Court by the Investigating Agency in a criminal case or after grant of sanction by the Competent Authority under PC Act or any other criminal matter and taken cognizance of by the Court of Law.

5. All Ministries/ Departments/Offices are requested to bring the above guidelines to the notice of all Disciplinary Authorities under their control.

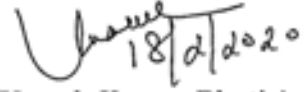
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6. This OM is issued in supersession of this Department's earlier OM. No. 11012/7/2017-Estt.A-III dated 28th March, 2018.

7. Hindi version will follow.


18/2/2020

(Umesh Kumar Bhatia)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

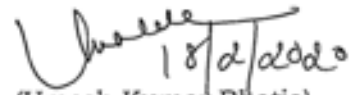
Tel: 011-23094471

To

The Secretaries of All Ministries/Departments
(as per the standard list)

Copy to:

1. President's Secretariat, New Delhi.
2. Vice-President's Secretariat, New Delhi.
3. The Prime Minister's Office, New Delhi.
4. Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi.
5. Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
6. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi.
7. The Secretary, Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi
8. The Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi.
9. The Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, New Delhi.
10. All attached offices under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
11. National Commission for Scheduled Castes, New Delhi.
12. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi.
13. National Commission for OBCs, New Delhi.
14. Secretary, National Council (JCM), 13, Feroze Shah Road, New Delhi.
15. CVOs of all Ministries/Departments.
16. ADG (M&C), Press Information Bureau, DoP&T
17. NIC, Department of Personnel & Training, North Block, New Delhi [for uploading the same on the website of this Ministry under the under the Head Notifications → OMs & Orders → Establishment → CCS (CCA)Rules & What's New]
18. Hindi Section, DoP&T


18/2/2020

(Umesh Kumar Bhatia)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

Tel: 011-23094471



सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION



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सं./No. _____ No.ATM/VGH/026

दिनांक / Dated 12 May, 2020

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Office Order No. 04 /05/20


Subject: Expeditions disposal of cases involving public servants due to retire shortly.

- Reference: (i) Commission's Office Order No.34/9/07 dated 27/09/2007
(ii) Commission's Circular No-03/03/11 dated 11/03/2011
(iii) Commission's Office Order No. 04/7/19 dated 23/07/2019

The Commission vide its O.Ms referred above had directed CVOs of all Ministries/Departments/Organisations to ensure expeditious finalisation of disciplinary proceedings/actions, particularly in respect of officials likely to retire shortly. The Commission had specifically impressed upon the vigilance functionaries as well as administrative authorities concerned the need to prioritize their activities of conducting investigations and completion of disciplinary action well in advance so as to avoid such late references to the Commission. Further, it was also conveyed that all such retirement cases should be received by the first week of the month of superannuation of the officials concerned. Cases/References received for advice after the first week of the month would be returned back to the Department/Organization without advice of the Commission and action recommended against the concerned authority (as).

2. The Commission while reiterating its earlier instructions would emphasize that all such retirement cases for advice should be received in the Commission by 10th of every month by 5 PM. Further, if 10th is a holiday, by the next working day.

3. All CVOs/Administrative Authorities should ensure strict compliance to the above instructions.


U. Vinod Kumar
Director

All Secretaries/Heads/CMDs of Ministries/Departments/PSUs/PBPs/PSBs/PIs/Autonomous organisations etc.

All Chief Vigilance Officers of Ministries/Departments/PSUs/PBPs/PSBs/PIs/Autonomous organisations etc.

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केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION



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सं / No. 000/DSP/001

दिनांक / Dated 20.07.2020

Circular No.05/07/2020

Sub. Reporting cases of deviations by Appellate / Reviewing Authorities by Chief Vigilance Officers.

Ref.: Commission's Circular Nos.000/DSP/1 dated 10.02.2003 and 05.03.2003.

In terms of the provisions laid down in para-7.38 of Chapter-VII of the Vigilance Manual, 2017 and above mentioned Circulars, in matters of appeal, the Appellate Authority is expected to keep in view the advice tendered by the Commission / penalty imposed by the Disciplinary Authority and decide the appeal. Further, in case the Appellate Authority / Reviewing Authority decides to deviate from the advice given by the Commission and final orders issued by the concerned Disciplinary Authority, the CVO is required to report such individual cases decided at appeal / review stage to the Commission which would thereafter take an appropriate view whether the deviation is serious enough to be included in its Annual Report.

2. Of late, it has been observed that such deviations at the stage of the Appellate Authorities are not being timely reported to the Commission by the Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) of the Organisations. In addition, such deviations are also to be reported in the Quarterly Performance Reports (QPRs) being submitted online by the CVOs every quarter under the head "Part 5 (D)- Appellate Authority (Deviation / Non-acceptance)".

3. The Commission while reiterating these instructions would advise all Chief Vigilance Officers to report to the Commission such individual case of deviation without any delay immediately after decision / orders issued at the Appellate / Review stage and also indicate in the relevant column in the QPRs filed by the Chief Vigilance Officers.


(J. Vinod Kumar)
Director

To: All Chief Vigilance Officers.



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केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION



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नं./No.008/VG/077

दिनांक / Dated... 6th August, 2020

Circular No.06/08/2020

Sub: Reference to the Commission for reconsideration of the advice – reg.

- Re: (i) Commission's Circular No.009/DSP/1 dated 06.03.2000 &
(ii) Commission's Circular No.15/4/08 dated 24.04.2008

The Commission, vide its earlier Circulars referred above had prescribed that the Departments / Organisations are required to approach the Commission for advice wherein a lenient view or stricter view than that advised by the Commission is proposed to be taken by the Competent Administrative Authorities. Further, it was also prescribed that such reconsideration proposals should be sent within a period of two months from the date of receipt of the Commission's advice.

2. The Commission has observed that proposals for reconsideration of the Commission's first stage advice are not being received within the specified time line of two months and further, many a time, justification warranting reconsideration / new material facts are not presented meriting reconsideration in such proposals by the Departments / Organisations. Such references for reconsideration result in avoidable delay in processing vigilance cases and taking expeditious action on Commission's advice.

3. Considering the need for expeditious finalization of vigilance cases and to adhere to the time lines for its finalization, the Commission on review of the existing time lines, has decided that any proposal for reconsideration of its first stage advice should be made to the Commission with the approval of the concerned Disciplinary Authority / Head of the Department / Chief Executive of the Organisation concerned **within one month** of receipt of the Commission's first stage advice and that too only in those exceptional individual cases having additional/new material facts. The Commission would henceforth not entertain any reconsideration proposal / request of first stage advice received beyond the revised time line of one month.



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4. The above instructions and time lines for sending reconsideration proposals of Commission's first stage advice may be strictly adhered to in future.


(J. Vinod Kumar)
Director

To:

- (i) All Secretaries of Ministries / Departments of GoI / Chief Executives / CEOs of CPSEs / PSBs / PSICs / FIs / Autonomous Organisations / Local Bodies, etc.
- (ii) All Chief Vigilance Officers of Ministries / Departments / CPSEs / PSBs / PSICs / FIs / Autonomous Organisations / Local Bodies, etc.



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केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION



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004/VGL/020(Pl.)

ई. / No.

दिनांक / Dated: 13.08.2020

Circular No.07/08/2020

Sub.: Action taken by Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) on complaints sent for necessary action (NA) and updation of status in Complaint Management System application by CVOs.

In terms of Complaint Handling Policy (CHP) of the Commission and Para 3.4.3 of Chapter-III of Vigilance Manual, 2017, complaints are sent to CVOs for necessary action through Complaint Monitoring System (CMS application). Though, no reply/report is required to be sent by the CVOs, however CVOs are required to examine and decide on such complaints within a period of one month from the date of receipt of complaint from the Commission, in terms of time limits prescribed by the Commission for various vigilance activities.

2. Further, it is also prescribed in Para 3.4.5 (c) of Vigilance Manual that, "Complaints referred to CVOs for necessary action must be referred back to the Commission for advice, if they have been investigated and a vigilance angle has come to notice against an officer falling under the jurisdiction of the Commission. If any such complaints are taken up for inquiry/ investigation by the CVO, the time limit of 12 weeks for completion of investigation and submission of report would apply. *Otherwise, such complaints require no further reference to the Commission and are to be disposed of by the Departments / Organisations themselves after taking necessary action. CVO should update the status of complaints sent for necessary action on the Commission's website" (in CMS application).*

3. It has been observed that majority of such complaints sent for necessary action are not examined timely and not updated regularly. The Commission has noted this issue with concern and accordingly, **all CVOs are advised to promptly update the status of action taken on each complaint sent for necessary action on Commission's Portal (i.e., portal.cvc.gov.in).**

(J.Vinod Kumar)
Director

To,
All Chief Vigilance Officers of Ministries / Departments / CPSUs / Public Sector Banks/Insurance Companies / Autonomous Organizations / Societies, etc.

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सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION



सतर्कता भवन, जी.पी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स,
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स. /No. _____ 000/VGL/018

14th August, 2020

दिनांक / Dated _____

Office Order No.08/08/2020

Sub.- Adherence to time limits for investigation of complaints referred by the Commission to CVOs of Departments / Organisations - rog.

Ref. Commission's Office Order No.20/05/10 dated 19.05.2010.

In terms of the powers under Section 8(1) (d) of CVC Act, 2003, the Commission seeks reports from Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) of Departments/Organisations on complaints received by the Commission. The CVOs are required to furnish investigation reports on such complaints within three months from the date of receipt of references from the Commission. The Commission observes that the Departments/Organisations do not adhere to the laid down time limits, due to which such matters are inordinately delayed, whereby timely action on complaints is not possible. Many a time, no valid reasons or justification is provided by the CVOs for such avoidable delays in reporting to the Commission.

2. The Commission on review of the existing instructions would reiterate that the prescribed time lines of three months should be strictly followed by the CVOs of Departments/Organisations. The CVOs should personally review all such complaints pending for investigation in the Organisations in the first week of every month and take necessary steps towards expediting/finalisation of reports and its processing.

3. In case, if it is not possible to complete the investigations and refer the matter to the Commission within three months, the CVO should seek extension of time stating the specific reasons/constraints in each case, within 15 days of receipt of reference from the Commission. Such requests from the CVO should be with the approval of the Secretary/CMD/Chief Executive of the Department/Organisation concerned as the case may be.

4. All CVOs should strictly adhere to the above guidelines and any instance of violation would be viewed seriously by the Commission.

