EDITORIAL

During the previous years, successful Vigilance Awareness Week was observed in the Office of Controller General of Accounts as per the directives of Central Vigilance Commission. It included taking of the Vigilance pledge, organizing various programmes like debate competition etc. and publishing of a Vigilance Journal. A lecture by a CVC officer was also arranged. The programme was concluded by the Controller General of Accounts Address followed by distribution of prizes to the winners of the Essay Competition and Debate Competition.

The theme of Vigilance week this year is “Public Participation in promoting integrity and eradicating corruption”. It gives us immense pleasure to present this journal. This journal is available at the website www.cga.nic.in.
Circular No. 10/09/16-(I)

Subject: Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week, 2016.

Central Vigilance Commission, as the apex integrity institution of the country, endeavours to promote integrity, transparency and accountability in public life. Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week every year is one such outreach measure wherein all the stakeholders are encouraged to prevent and combat corruption. The Commission has decided that this year the Vigilance Awareness Week would be observed from 31st October to 5th November, 2016 with the theme “Public participation in promoting Integrity and eradicating Corruption”.

2. Corruption is a serious unethical practice that undermines trust and confidence in public officials and public confidence can only be gained by integrity in governance. Economic and social progress, rule of law, democratic values and a strong civil society are some of the basic prerequisites in building an integrity system to sustain the fight against corruption in society. In order to attain a corruption free society, all stakeholders including government, citizens and also the private sector must share the responsibility for creation of awareness of corruption as well as refrain from indulging in unethical acts.

3. Aware, active, involved and empowered public is, therefore, essential to any anti-corruption campaign. Anti-corruption strategies are not simply policies that can be planned in advance and isolation, but often a set of subtler insights that can be developed only in conjunction with public participation. Combating corruption is, therefore, not just a matter of making laws and creating institutions, but is deeply rooted in human values and morals of individuals and the fight against corruption cannot be won without citizens’ support, participation and active vigilance by all concerned. The Commission has, therefore, chosen “Public participation in promoting Integrity and eradicating Corruption” as the central theme for Vigilance Awareness Week, 2016.

4. The observance of the Vigilance Awareness Week would commence with the pledge (copy enclosed) by public servants in the Ministries/Departments/CPSEs/Public Sector Banks and all other Organisations on 31st October, 2016 at 11.00 a.m. All the organisations are also advised to consider activities relevant to the theme both within
their organization as well as for outreach for public/citizens during the Vigilance Awareness Week as below:-

A. Activities to be conducted within the organization:

A1. Distribute pamphlets, handouts on preventive vigilance activities / whistle blower mechanism and other anti-corruption measures.

A2. Workshops/sensitization programmes for employees and other stakeholders on policies/procedures of the organization and preventive vigilance measures.

A3. Bring out special issue of journals/newsletters on vigilance issues / systemic improvements and good practices adopted for wider dissemination and awareness.

A4. Conduct various competitions such as debates, quiz etc. for the employees and their families on issues relating to anti-corruption;

A5. Use organizational website for dissemination of employees/customer oriented information and avenues available for grievance redressal.

B. Outreach activities for public/citizens:

B1. Display of hoardings, banners, posters and distribution of handouts etc. at prominent locations/places in offices/field units and also at places with public interface (eg. Branches of Banks, Petrol Pumps, Railway Stations, Airports etc.).

B2. Organize customer grievance redressal camps for citizens/customers/vendors/contractors, etc. by organisations having customer oriented services/activities. It is expected that such camps are held by the organisations not only at headquarters but also at all appropriate field offices across the country.

B3. Organize debates/elocution/essay writing/cartoon/poster competitions on moral values, ethics, good governance practices etc. amongst the youth/students of schools/colleges including professional colleges/institutions and to distribute prizes. Alternatively, panel discussions or lectures can also be organized with the students.