(J. Vinod Kumar)
Director

To: All Chief Vigilance Officers of Ministries / Departments/ CPSEs / PSBs / PSICs/ FIs / Autonomous Organisations / Local Bodies, etc.



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008/VGL/027-459659

सं./No.....

09/09/2020

दिनांक / Dated.....

Office Order No.10/09/20

Sub.: Reference to the Commission for reconsideration of its advice- Dispensing with reconsideration of second stage advice - reg.

**Ref.: (i) Commission's Letter No.000/DSP/1 dated 06/03/2000.
(ii) Commission's Circular No.15/4/08 dated 24/04/2008.
(iii) Commission's Circular No.06/08/2020 dated 06/08/2020.**

Para 1.6.4 of Chapter I, Paras 7.19.3 and 7.28.5 of Chapter VII of Vigilance Manual, 2017 and aforesaid Circulars provide for consultation with the Commission, if the administrative authorities do not agree with Commission's advice and propose to take either a "lenient view" or a "stricter view" than recommended by it, for reconsideration of its 1st stage or 2nd stage advice.

2. The Commission has analysed the cases received for reconsideration of its second stage advice tendered, and observes that second stage advice is tendered based on inputs received from Departments / Organisations which includes all material / information pertaining to the individual disciplinary case. Further, in most of the cases, Commission had reiterated its earlier advice tendered at second stage and in almost all such proposals, no new material / additional facts were brought out by the Departments / Organisations to justify any change. Also, in such cases of second stage advice, there is little scope for reconsideration. Such proposals also result in avoidable delays in finalization / issue of final orders by the Disciplinary Authority concerned.

3. The Commission, therefore, taking into consideration the above and the time lines to be adhered for finalisation of disciplinary cases, in supersession of its existing instructions / provisions in the Vigilance Manual, 2017 has decided to **dispense with consultation for reconsideration of its second stage advice**. Accordingly, no proposal for reconsideration of the Commission's second stage advice would be entertained in future. The provisions of the Vigilance Manual would stand amended to that extent.



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4. However, the Commission would entertain references for reconsideration of its first stage advice within one month of receipt of the Commission's first stage advice only in those exceptional individual cases having additional/new material facts, as prescribed in its Circular No.06/08/2020 dated 06/08/2020.

5. All CVOs/Administrative Authorities should ensure strict compliance to the above instructions.


(J. Vinod Kumar)
Director

To:

1. All Secretaries of Ministries / Departments of Govt /CMDs/Chief Executives/ Heads/CEOs of CPSEs / PSBs / PSICs / FIs / Autonomous Organisations, etc.
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सं./No.000/VGL/018/459/151

दिनांक / Dated 10th Sept., 2020

Office Order No. 11/09/20

Sub: Expeditious disposal of Vigilance cases- regarding

During the course of examination and disposal of cases in the Commission, it has been observed that several reminders are sent to CVOs of concerned Departments/Organisations seeking *further information/clarifications* on reports received in complaints referred by the Commission for investigation as well as in Vigilance cases referred for First / Second Stage advice of the Commission. Such further information are sought by the Commission, since the references made by CVOs are either incomplete or matters have not been considered/analysed in a proper perspective, due to which the Commission is unable to tender its advice on references received from the Departments/Organisations. The reply/further information from the CVOs are many a time, delayed and takes several months /years and leads to wastage of precious time and reduction in impact of punitive action on suspect / charged officers and to the public at large.

2. The Commission on consideration of the processing/examination of the cases, therefore, has observed that system of examination needs systemic change and has decided that in future, the following course of action would be adhered to finalize and tender advice in such long pending references:

- (i) All such cases/pending complaint cases or ones pending for long periods for further information/clarifications etc., would be reviewed internally in the Commission by 30th September, 2020 under the supervision of the concerned Additional Secretary.
- (ii) For any information/clarification, only one reminder would be sent by Branch Officer concerned to CVO of the Department/Organisation to reply/report back by a particular date (max. 15 days)
- (iii) If no reply is received, the concerned Additional Secretary, CVC would speak to the CVO of the Department/Organisation and ask to send the reply within seven days (indicating a particular date).

contd...



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(iv) If no reply comes, a date would be fixed for video conference with CVO in a week's time, and the Secretary/Additional Secretary/Branch Officer would take the reply and if it is not received, the file would be submitted to the Commission for appropriate action.

3. All CVOs/Administrative Authorities should ensure strict compliance to the above instructions.


[J. Vinod Kumar]
Director

To:

1. All Secretaries of Ministries / Departments of Govt /CMDs/Chief Executives/ Heads of CPSEs / PSUs / PSICs / FIs / Autonomous Organisations, etc.
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सं./No. 98/DSP/09/481525

दिनांक / Dated 24th Sept., 2020

Circular No. 12/09/20

Sub: Action on anonymous/pseudonymous complaints.

Ref. (i) DoPT's OM No.104/76/2011-AVD.1 dated 18/10/2013 & 18/06/2014.

(ii) Commission's Circular No.07/11/2014 dated 25/11/2014.

Attention is invited to the DoPT's OM and the Commission's Circular mentioned above wherein it was prescribed that no action would be taken on anonymous/pseudonymous complaints by Ministries/Departments/Organisations and such complaints should be filed.

2. The Commission has observed instances wherein some Departments/Organisations are taking cognisance of anonymous complaints, despite strict guidelines issued by DoPT and the CVC. Such non-compliance/violation of guidelines by the concerned authorities would be viewed seriously.

3. All CVCs/Administrative Authorities should ensure strict compliance to the above instructions.


(J. Vinod Kumar)
Director

To:

All Secretaries of Ministries / Departments of GoI /CMDs/Chief Executives/Heads/CEOs of CPSEs / PSBs / PSICs / PIs / Autonomous Organisations, etc.

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सं./No. 019/VGL/026-11 42/3

दिनांक / Dated 01.10.2020

Office Order No.13/10/20

Subject: Expeditions disposal of cases involving public servants due to retire shortly.

- Reference: (i) Commission's Office Order No. 34/9/07 dated 22/09/2007
(ii) Commission's Circular No. 03/03/11 dated 11/03/2011
(iii) Commission's Office Order No. 04/7/19 dated 23/07/2019
(iv) Commission's Office Order No. 04/05/20 dated 12/05/2020

The Commission vide its OMs referred above had directed CVCs of all Ministries/Departments/Organisations to ensure expeditious finalization of disciplinary proceedings/action, particularly in respect of officials likely to retire shortly. The Commission had specifically impressed upon the vigilance functionaries as well as administrative authorities concerned about the need to prioritize their activities of conducting investigations and completion of disciplinary action well in advance so as to avoid such late references to the Commission. Further, it was also conveyed vide office order dated 12/05/2020 that all such retirement cases should be received in the Commission by 10th of every month by 5 PM.

2. In continuation of Commission's Office Order dated 12/05/2020, Commission now prescribes that all such retirement cases for advice should be received in the Commission, 30 days before the date of the retirement of the officer. For example, if the officer/official is retiring on 30th November, 2020, the case should be received for advice before 31st Oct, 2020 in the Commission.

3. All CVCs/Administrative Authorities should ensure strict compliance to the above instructions.

(J. Vinod Kumar)
Director

All Secretaries/Heads/CMDs of Ministries/Departments/CPSUs/PSBs/PSICs/PIs/
Autonomous Organisations etc.

All Chief Vigilance Officers of Ministries/Departments/CPSUs/PSBs/PSICs/PIs/ Autonomous
Organisations etc.



PART-IV

लेख / रचनाएं

“सतर्क भारत— समृद्ध भारत”

ऐसा भारत जो भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त हो, अतिक्रमण न हो, सड़कें साफ—सुथरी और चौड़ी—चौड़ी हो, निर्मल गंगा की धारा अविरल प्रवाहित होती हो, हवा शुद्ध हो, भारत देश में ऐसे माहौल का सपना तो हर कोई देखता है, लेकिन क्या कभी हमको इन सभी बातों के प्रति जिम्मेदारी का एहसास हुआ है? क्या कभी आप और हमने इन सभी कारणों के प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारी व सजगता का प्रदर्शन किया है? शायद नहीं।

जंगल के खड़े वृक्षों का दोहन करके व वृक्षारोपण के नाम पर मुफ्त में मिले पौधों को लगाकर, फोटो खिंचवाकर अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरा करना ही काफी है क्या? सभी को सड़कें चौड़ी चाहिए, किन्तु अपने घर की चारदीवारी, रैम्प, छज्जा बाहर निकालने के बाद फिर बागवानी का शौक फरमाना, और फिर अतिक्रमण और भ्रष्टाचार पर भाषण देना ज्यादा आसान काम होता है बजाय, अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को निभाने के।

जब बात हम पर आती है तो हम सारा दोष सरकार या सरकारी अधिकारियों पर मढ़ देते हैं और कानून और नियमों का पाठ पढ़ाना शुरू कर देते हैं। जो कानून और नियम सरकार के लिए जरूरी हैं तो जनता के लिए बने नियमों का पालन करना हमारा कर्तव्य होना चाहिए। बात जब भ्रष्टाचार की आती है तो मेरा ये मानना है की संबन्धित अधिकारियों के साथ साथ जनता को भी सजगता के साथ जिम्मेदाराना व्यवहार करना पड़ेगा।

अभी हाल ही में आपने सुना होगा कि मध्य प्रदेश का इंदौर शहर स्वच्छता के मापदंडों पर पूरे देश में प्रथम स्थान पर आया है। क्या आप जानते हैं इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण है वहाँ के जिम्मेदार व सजग अधिकारी एवं जागरूक जनता। इंदौर के विषय में मैंने एक वाकया पढ़ा था कि वहाँ पर सड़क पर कूड़े के ढेर में एक टिशू पेपर पड़ा मिला। उस पर एक होटल का नाम छपा था। अधिकारी उसी वक्त उस होटल में गए और होटल मालिक पर पचास हजार रुपये का जुर्माना लगा दिया। जुर्माने से जो रकम प्राप्त हुई, वो शौचालयों एवं पार्कों की देख रेख में लगा दी जाती है। इससे एक तो इंदौर की जनता जागृत हुई और अधिकारियों ने भी जासूस जैसा काम किया। जिससे वे बधाई के पात्र हैं।

यदि अधिकारी सतर्कता, जागरूकता एवं ईमानदारी से काम करेंगे तो जनता स्वयं ही जागरूक एवं सतर्क हो जाएगी।

भ्रष्टाचार न सिर्फ जनता की संपत्ति पर चोट करता है, बल्कि जनता की भावनाओं पर भी गहरा असर डालता है। भ्रष्टाचार के कारण, जनता का हमारे सिस्टम और अधिकारियों पर से ही विश्वास उठ जाता है। सिर्फ भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी नारे लगाने से कुछ नहीं होगा।

सभी अधिकारी व कर्मचारी वर्ग को जमीनी स्तर पर सतर्क होकर भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध कार्य करना होगा तथा जनता को भी भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त वातावरण हेतु जागृत एवं सतर्क होना होगा। तभी ये पंक्ति चरितार्थ होगी की “जब सतर्क होगा भारत तभी तो समृद्ध बनेगा भारत”।

नीलम चमोली

W/o श्री राजेश चमोली,

वरि. प्रबन्धक (सतर्कता),

टीएचडीसी इंडिया लिमिटेड, ऋषिकेश

“सतर्क भारत—समृद्ध भारत”

परिचय

भ्रष्टाचार व्यक्ति का ऐसा आचरण है कि जिसका प्रदर्शन करते हुए भ्रष्टाचारी संविधान के सभी नियमों को ताक पर रख कर अपने हित के लिए गलत तरह से धन अर्जित करते हैं।

अपना कार्य ईमानदारी से न करना भ्रष्टाचार है अतः ऐसा व्यक्ति भ्रष्टाचारी है। समाज में आये दिन इसके विभिन्न स्वरूप देखने को मिलते हैं। इसके कुछ स्वरूपों का वर्णन इस प्रकार है:—

भ्रष्टाचार के विभिन्न प्रकार—

रिश्त का लेन—देन— सरकारी काम करने के लिए कार्यालय में चपरासी से लेकर उच्च अधिकारी तक आप से पैसे लेते हैं। इस काम के लिए उन्हें सरकार से वेतन प्राप्त होता है, वह वहाँ हमारी मदद के लिए हैं। इसके साथ ही देश के नागरिक भी अपना काम जल्दी कराने के लिए उन्हें पैसे देते हैं अतः यह भ्रष्टाचार है।

चुनाव में धांधली—देश के राजनेताओं द्वारा चुनाव में सरेआम लोगों को पैसे, ज़मीन, अनेक उपहार तथा मादक पदार्थ बांटे जाते हैं। यह चुनावी धांधली असल में भ्रष्टाचार है।

नागरिकों द्वारा टैक्स चोरी—नागरिकों द्वारा टैक्स भुगतान करने हेतु प्रत्येक देश में एक निर्धारित पैमाना तय किया गया है, पर कुछ व्यक्ति सरकार को अपने आय का सही विवरण नहीं देते और टैक्स की चोरी करते हैं, यह भी भ्रष्टाचार की श्रेणी में अंकित है।

शिक्षा तथा खेल में घूस खोरी—शिक्षा तथा खेल के क्षेत्र में घूस लेकर लोग मेधावी व योग्य उम्मीदवार को सीटें नहीं देते बल्कि जो उन्हें घूस दे, उन्हें दे देते हैं।

इसी प्रकार समाज के अन्य छोटे से बड़े क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार देखा जा सकता है। जैसे राशन में मिलावट, अवैध मकान निर्माण, अस्पताल तथा स्कूल में अत्यधिक फीस आदि। यहां तक की भाषा में भी भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त हैं। अजय नावरिया के शब्दों में “मुंशी प्रेमचंद्र की एक प्रसिद्ध कहानी सतगति में लेखक द्वारा कहानी के एक पात्र को दुखी चमार कहा गया है, यह आपत्तिजनक शब्द के साथ भाषा के भ्रष्ट आचरण का प्रमाण है। वहीं दूसरे पात्र को “दुखी दलित” भी कहा जा सकता था।”

भ्रष्टाचार के परिणाम

समाज में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार देश की उन्नति में सबसे बड़ा बाधक तत्व है। इसके वजह से गरीब और गरीब होता जा रहा है। देश में बेरोजगारी, घूसखोरी और अपराध की मात्रा में दिन—प्रतिदिन वृद्धि होती जा रही है यह भ्रष्टाचार के फलस्वरूप ही है। किसी देश में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार के कारणवश परिणाम यह है की विश्वस्तर पर सवाल उठाए जाते हैं।

भ्रष्टाचार के उपाय

भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध सख्त कानून—हमारे संविधान के लचीलेपन के वजह से अपराधी को मिलने वाले दण्डों का बहुत अधिक भय नहीं रह गया है। अतः भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ सख्त कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

कानून की प्रक्रिया में समय का सदुपयोग—कानूनी प्रक्रिया में बहुत अधिक समय नष्ट नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। इससे भी भ्रष्टाचारी को बल मिलता है।



लोकपाल कानून की आवश्यकता—लोकपाल भ्रष्टाचार से जुड़े शिकायतों को सुनने का कार्य करता है।

अतः देश में फैले भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने हेतु लोकपाल कानून बनना आवश्यक है। इसके अतिरिक्त लोगों में जागरूकता फैलाकर, प्रशासनिक कार्यों में पारदर्शिता लाकर और लोगों का सरकार तथा न्याय व्यवस्था के प्रति मानसिकता में परिवर्तन कर सही उम्मीदवार को चुनाव जिताकर भ्रष्टाचार रोका जा सकता है।

भ्रष्टाचार का इतिहास

भ्रष्टाचार, वर्तमान में उत्पन्न होने वाली समस्या नहीं है बल्कि यह कई दशकों से विश्व में व्याप्त है। ब्रिटेन द्वारा विश्व के 90 प्रतिशत देशों को अपने अधीन कर लेना इस बात का सबूत है की व्यक्ति अपने हित के लिए देश की मिट्टी का सौदा कर दिया करते थे। राजा अपना राज्य बचाने के लिए सही-गलत में फर्क करना भूल जाते थे। यह भ्रष्टाचार के प्रारंभ के रूप में देखा जा सकता है।

भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम

- डिजिटलीकरण— सरकार द्वारा सरकारी सेवाओं को ऑनलाइन कर दिया गया है इससे घूसखोरी की मात्रा में कमी आयी है और सब्सिडी सीधे लाभार्थी के खाते में जाता है।
- नौकरी से निष्कासित— भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों को नौकरी से निकाला गया इसमें आयकर विभाग, पुलिस विभाग तथा सम्मानित पदाधिकारी सम्मिलित थे।
- चुनाव में सुधार— समय बीतने के साथ चुनाव व्यवस्था में पहले के अपेक्षा सुधार किया गया है।
- गैरकानूनी संस्थानों तथा दुकानों पर ताला— हजारों अवैध संस्थान, एनजीओ तथा दुकानों को बंद कराया गया है।

भ्रष्टाचार बोध सूचकांक— भ्रष्टाचार पर रोक लगाने हेतु विश्व स्तर पर सन् 1995 में भ्रष्टाचार बोध सूचकांक का गठन किया गया है। यह प्रत्येक वर्ष सभी देशों को भ्रष्टाचार के आधार पर रैंक देता है जिसमें 0 का अर्थ है सबसे भ्रष्ट देश जबकि 100 से आशय भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त देश से है। वर्तमान समय में 180 देशों के मध्य यह रैंकिंग की जाती है। उदाहरण के तौर पर भ्रष्टाचार सूचकांक 2019 के आधार पर देशों की रैंकिंग निम्नवत् है:—

2019 भ्रष्टाचार बोध सूचकांक के आधार पर देशों की स्थिति कनाडा, फ्रांस, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, यूनाइटेड किंगडम के स्कोर में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कमी पायी गयी है। वही जर्मनी, जापान के स्कोर में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है। भारत तथा चीन सहित अन्य चार देश 41 अंको के साथ 80वें स्थान पर हैं। भारत 2018 में 78वें स्थान पर था इस हिसाब से भारत के स्कोर में 2 अंकों की गिरावट आयी है। भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त देश भ्रष्टाचार बोध सूचकांक के आधार पर 87 अंक के साथ डेनमार्क प्रथम स्थान पर भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त देश घोषित किया गया। सर्वाधिक भ्रष्ट देश 9 अंक की प्राप्ति कर सोमालिया विश्व का सबसे अधिक भ्रष्ट देश है।

स्विस बैंक भ्रष्टाचार का सबसे बड़ा केन्द्र 'यूबीएस' विश्व का एक प्रमुख वित्तीय बैंक है, यह भारत में स्विस बैंक के नाम से प्रचलित है। इसका पूरा नाम यूनियन बैंक ऑफ स्विट्जरलैंड है। विश्व के सबसे बड़े भ्रष्टाचारी नागरिक व राजनेता इसी बैंक में अपने देश से टैक्स चोरी कर धन रखते हैं। स्विस बैंक के डायरेक्टर के शब्दों में "भारतीय गरीब हैं पर भारत देश कभी गरीब नहीं था"। केवल भारत देश का, लगभग 280 लाख करोड़ रुपये स्विस बैंक में जमा है। यह रकम

इतनी है कि अगले 30 साल भी बिना टैक्स के भारत अपना बजट आसानी से बना सकता है या फिर यूँ कहें 60 करोड़ रोजगार के अवसर दिए जा सकते हैं।

भ्रष्टाचार हमारा राष्ट्रीय चरित्र—भारत में भ्रष्टाचार की जड़ें इतनी गहरी हैं तथा यह इतना सर्वव्यापी है कि हम भ्रष्टाचार को ही अपना चरित्र कह सकते हैं। यद्यपि भारत एक आध्यात्मिक देश है और इतिहास साक्षी है कि हम लोग सन्तोषी जीव रहें हैं तथापि धन लिप्सा ने हमें अपनी नैतिकता, मानवतावादी मूल्यों से विचलित कर हमारा आचरण दिनों दिन भ्रष्ट होता जा रहा है। यहाँ एक बात स्पष्ट कर देनी आवश्यक है और वह यह है कि भ्रष्टाचार का तात्पर्य केवल 'रिश्वत' ही नहीं, अपितु अनुचित मुनाफाखोरी, करों की चोरी, मिलावट, कर्तव्य के प्रति उदासीनता, सरकारी साधनों का अनुचित प्रयोग भी भ्रष्टाचार की परिधि में आते हैं।

सार्वजनिक जीवन में स्वीकृत मूल्यों के विरुद्ध आचरण को भ्रष्ट आचरण समझा जाता है। आम जन जीवन में इसे आर्थिक अपराधों से जोड़ा जाता है। भारत में भ्रष्टाचार, चर्चा और आन्दोलनों का एक प्रमुख विषय रहा है। आजादी के एक दशक बाद से ही भारत भ्रष्टाचार के दलदल में धंसा नजर आने लगा था और उस समय संसद में इस बात पर बहस भी होती थी।

21 दिसम्बर 1963 को भारत में भ्रष्टाचार के खात्मे पर संसद में हुई बहस में डॉ राममनोहर लोहिया ने जो भाषण दिया था वह आज भी प्रासंगिक है। उस वक्त डॉ लोहिया ने कहा था कि “सिंहासन और व्यापार के बीच संबंध, भारत में जितना दूषित, भ्रष्ट और बेईमान हो गया है उतना दुनिया के इतिहास में कहीं नहीं हुआ है।”

निष्कर्ष

भ्रष्टाचार एक वैश्विक समस्या बन गयी है जिससे लगभग सभी विकासशील देश जूझ रहे हैं। देश से हमारा अस्तित्व है अर्थात् देश के बिना हम कुछ नहीं इसलिए अपने देश को भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त करने का हर संभव प्रयास प्रत्येक देशवासी को करना चाहिए। हर प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार से समाज को बहुत अधिक क्षति पहुंचती है। हम सभी को समाज का ज़िम्मेदार नागरिक होने के नाते यह प्रण लेना चाहिए, न भ्रष्टाचार करें, न करने दें।

अतः यह कहना होगा कि अगर सतर्क, सजग भारत बनाना है तो हमें भी अपने अन्दर से भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाना होगा।

॥ जय हिन्द जय भारत ॥

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टीएचडीसी इण्डिया लिमिटेड

“भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत”

प्रस्तावना:— भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत (Corruption Free India), सबसे पहले हमें इसे समझना जरूरी है कि भ्रष्टाचार क्या है जब कोई भी अपने निजी फायदों के लिए कानून द्वारा स्थापित नियमों को ताक पर रखकर अनैतिक तरीकों से अपना कार्य पूरा कराना चाहता है या सिर्फ अपना फायदा चाहता है तो वह भ्रष्टाचार कहलाता है। भ्रष्टाचार का अर्थ है भ्रष्ट आचरण यानि बुरा आचरण अर्थात जो कोई कार्य बुरे या गलत तरीके से किया जाय वही भ्रष्टाचार कहलाता है। जब भी किसी देश में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है उस देश का विकास रूक जाता है और लोगों के आचरण का नैतिक पतन भी होता है। भारत विभिन्न स्तरों पर भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या का सामना करता है यह समस्या आंतरिक रूप से हमारे देश को खा रही है यह सही समय है कि हम में से हर एक नागरिक को हमारे देश पर बढ़ते भ्रष्टाचार के नकारात्मक प्रभावों को महसूस करना चाहिए और हमारे देश को भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त बनाने के लिए अपना योगदान देना चाहिए। ऐसा अक्सर कहा जाता है कि भारतीय राजनीतिज्ञ भ्रष्ट हैं लेकिन यह एकमात्र ऐसा क्षेत्र नहीं है जहां भ्रष्टाचार निहित है, भ्रष्टाचार हर क्षेत्र में मौजूद है और यह हमारे देश को बर्बाद कर रहा है।

• भारत सरकार को एक उदाहरण स्थापित करना चाहिए

भारत में सरकार और राजनीतिक दल अपने भ्रष्ट तरीकों के लिए जाने जाते हैं। भ्रष्ट प्रथाओं में लिप्त होने की बजाय उन्हें भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या पर काबू पाने के लिए काम करना चाहिए। उन्हें नागरिकों के लिए एक उदाहरण तैयार करना चाहिए और भ्रष्ट तरीकों से काम करने की बजाय उन्हें अपने लक्ष्यों तक पहुंचने के लिए ईमानदारी और समर्पण के साथ काम करने के लिए उन्हें प्रेरित करना चाहिए।

सभी के लिए निर्धारित प्रोटोकॉल होना चाहिए और मंत्रियों की गतिविधियों को उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा निगरानी की जानी चाहिए कि इसका पालन किया जा रहा है या नहीं।

• भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत बनाने के तरीके

अगर हम एकजुट हो जाते हैं और इस बुराई को दूर के लिए दृढ़ हैं तो हम भ्रष्टाचार से लड़ सकते हैं। देश को भ्रष्टाचार से छुटकारा दिलाने के कुछ तरीके यहां दिए गए हैं:—

- 1. शिक्षा का प्रयास करें:**— बढ़ते भ्रष्टाचार के लिए शिक्षा का अभाव मुख्य कारणों में से एक है अशिक्षित वर्ग से जुड़े कई लोग अपनी अजीबिका कमाने के लिए अवैध और भ्रष्ट तरीकों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं तथा फैंलाई जाने वाली शिक्षा इस समस्या को काफी हद तक कम करने में मदद कर सकती है। सरकार को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नीतियां बनानी चाहिए कि देश का हर बच्चा स्कूल जाए और शिक्षा हासिल करे।
- 2. सख्त दंड देना:**— ऐसे लोगों के लिए सख्त कानून बनाये जाने चाहिए जो भ्रष्ट प्रथाओं जैसे रिश्वत लेने और देने, गैर-कानूनी तरीके से अपने व्यवसाय को बढ़ाने, काले धन इकट्ठा करने आदि का इस्तेमाल करते हैं इन लोगों को गंभीर रूप से दंडित किया जाना चाहिए।
- 3. सिंटग ऑपरेशन करें:**— विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भ्रष्ट लोगों को उजागर करने के लिए मीडिया और सरकार को सिंटग ऑपरेशन कराना चाहिए इस तरह के सिंटग परिचालन में न केवल भ्रष्ट



लोग उजागर हो जाएंगे बल्कि ऐसे व्यवहारों में शामिल होने वाले दूसरे लोग भी हतोत्साहित होंगे।

4. **सही रास्ते का पालन करें:**— हम में से हर एक को इसे अपनी जिम्मेदारी के रूप में लेना चाहिए ताकि भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा देने वाली चीजों या जुर्माना से बचने की बजाए हम सही तरीकों का पालन करें।
5. **कैमरा और रिकार्डर स्थापित करें:**— भ्रष्टाचार को कम करने में प्रौद्योगिकी भी मदद कर सकती है। सरकारी कार्यालयों और सड़क चौराहों तथा अन्य जगहों पर सीसीटीवी कैमरे स्थापित किए जाने चाहिए जहां रिश्वत लेने और देने के मामले अधिक पाए जाते हैं। रिकार्डर उन जगहों पर इंस्टॉल किए जा सकते हैं जहां कैमरों को स्थापित करना मुश्किल है। लोग अपने मोबाइल में अपने चारों ओर चल रही भ्रष्ट प्रथाओं को रिकॉर्ड करने और अपने आस-पास के पुलिस स्टेशन में इसे साझा करने की भी पहल कर सकते हैं।
6. **विश्वास बनाएँ:**— भारत में लोग किसी के खिलाफ शिकायत दर्ज करने के लिए पुलिस के पास जाने से डरते हैं। वे पुलिस स्टेशन पर जाने से बचना चाहते हैं क्योंकि उन्हें पुलिस की पूछताछ के मामले में गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है और इससे उनकी समाज में बुरी छवि बन सकती है। पुलिस स्टेशन की प्रक्रियाओं को ऐसा होना चाहिए कि जो लोग पुलिस की मदद करना चाहते हैं उन्हें किसी भी असुविधा का सामना नहीं करना पड़े।

• **भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के उपाय:**—

1. सभी कर्मचारियों को वेतन आदि नकद ना दिया जाय बल्कि यह पैसा उनके बैंक खाते में डाल दिया जाय।
2. जनता के प्रमुख कार्यों को पूरा करने एवं शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए समय सीमा निर्धारित हो और लोकसेवकों द्वारा इसे पूरा न करने पर वे दंड के भागी बनें।
3. भ्रष्टाचार करने वालों के लिए कठोर दंड का प्रावधान किया जाए, भ्रष्टाचार की कमाई को राजसात (सरकार द्वारा जब्त) करने का प्रावधान हो।
4. चुनाव सुधार किये जाएं और भ्रष्ट तथा अपराधी तत्वों को चुनाव लड़ने पर पाबंदी हो।

• **निष्कर्ष**

हमारा देश भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या से छुटकारा पा सकता है और बेहतर हो सकता है, इसलिए हम सभी को वह सब कुछ करना चाहिए जो हम इस बड़े मुद्दे को सुलझाने के लिए कर सकते हैं। यह आम व्यक्तियों, मीडिया और सरकार का संयुक्त प्रयास है जो भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत के निर्माण में मदद कर सकता है तथा उन्हें देश को जीने के लिए बेहतर स्थान बनाने के लिए साथ मिलकर काम करने की जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए।



• भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम:—

1. डिजिटलीकरण:—सरकार द्वारा सरकारी सेवाओं को ऑनलाइन कर दिया गया है इससे धूसखोरी की मात्रा में कमी आयी है और सब्सिडी सीधे लाभार्थी के खाते में जाता है।
2. नौकरी से निष्कासित:— भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों को नौकरी से निकाला गया इसमें आयकर विभाग, पुलिस विभाग तथा अन्य सम्मानित पदाधिकारी सम्मिलित थे।
3. चुनाव में सुधार:— समय बीतने के साथ चुनाव व्यवस्था में पहले के अपेक्षा सुधार किया गया है।
4. गैरकानूनी संस्थानों तथा दुकानों पर ताला:— हजारों अवैध संस्थान, एनजीओं तथा दुकानों को बंद कराया गया है।

भवदीय

वी.के.गुप्ता (व०प्रबन्धक सतर्कता)

क०० रूचि (सहायक)

(खुर्जा उच्चतापीय विद्युत परियोजना)

Vigilant India: Prosperous India

The Central Vigilance Commission is an apex anti-corruption body mandated to fight corruption for ensuring integrity in administration. It is a statutory multi member institution vested with superintendence of vigilance administration in the central government and its organizations. The commission endeavours in its outreach measures to create awareness amongst civil society and public at large towards the policy of achieving transparency, accountability and corruption free governance. The commission is fully committed to the policy of "Zero tolerance against corruption".

The commission has decided that this year the Vigilance Awareness Week should be observed from 27th October to 2nd November, 2020 with the theme "Satark Bharat, Samridh Bharat" (Vigilant India, Prosperous India). We can ensure our country's vigilance and prosperity if we ought to make it free from the devil of corruption. Vigilance is considered to be a managerial function and needs to be given utmost importance in managing an organisation. It is required to detect the irregularities before it is carried out, analyze and find out the reasons of such irregularities to curb malpractices and corrective action are taken as per laid down guidelines to plug the detected loopholes in the system.

Corruption in India is an issue which affects the economy of central, state and local government agencies in many ways. Not only, it has held the economy back from reaching new heights, but rampant corruption has stunted the country's development. A study conducted by Transparency International recorded that more than 62% of Indians had at some point or another paid a bribe to a public official to get a job done. The causes of corruption in India include excessive regulations, complicated tax and licensing systems, numerous government departments with opaque bureaucracy and discretionary powers, monopoly of government controlled institutions on certain goods and services delivery, and the lack of transparent laws and processes. There are significant variations in the level of corruption and in the government's efforts to reduce corruption across different areas of India.

Truly speaking, for lasting results in any effort embodied with larger interest, public participation and awareness is a must. The theme chosen by the Commission aptly indicates greater impetus in this direction. Infact, we as sensible citizens of the Country and responsible employees must endeavour towards fulfillment of every possible measure in promoting integrity and eradicating Corruption.

To generate awareness in fulfillment of the inherent message of the theme, massive programs have been planned. In the previous year, we involved the youth generation while creating the much needed awareness in their minds and hearts to be alert citizens of the Country for the future in combating the menace of Corruption. This year, with involvement of public in general, there will be a much broad spectrum of the aura to negate the roots of corruption. I am sure; every employee of our company is going to contribute effectively in this direction by taking it as a moral duty keeping the organisation and the society free from corruption. We must be able to continually keep our steps forward in this noble and much needed task, through practice of values like integrity, unity and honesty.



The theme chosen by Central Vigilance Commission for this year's Vigilance Awareness Week is "Vigilant India, Prosperous India" which aims to curb corruption, each and every employee of the organization, stake holders and people associated with the organization should participate as a member of team committed to promoting good governance and an eye opener to the top management. Public procurement encompasses procurement of goods, works and services and is an activity vulnerable to corruption. Care should be taken to ensure fair competition and objectivity in tendering / procurement assuring value for money.

How can we reduce Corruption?

- Tough laws are very important for stopping Corruption. Above all, strict punishments need to be meted out to guilty individuals. Furthermore, there should be an efficient and quick implementation of strict laws.
- Applying cameras in workplaces is an excellent way to prevent corruption. Above all, many individuals would refrain from indulging in Corruption due to fear of being caught. Furthermore, these individuals would have otherwise engaged in Corruption.
- The government must make sure to keep inflation low. Due to the rise in prices, many people feel their incomes to be too low. Consequently, this increases Corruption among the masses. Businessmen raise prices to sell their stock of goods at higher prices. Furthermore, the politician supports them due to the benefits they receive.
- To sum it up, Corruption is a great evil of society. This evil should be quickly eliminated from society. Corruption is the poison that has penetrated the minds of many individuals these days. Hopefully, with consistent political and social efforts, we can get rid of Corruption.

Conclusion

I would like to appeal to all of you to remain vigilant at all times in your own areas of influence, contribute for the country in any way you can; remain ethical in all your dealings; encourage your colleagues, sub-ordinates, the younger generation specially the school and college going children to become alert citizens of the country and stand opposed to the wrong doers as well as wrong practices and ensure a society free from Corruption.

I am confident that many constructive discussions will take place during the awareness programme which will help chalk out strategies and plans for a better India and for a more vigilant and prosperous India. Having said that, the theme is apt for an organization like us which envisions being a team committed to honesty, fairness, objectivity, transparency and mutual trust. Thus, fostering a vigilant government which leads to a vigilant country and thereby making this nation truly prosperous and successful as a whole and flourishing in each and every sphere of life.

Saumya
D/O B P Dobhal
Record Officer
CRO, Rishikesh

Corruption Urges Redefinition

Unimpeachably the word corruption quickly rides our mind into fraudulently involvements of monetary by misusing or abusing the entrusted power or authority for private gains. The authority varies from an individual to public servant to an organization. A much more difficult, scientific definition for the concept 'corruption' was developed by Professor Dr. Petrus van Duyn:

"Corruption is an improbity or decay in the decision-making process in which a decision-maker consents to deviate or demands deviation from the criterion which should rule his or her decision-making, in exchange for a reward or for the promise or expectation of a reward, while these motives influencing his or her decision-making cannot be part of the justification of the decision".

Broadly, the process and purpose of establishment of democratic system ensures the decentralization of power also to check the misuse of accumulated powers of monarchy. Before did adopt, enact and give ourselves the world longest constitution, our constitution-makers thoughtfully set rules and regulations for guiding the elected Government which consisted Provisions/Laws/Acts to prevent corruptions. Subsequently the laws were then amended in the year 1964, 1967, 1988 and in the year 2018 by the Parliament so as to make sure that an individual, an authority or the system does not misuse/abuse their entrusted power to acquire source or property beyond to his known source of income. Every amendment through new provisions/changes sharpens the supervisory and investigation procedures of Nodal Statutory Agencies. The Lokpal, a new system to contain corruption which comprises a chairperson and up to eight members, is a nodal ombudsman authority investigates and prosecutes cases of corruption involving the prime minister; the council of ministers; members of Parliament, public servants and other central government employees, other than members of armed forces, employees of companies funded or controlled by the central government and Private persons who have abetted in the commission of relevant offences.

The Lokpal also has the power of superintendence over the CBI, if it refers any case to the CBI. Members of the first Lokpal office have yet to be appointed. Lokayuktas are state-level counterparts of the Lokpal, and certain Indian states have already appointed officers for this position. Apart from it, our nation is a signatory to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as ratified in 2011. It is also a member of the G20 Anticorruption Action Group. Worth to record here that the Right to Information Act (RTI) which directly empowers common citizen plays vital role in curbing corruption.



From the above, it is crystal clear that our constitutional system takes utmost efforts in every step to reduce the corruption and also often our Judicial system tipped that the corruption is the First and foremost enemy for progress of our nation which none disagrees. Every individual or authority or system including political parties promises to stand against corruption and appears to be stick to their promise.

Ironically and unhesitatingly the reality speaks the otherwise. It has been proved that the conceptual of corruption needs to be reviewed so that the only financial irregularities are meant to be corruption. There are other factors which heavily through micro¯o economically cost the poor and weaker section of the society and also slows down the progress of the nation respectively. Simply or conveniently ignoring the other factors by justifying that these are all common hidden phenomenon or long-lived in our society could not be accepted. Deviation or Dereliction from responsibility, Favoritism, Preferential treatment, Felicitations, Prejudice, Violation of rules, Partiality, Enticement or exploitation, Seeking exemption from an obligation, Indecision or taking inferior or wrong decision etc. and also cleverly justifying these unethical things are not only less than tantamount to bribery or embezzlement, rather these are all more dangerous for unity of the nation.

No doubt that the corruption is deeply rooted and penetrated into the society now it has become very difficult to get rid of it. Everyone admits that corruption is something immoral and detestable. it has become fashionable to argue about or against it. Everyone is busy blaming others for corruption in every walk of the society and the political parties make it a part of their manifesto in every election. The people of different layers have different outlook towards it. The honest individual or authority has an irresolute approach whereas the others are pessimists to getaway from it. An officer who does not want to share the "Grand Collection" will not only be isolated but also to be suspected of his uprightness. There are witnesses that whenever an individual tries to point-out the corruption in a system, the entire system will get united to corner and harass him. Getting placed in an important position in the Govt. departments are verily visible and common phenomenon.

Arguably, there are ploys in the system that a low-paid worker would be trialed and punished for accepting bribe of small amount whereas the illegal transactions of huge amount between two individuals for private gains would go unnoticed. Properties worth many crores are unearthed from the accounts of Chief of a Govt. Department which he may not have accumulated overnight. The print and electronic media confirm that the interference of the Govt. into the placement of the CEOs in the National Investigating Agencies which must be maintained full autonomy so that these agencies are not misused against political rivalries.

Now question arises that one could not be optimist on Eradication of Corruption and why?. The laws are too flimsy to be easily managed. The trials are so lengthy in the courts that offenders come out with flying colors and also the formalities are so vague that the employees are not afraid of losing their service. In the society, people prefer money-based life to value-based life as the ethical values are either favor accustomed to. Globalization and other economical reforms have compelled the organizations to incorporate Business Promotion Clauses into their policies. Corruption is justified due to illiteracy, poverty and other hardships in day-to-day life. The Heads of the Govt. and Law-Makers have made policies in such a manner that repercussions of corruption are very mild or meager. Common people want to get their works done easily and quickly by voluntarily offering bribes so as to avoid circuitous loses.

To conclude, there are still probabilities though bleak to believe the otherwise. One should agree that the wrong practice by the mass or the majority might not be righteous. Man keeps on evolving with sloughing and molting of his own practices into new lifestyle and once he starts understanding the value of humanity over materialism, then no need of watchdogs upon him. There are live examples of our time to dispel the downbeat of the subject like Delhi Metro Project. The topmost people in the country must present model examples of conduct, honesty and behavior as it is always said that evils percolate from top. Multi-dimensional paradigm with determination could bring change in the mind-set of the individuals as well as in the whole society. If anticipating the failure is sin, prematurely accepting the same is a dead. We, as the flourishing nation, have not yet failed nor have accepted the failure.

Jai Hind.

A. John David
Sr. Manager (IT)
THDCIL, Tehri

भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत

भ्रष्टाचार का शाब्दिक अर्थ है वह आचरण जो किसी भी प्रकार से अनैतिक और अनुचित हो। भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत पर लेख मैं बचपन से सुनता आया हूँ, और अभी चल ही रहा है। ये खत्म नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि और बढ़ रहा है। भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत बोलने में बहुत अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन मनन कोई नहीं करता है। भ्रष्टाचार को जड़ से मिटाने की कोशिश कोई नहीं करता है।

भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत बन सकता है, सर्वप्रथम अगर सरकार का इरादा है और देश का हर एक नागरिक अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझे। पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ अपना कार्य करे और अपने पद का दुरुपयोग न करे। भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत बनाने के लिए सर्वप्रथम ऊपर के लेवल से प्रारम्भ होना चाहिए।

विधायिका यानि कि सभी सांसद एवं विधायक इसमें आते हैं। आप अपने सभी कार्यों में पारदर्शिता लायें क्योंकि सबकी नजर आप लोगों पर होती है। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि ऊपर से अगर भ्रष्टाचार खत्म हो जाता है और उस बजट में से वह कुछ भी न ले, तो नीचे के लेवल में अपने आप ही भ्रष्टाचार खत्म हो जायेगा।

भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत बन सकता है, अगर सरकार निम्न बिन्दुओं पर ध्यान दे :-

1. सरकार देश से सभी ठेकेदारी प्रथा समाप्त कर दे, क्योंकि इससे भ्रष्टाचार पनपता है और ये देश के सभी सरकारी, गैरसरकारी और पब्लिक सेक्टर में बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। इस कार्य को सरकार स्वयं अपने नियंत्रण में रखे।
2. देश के सभी लोगों का इनकम और संपत्ति का ब्यौरा आवश्यक रूप से किया जाय और जो अतिरिक्त संपत्ति खरीदी गयी हो, ऐसा प्रावधान हो कि उस वर्ष की इनकम और बैलेंस रूपये से ज्यादा न हो।
3. हर वर्ष इनकम से ज्यादा संपत्ति खरीदने पर कड़ी सजा के प्रावधान के साथ जितनी इनकम से ज्यादा संपत्ति है उसके 10 गुना संपत्ति सरकारी खजाने में जमा करने का प्रावधान हो।
4. सभी लोगों का हर वर्ष संपत्ति का ब्यौरा और इनकम टैक्स भरना जरूरी कर दिया जाय।
5. सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करें कि कम से कम 30 वर्ष की उम्र से हर नागरिक आवश्यक रूप से देश के विकास के लिए कुछ न कुछ योगदान दें, कोई भी युवक बेरोजगार न रहें।
6. देश के किसी भी कोने में जहां भी खेत है, सरकार खेती कराना अनिवार्य करे। जिनके खेत में खेती न हो उनके लिए दंड का प्रावधान हो।
7. देश के सभी सरकारी संस्थाओं में दलाली प्रथा बंद हो, इससे भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा मिलता है।
8. देश के सभी सरकारी संस्थाओं में लेन-देन ऑन लाइन होना बहुत जरूरी है, सभी कार्यालयों में कैश जमा बिल्कुल न हो, इससे भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा मिलता है।

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सीख (कहानी)

भ्रष्टाचार भ्रष्ट और आचार दो शब्दों के मेल से बना है अर्थात् बुरे आचरण वाला। जरूरी नहीं कि भ्रष्टाचार केवल वही होता है जो घूसखोरी और घोटालों से लिप्त हो। भ्रष्टाचार के और भी कई रूप हो सकते हैं। हम में से प्रत्येक मानव में महान कार्य करने की इच्छा छिपी हुई है। हमारी आज की कहानी में भी कुछ ऐसा ही है।

राम सिंह एक पढ़ा लिखा व्यक्ति था। वह एक प्राइवेट स्कूल में बाबू की नौकरी करता था। सरकारी नौकरी के लिए बहुत प्रयास किया लेकिन जब सरकारी नौकरी नहीं मिल पाई तो एक प्राइवेट स्कूल में बाबू की नौकरी कर ली। राम सिंह के एक 10 वर्ष की बेटी थी, जिसका नाम रानी था। बहुत अच्छा तो नहीं फिर भी जीवन ठीक प्रकार चल रहा था, क्योंकि गांव में बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं था इस कारण जीवन यापन में बहुत ज्यादा कठिनाई नहीं हो रही थी और फिर एक दिन भारत में कोरोना महामारी ने अपने पैर पसारने आरम्भ कर दिये। सब कुछ बिखर कर रह गया। कोविड-19 ने तांडव का वो रूप दिखाया कि सब समाप्ति की कगार पर पहुंच गया। महामारी में सब बन्द हो गया। स्कूल भी बन्द हो गये तो राम सिंह की कुछ समय के लिए नौकरी भी छूट गयी। कुछ समय तक तो वेतन मिलता रहा फिर वो भी बन्द हो गया। स्कूल में ऑनलाइन शिक्षा आरम्भ हो चुकी थी। राम सिंह के पास सादा फोन था, जिसमें इन्टरनेट नहीं चल सकता था, इस कारण रानी की पढ़ाई में दिक्कत हो रही थी। राम सिंह की बेटी रानी काफी समझदार थी वो अपने पिता की माली हालत जानती थी। रानी ने अपने पिता से कहा कि “पिताजी” आप परेशान न हो, मैं अपनी सहेली के फोन से पढ़ाई कर लूंगी। उसी समय सरकार की तरफ से राशन, कपड़े, पैसे वगैरह मिलने की घोषणा हुई। कई सामाजिक संस्था भी इस कार्य के लिए आगे आये। राम सिंह की ड्यूटी सामग्री वितरण के लिए लगा दी गई। राम सिंह के मन में एक इच्छा थी कि वह अपनी बेटी के लिए एक स्मार्टफोन खरीद सके जिससे वह अपनी पढ़ाई कर सके। ईमानदारी की सारी भावना बच्ची के भविष्य के आगे दम तोड़ने लगी, जो सामग्री उसे गरीबों को बाँटने के लिए मिली थी उसने उसे फर्जी लोगों के नाम चढ़ाकर सामग्री बाजार में बेच दी। लोगों को बाँटने का राशन भी घर में भरने लगा। जिस सामान पर गरीब का हक था वह सामान अपनी जरूरत के लिए रखने लगा। अपने स्वार्थ के आगे सब भूल गया, शाम को अपनी बेटी के लिए मंहगा फोन लेकर आ गया। रानी चकित होकर अपने पिता का चेहरा देखने लगी कि इतना कीमती फोन कहां से आया। बहुत ज्यादा पूछने पर पिता को असली बात बतानी पड़ी कि सरकार द्वारा मिले सामान को बेचकर यह फोन लाया। रानी की उम्र मात्र 10 साल की थी लेकिन उसे एक पल की भी देर नहीं लगाई और फोन उठाकर फेंक दिया। रानी पिता से कहने लगी कि पिताजी यह गलत है, यह सरासर भ्रष्टाचार है। राम सिंह बोला कि यह हमारी जरूरत है। बड़े-बड़े लोग घोटाले करते हैं, नेता जनता का पैसा लूटते हैं वो भ्रष्टाचार कहलाता है। रानी ने कहा कि पिताजी, यह सच है कि पढ़ाई के लिए फोन की आवश्यकता है लेकिन ऐसे पैसे से फोन खरीदना भी भ्रष्टाचार ही है, इससे तो अच्छा है कि मैं अनपढ़ ही रह लूंगी। एक छोटी सी बच्ची कितनी बड़ी सीख दे रही थी। राम सिंह की आँखों से अश्रु बहने लगे, वह फूट-फूटकर रोने लगा कि मैं यह क्या अनर्थ करने जा रहा था दूसरे के हक के पैसे से अपनी खुशियां खरीद रहा था।



उसने फोन वापस कर दिया और सब सामान गरीबों में बांटने लगा। तभी सरकार की तरफ से बच्चों को पढ़ाई के लिए फोन मिल गये। रानी को भी स्मार्ट फोन मिल गया। रानी भी मन लगाकर पढ़ाई करने लगी लेकिन गांव में कई बार लाइट जाती थी जिस कारण उसकी पढ़ाई ठीक प्रकार नहीं हो पा रही थी। इसी तरह दिन बीतने लगे।

कोरोना के कारण अभी भी स्कूल बन्द थे। कुछ दिन बाद ऑन लाइन परीक्षा आरम्भ हो गई। अध्यापक प्रश्नपत्र की वीडियो बना कर भेजने लगे। बच्चों को उसके उत्तर लिखकर भेजने थे। जिस दिन रानी की परीक्षा थी उसके पास के गांव के चाचा जी उनके घर आये हुए थे, वह कहने लगे कि अध्यापक कौन सा तुम्हें फोन से देख रहा है कि तुम स्वयं लिख रही हो या कहीं से नकल कर रही हो। प्रश्नपत्र के उत्तर किताब से देखकर भेज दो। रानी ने कहा कि चाचा जी, आप मुझे गलत शिक्षा दे रहे हो। क्या यह भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है, यह भी भ्रष्टाचार का ही एक रूप है। आज मैं अगर नकल मार कर प्रथम भी आ गई तो क्या मैं अपने आपको माफ कर सकूंगी। इससे तो अच्छा है कि मैं फेल ही हो जाऊँ। चाचा जी जो बात आज तक नहीं समझ पाये थे, वह एक 10 वर्ष की बच्ची ने समझा दी। रानी ने एक बार फिर से राम सिंह का सिर गर्व से ऊँचा कर दिया। रानी के इस कृत्य से इतिहास भी प्रभावित हो जायेगा। जब एक छोटी बच्ची अलग नजर से देख सकती है तो हम क्यों नहीं एक कदम आगे बढ़ा सकते। इसी तरह हम सब, कम्पनी, हमारे मोहल्ले, गली में भ्रष्टाचार से लड़ने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर सकते हैं। कोई देवता आपके कानों में कहने नहीं आयेगा कि भ्रष्टाचार रोको। हमें स्वयं की आवाज सुननी होगी जो निश्चित रूप से आँखों और कानों के लिए संगीत बन जायेगी। इस शानदार यात्रा का आरम्भ तो कीजिए, इसके परिणाम देखकर सभी आश्चर्य चकित हो जायेंगे। हमारा चुनाव हुआ लक्ष्य भारत को प्रभावित करेगा, बस पहला कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

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विवाह (संस्मरण)

नौकरी में व्यस्त रहने के कारण रिश्तेदारियां निभाना और यहां-वहां आना जाना बहुत कम होता जा रहा है। अतः रिश्तों से सभी अन्जान हैं। मेरी सहेली दो विवाह योग्य बेटों की मां है। रजनी ने अखबार में सुयोग्य कन्याओं का विज्ञापन देखा था। फोन मिलाया तो पता चला किसी मैटरोमोनियल कम्पनी वालों द्वारा विज्ञापन दिया गया है।

फोन करते ही रक्षा नाम की लड़की ने फोन उठाया बहुत प्यारी आवाज थी। रक्षा ने बात करते-करते ही 07-08 फोटो, बायोडाटा के साथ रजनी को भेज दिए। सभी लड़कियां पढ़ी लिखी व सुन्दर थी। उसके मापदंड के अनुकूल भी। रजनी ने भी बेटे का प्रोफाइल फोटो के साथ भेज दिया।

तीन-चार दिनों तक रक्षा नाम की उस लड़की ने लगभग पन्द्रह से बीस फोन कर डाले, रजनी ने तीन चार लड़कियों को पसंद कर फोन नं0 मांगा।

रक्षा बोली—आंटी जी कम्पनी का नियम है पहले रजिस्ट्रेशन कराइए तभी बात आगे बढ़ेगी और आप तो बहुत लक्की हैं, आज ही कम्पनी से ऑफर आया है 50 प्रतिशत छूट का तो आप पहले रु. 3000/- जमा कर दीजिए।

दैनिक जागरण में विज्ञापन निकला था तो शक नहीं हुआ। परंतु स्वयं को संतुष्ट करने के लिए रजनी ने कहा हम कौन-सा भाग जाएंगे।

रक्षा बोली—हम फ्राड (नकली) नहीं है। अतः कान्फ्रेस कॉल करेंगे। भइया का फोटो जिन परिवारों ने पसंद किया है एक परिवार से आपके सामने बात करूंगी, परन्तु आप केवल सुनिएगा। रजनी के कुछ प्रश्न रखे और रक्षा को बता दिये। रजनी ने दोनों की बातें सुनी और संतुष्ट होकर रजिस्ट्रेशन के रु. 3000/- जमा कर दिए।

रक्षा ने दो-तीन लड़की वालों के फोन नं0 दिए और बात खत्म। एक ने कहा हम कुण्डली मिलाकर बताएंगे। बाकी दो के फोन नहीं उठे।

तीन-चार दिनों बाद किसी का भी फोन नहीं लगा। रक्षा को लगाया तो बोली मैं छुट्टी पर हूं, दो दिन बाद फिर भाई का बर्थडे है। कल बात करूंगी आदि बहाने बनाकर फोन काट दिया। लड़की वालों के फोन भी बन्द आते हैं।

अब ना कोई फोन उठाता है, ना कोई मैसेज, रजनी परेशान। ये क्या हुआ, कहां जाएं, किसे बतायें। बेचारी को दस पंद्रह दिन लग गए समझने में कि वह ठगी का शिकार हुई है।



कोई भी नौकरी-पेशा व्यक्ति पुलिस के चक्करों में नहीं पड़ना चाहता। आम जनता ठगी की शिकायत Online कर सके ऐसी कोई जानकारी किसी को नहीं है। अतः ऐसे ही एक दूसरे को अपनी बीती सुनाकर जागरूक कर रहे हैं।

अखबार एक सशक्त माध्यम है आम आदमी तक अपनी बात पहुंचाने का। जनता तक खबरें पहुंचाने में गलत या सही की पहचान करके ही अखबार में विज्ञापनों को स्थान देना चाहिए।

प्रत्येक विभाग में छोटा सा सही सर्तकता विभाग अनिवार्य होना चाहिए। जिससे अपराधों की रोकथाम में सहायता मिलेगी। अखबार केवल वैद्यनिक सूचना जारी करके अपने कर्तव्यों की इतिश्री नहीं कर सकते। शिकायत दर्ज कराने के लिए कोई स्थान या नम्बर भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। Fraud विज्ञापनों को तुरन्त बन्द करना चाहिए तथा विज्ञापनदाता के ऊपर उचित कानूनी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

प्रतिभा सिंह
W/o – के.पी. सिंह

“सतर्क भारत समृद्ध भारत”

प्रत्येक देश अपनी संस्कृति, अपनी सभ्यता तथा चरित्र के कारण पहचाना जाता है वही भारत देश अपनी सत्यता, ईमानदारी, अहिंसा, धार्मिकता, नैतिक मूल्यों तथा मानवतावादी गुणों के कारण विश्व में अपना अलग ही स्थान रखता है। मनुष्य चरित्रबल, विवेकशीलता तथा अनुशासन आदि विशेषताओं के कारण मनुष्योत्तर प्राणियों से भिन्न है। मनुष्य की सभी विशेषताओं में अनुशासन का प्रमुख महत्व है। इसके अभाव में मनुष्य पशु से भी निम्नकोटि का हो जाता है। लघुतम चींटियों को पंक्तिबद्ध चलता देखकर अनुशासन का ही ध्यान आ जाता है। इसी बात को प्रसाद जी ने इस प्रकार शब्द— बद्ध किया है।

**“सिर नीचा कर जिसकी सत्ता सब करते स्वीकार यहाँ।
मौन भाव से प्रवचन करते, जिसका वह अस्तित्व कहाँ।”**

यह सम्पूर्ण दृश्यमान जगत किसी न किसी अनुशासन में बंधा हुआ चल रहा है। जब कभी अनुशासन भंग होता है तभी समस्याओं का आरम्भ हो जाता है। अतः व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए अनुशासन का होना आवश्यक है। अनुशासन की प्रथम पाठशाला घर ही होता है, लेकिन सामाजिक अनुशासन का पाठ शिक्षा—संस्था में ही पढ़ाया जाता है। **विद्यार्थी जीवन** ही समस्त जीवन की आधारशिला है।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उन्नति:

शिक्षित लोगों से भरे समाज को कम भ्रष्टाचार का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। अगर लोग शिक्षित नहीं होंगे तो वे अपनी आजीविका कमाने के लिए अनुचित और भ्रष्ट तरीकों का उपयोग करेंगे। हमारे देश का निम्न वर्ग शिक्षा के महत्व को कमजोर करता है और इससे भ्रष्टाचार में वृद्धि होती है। सरकार ने शिक्षा के लिए नीतियाँ बनायीं जो हर बच्चे को आवश्यक शिक्षा करायेगी।

शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम 2009 :

भारत के संसद से निःशुल्क व अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार एक्ट पारित किया गया था और एक अप्रैल 2010 से यह कानून पूरे देश में लागू हुआ, इसके बाद केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों की कानूनी रूप से यह बाध्यता हो गई कि वे छह से 14 वर्ष की आयु के सभी बच्चों को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा उपलब्ध करायें। भारत में वर्तमान साक्षरता दर 74.4 प्रतिशत है।

आर्थिक परिस्थिति एवं महत्वकांक्षा:

जब किसी को अभाव के कारण कष्ट होता है तो वह भ्रष्ट आचरण करने के लिए विवश हो जाता है। असमानता, आर्थिक, सामाजिक या सम्मान, पद –प्रतिष्ठा के कारण भी व्यक्ति अपने आपको भ्रष्ट बना लेता है। हीनता और ईर्ष्या की भावना से शिकार हुआ व्यक्ति भ्रष्टाचार को अपनाने के लिए विवश हो जाता है। साथ ही रिश्वतखोरी, भाई-भतीजावाद आदि भी भ्रष्टाचार को जन्म देते हैं। ऐसे लोगों के लिए सख्त कानून बनाये गये हैं जिससे भ्रष्ट प्रथाओं जैसे रिश्वत लेने और देने, गैर कानूनी तरीके से अपने व्यवसाय को बढ़ाने, कालाधन इक्कठा करने और इसका इस्तेमाल करने वाले लोगों को दंडित किया जा सके।

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम 1988:

भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने के लिए हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम 1988 बनाया गया है। जिसके तहत भ्रष्टाचारी व्यक्ति को जो सरकारी में सेवा कार्यरत, केंद्रीय, प्रांतीय, राज्य में या कोई भी न्यायाधीश, व्यक्ति जो कृषि, उद्योग, बैंक, रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटी, कुलपति, आचार्य, शिक्षक, कर्मचारी, सभी को इस अधिनियम के तहत सजा का प्रावधान है और इसकी सजा निर्धारण करने के लिए विशेष न्यायाधीश नियुक्त किए जाते हैं ताकि भ्रष्टाचार जैसी बीमारी का हमारे देश से खात्मा हो जाए और इस अधिनियम से लोगों के मन में डर बना रहे।

पारदर्शिता का अभाव :

सामान्यतः मानसिकता है कि सरकारी कार्यालयों में अपना काम करवाने के लिये रिश्वत या ऊँचे दर्जे के प्रभाव का प्रयोग करना पड़ता है सरकारी महकमे में पैसा दिये बगैर गाड़ी नहीं चलती। किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में पारदर्शिता बुनियादी मूल्य है। प्रशासन में पारदर्शिता होने से सरकार के प्रदर्शन, विभिन्न कार्यों पर किये जाने वाले खर्च और सरकार की गतिविधियों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त होती है, जो प्रशासन में जवाबदेही को सुनिश्चित करती है तथा अनैतिक गतिविधियों, जैसे- भ्रष्टाचार पर अकुंश लगाती है। सरकार हो या नौकरशाही पार्टियाँ हों या गैरसरकारी स्वयंसेवी संगठन, सभी से आशा की जाती है कि वे लोगों के प्रति जवाबदेह और पारदर्शी होंगे।

सूचना के अधिकार-2005:

सरकार और नौकरशाही को जनता के प्रति जवाबदेह बनाने और उनके कामकाज में पारदर्शिता लाने के उद्देश्य से भारतीय संसद ने 15 जून 2005 को सूचना के अधिकार कानून (आरटीआई) को पारित किया। इसके तहत केंद्र और राज्यों के स्तर पर सूचना आयुक्त नियुक्त

किए गए और नागरिकों को सरकार से सूचना मांगने का अधिकार दिया गया।

सतर्कता का भ्रष्टाचार पर प्रभाव:

निवारक सतर्कता एक सक्रिय दृष्टिकोण है, जो भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी उपायों, नियमों और प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाने, व्यवस्था में मौजूद कमियों को दूर करने के बारे में जागरूकता लाने पर केंद्रित है। दंडात्मक सतर्कता भ्रष्ट गतिविधियों में लगे कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई से संबंधित है।

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग :

भारत सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों के अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित भ्रष्टाचार नियंत्रण की सर्वोच्च संस्था है। इसकी स्थापना सन् 1964 में की गयी थी। केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग किसी भी कार्यकारी प्राधिकारी के नियन्त्रण से मुक्त है तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत सभी सतर्कता गतिविधियों की निगरानी करता है। यह केन्द्रीय सरकारी संगठनों में विभिन्न प्राधिकारियों को उनके सतर्कता कार्यों की योजना बनाने, निष्पादन करने, समीक्षा करने तथा सुधार करने में सलाह देता है।

उपसंहार:

मैथिलीशरण गुप्त की यह पंक्तियां व्यक्ति के मन में एक अजीब सी हलचल उत्पन्न करती है –

**“जो भरा नहीं है भावों से बहती जिसमें रसधार नहीं।
वह हृदय नहीं वह पत्थर है जिसमें स्वदेश का प्यार नहीं।।”**

देश की उन्नति हमारी उन्नति है, जो हम पर ही निर्भर करती हैं। हमारे देश की उन्नति के लिए हमारे क्या कर्तव्य है यह समझना जरूरी है। एक व्यक्ति की उन्नति उसके राष्ट्र व उसकी स्वयं की उन्नति है। आर्थिक विकास में वृद्धि, अनुशासन, अच्छी शिक्षा, सतर्कता एक सक्रिय दृष्टिकोण, लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में पारदर्शिता, **भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम** का शक्ति से लागू किया जाना, भारत को समृद्ध बना सकता है।

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CORRUPTION AND ITS MITIGATION

Corruption is a serious and salient economic issue as it adversely affects the country's economic development and achievement of departmental goals. It promotes inefficiencies in utilisation of resources, distorts the markets, compromises quality, destroys the environment and of late it has become serious threat to national security.

Power doesn't corrupt people, people corrupt power. "Not only raise voice but also act against corruption" as Corruption and progression can never go hand in hand. It's a termite which damages the nation: -

Causes: -

- * People still believe that without money no work is done.
- * Lack of knowledge of public about rules and regulations.
- * Political interference.
- * Flow of cash
- * Lack of time.
- * Intolerance on delays etc.

How to combat: -

Small efforts can bring changes in the system.

- * Change of mind set is needed and removal of perception that they can get their work done through corruption.
- * Educate public about rules and regulations.
- * Measures should be taken to reduce the political interference.
- * By limiting the flow of cash and promote digital transactions.
- * Fool proof laws should be made.
- * People should have the right to recall the elected candidates when found guilty.
- * Denying persons with criminal records and scams, a chance to contest election.
- * Bureaucracy, the backbone of good governance should be made more citizen friendly, accountable, ethical and transparent. Citizens should be empowered to ask for information.
- * End impunity.
- * e-Auction. Common man can certainly play a huge role in reducing corruption as it only starts from us.
- * Do not accept any product from the retail store without bill. Always claim for a bill.
- * For all the money transactions, it is always recommended to use the Banking system to enable money accountability.
- * choosing representatives on the basis of competency, honesty etc.
- * Follow rules and regulations.
- * Promote transparency
- * To make aware and inculcate moral values and ethics in children draw comics and cartoons (powerful medium amongst children) so that the future generation could witness corruption free nation.
- * Break the corruption chain. It's time to unite against corruption and make our nation corruption free!

Jai Hind!

Mohana Raj
W/o. Chatti Pradip Raj,
DGM, EM-Design

‘‘तुम’’

मेरी कविता में
न करना अपनी खोज
जंजर-बंजर
खोखल सी है ये
कई गांठें लगाकर
जब जोड़ी,
तब माला ये पूरी बन पाई
तुम खण्डित में नहीं हो
गांठों में भी नहीं
तुम तो सम्पूर्ण रगों में हो
खोजो-
अपने को
मुझमें
अपने में
शायद कहीं
नजर आ जाओ ।

सिमरन
एवं
शिवकुमार
वित्त विभाग



भ्रष्टाचार के रंग (कविता)

सच बोल, बोल झूठ ।
छोड़ बहस चल लूट ॥

लाचार आया बाबू को भाया ।
जेब टटोल, के कसूट॥

नेता आया जुमले लाया।
दूह ले तन्त्र कूट कूट॥

सरकारी माल ठोंक ताल।
रोज लूट सिला नये सूट ॥
सरकारी इमदाद रिश्वत की फरियाद।
हिला न बाबू न उसका बूट।

बार-बार बेशुमार
देख कुछ न जाए छूट॥

दे भगा न मना।
गर गया है कोई रूठ

दे दे धोखा देख मौका
लड़ा इन्हें तू डाल फूट॥

कर कपट जोर झपट।
हर यकीन जाए टूट

देख फायदा भूल कायदा।
सीधी राह हाक ऊँट॥

सच बोल बोल झूठ।
छेड बहस चल लूट॥

कल्पना चौहान
धर्मपत्नी श्री एस० के० चौहान
परिकल्प-सिविल



भ्रष्टाचार एक कलंक

‘‘चौहान के दोहे’’

1. भ्रष्टाचारी सदैव ही बने समाज पर कलंक।
दूरी इन से रखना सदैव कभी न लेना अंक।।
2. शमशान ही है संसार सब का अन्तिम घर।
भ्रष्टाचार मत करना, मत रखना रिश्वत पर नजर।।
3. तन की एक सराय में, आत्मा है मेहमान।
भ्रष्टाचार पाप है, करो प्रभु का ध्यान।।
4. भ्रष्टाचारी समझे नहीं, जीवन का यह व्याकरण।
चारा चरते जेल गए, अब तो सुधार लो आचरण ॥
5. शाम चढ़े सुबह उतरे, मय का नशा खुमार।
काले धन का तो नशा, कबहुँ न उतरे यार ॥
6. भ्रष्ट आचरण के यहाँ, अदभुत है षड्यन्त्र।
गरीब लुटते भ्रष्टाचारी से, ऐसा शासन तन्त्र।।
7. दफ्तर फैला है, काले धन का व्यापार।
आमजन को है ठोकरें, भ्रष्ट चलाये सरकार।।
8. शर्मसार मानवता को कर, होवे जब आचार।
लुप्त हो जाये नैतिकता, तभी जगे भ्रष्टाचार।।
9. भ्रष्टाचार घुन तभी लगे जब लाचार हो तन्त्र।
हर दफ्तर में देख लो इसके है षड्यन्त्र।।
10. विदा देश से हो चुके, शास्त्री से ईमानदार।
दफ्तर-दफ्तर फले फूले, अब तो भ्रष्टाचार।।
11. भ्रष्टाचारी के सभी अफसर नेता व्यापारी।
कामचोरी घूसखोरी जी हजूरी से तरक्की पा ली भारी।।
12. भारत को दिलाना है, अगर विश्व में सम्मान।
अफसर नेता गठजोड़ को खत्म करो चौहान।।

एस. के. चौहान
उप महाप्रबन्धक (परिकल्प-सिविल)

कविता

सोने की चिड़िया कहा जाने वाला भारत सिर्फ, किताबों के पन्नों पर समा गया ।
ये देखो कैसे भ्रष्टाचारियों ने देश को तबाह किया, और सोने की चिड़िया को दफना दिया ।

धर्मनिरपेक्ष देश को, कैसे धर्मों में बाँट दिया ।
धर्म के नाम पर लोगों के सिर पर, मौत का कफन बाँध दिया ।

वीरों की भूमि को कैसे अपने ,लहु से तूने सींचा है ।
इन भ्रष्टाचारियों ने हर जमीन के टुकड़े को खींचा है ।

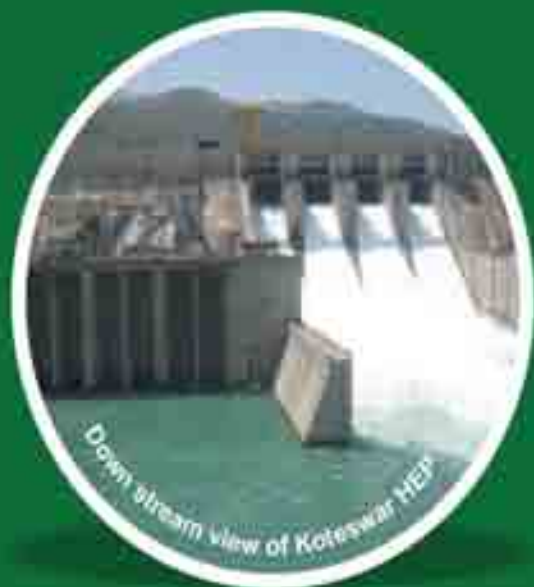
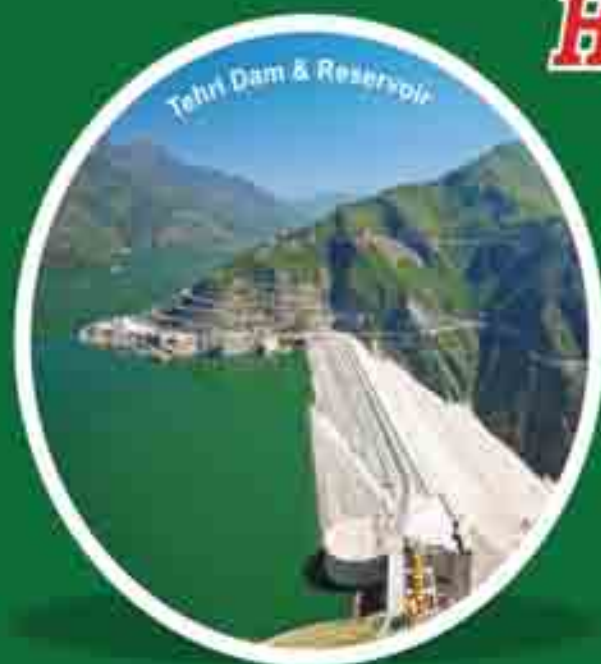
मेहनत करके तुमने, अपना नाम कमाया है ।
आओ देखो कुछ रिश्वतखोरों ने क्या नाम डुबाया है ।

भारत माता की इस धरती पर ना—जाने कितनों ने जान गवाई है ।
आज इन भ्रष्टाचारियों के जाल ने, भारत की आन बान एवं शान गवाई है ।

दिलीप कुमार द्विवेदी
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(Schedule-A Mini Ratna, Government PSU)

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A Mini Ratna Schedule-A PSE

(इस पत्रिका में प्रकाशित लेखों/रचनाओं में व्यक्त किये गये विचार लेखकों के अपने हैं,
और उनसे टीएचडीसी इण्डिया लिमिटेड प्रबंधन का सहमत होना आवश्यक नहीं है।)