As in previous year, for creation of awareness on the ill-effects of corruption in college and school students, the Commission desires that special efforts may be made by each field unit/branch of every CPSE/PSB/Organisation to organize activities in at least 2 schools and 3 colleges in every city/town. An action plan with details of cities to be covered will be communicated to the CVOs separately.
B5. Organise "awareness gram sabhas" for dissemination of awareness in Gram Panchayats (in rural and semi-urban areas) to sensitize citizens on ill-effects of corruption. This activity would largely be taken up by the Public Sector Banks which will ask each of their branches to conduct such awareness gram sabhas in at least two Gram Panchayats. Similar sabhas/meetings could be organized at the district level also by the lead Bank of the district. Detailed action plan for this activity will be communicated separately to the CVOs of the PSBs.

B6. Ensure participation of non-government organisations, corporates in private sector, other institutions, service organisations and public in the local area to participate in the vigilance awareness campaigns, particularly by conducting seminars/workshops/skits/street plays/walk/marathon etc. Vigilance Study Circles may also ensure organizing such activities.

B7. Use social media, electronic and print media for spreading awareness etc.

5. The Commission expects all concerned to organize and conduct the various activities with zeal and enthusiasm to achieve the objective of the theme this year for public participation in spreading awareness of corruption, its ill-effects and in the fight against corruption.

6. A report on the observance of the Week may be sent to Central Vigilance Commission by 30th November, 2016 by all Ministries/Departments/Organisations.

7. This notification is also available on the Commission’s website at http://www.cvc.nic.in.

(Nilam Sawhney)
Secretary

Encl: As stated.

To,

(i) The Secretaries of all Ministries/Departments of Government of India.
(ii) The Chief Secretary of all States/Union Territories
(iii) The Comptroller & Auditor General of India
(iv) The Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
(v) The Chief Election Commissioner, Election Commission
(vi) Chief Executives of all CPSEs/Public Sector Banks/ Public Sector Insurance Companies/Financial Institutions/Autonomous Organisations/Societies
(vii) All Chief Vigilance Officers in Ministries/Departments/CPSEs/Public Sector Banks/ Public Sector Insurance Companies /Financial Institutions/Autonomous Organisations/Societies.
pledge prescribed by ‘central vigilance commission’

प्रतिज्ञा

हम, भारत के लोक सेवक, सत्यनिष्ठा से प्रतिज्ञा करते हैं कि हम अपने कार्यकलापों के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में ईमानदारी और पारदर्शिता बनाए रखने के लिए निरंतर प्रयत्नशील रहेंगे। हम यह प्रतिज्ञा भी करते हैं कि हम जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र से भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन करने के लिए निर्बाध रूप से कार्य करेंगे। हम अपने संगठन के विकास और प्रतिष्ठा के प्रति सचेत रहते हुए कार्य करेंगे। हम अपने सामूहिक प्रयासों द्वारा अपने संगठनों को गौरवशाली बनाएँगे और अपने देशवासियों को सिध्दांतों पर आधारित सेवा प्रदान करेंगे। हम अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन पूर्ण ईमानदारी से करेंगे और भय अथवा पक्षपात के बिना कार्य करेंगे।
PLEDGE

WE THE PUBLIC SERVANTS OF INDIA DO HEREBY SOLEMNLY PLEDGE THAT WE SHALL CONTINUOUSLY STRIVE TO BRING ABOUT INTEGRITY AND TRANSPARENCY IN ALL SPHERES OF OUR ACTIVITIES. WE ALSO PLEDGE THAT WE SHALL WORK UNSTINTINGLY FOR ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION IN ALL SPHERES OF LIFE. WE SHALL REMAIN VIGILANT AND WORK TOWARDS THE GROWTH AND REPUTATION OF OUR ORGANIZATION THROUGH OUR COLLECTIVE EFFORTS WE SHALL BRING PRIDE TO OUR ORGANIZATIONS AND PROVIDE VALUE BASED SERVICE TO OUR CONTRYMEN. WE SHALL DO OUR DUTY CONSCIENTIOUSLY AND ACT WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOUR.
VISION MISSION

- As a professional accounting organization, our vision is to strengthen governance through excellence in public financial management.
- Administer an effective, credible and responsive system for budgeting, payment and accounting. Provide a world class, robust government wide integrated financial information system.
- Develop new paradigms of internal audit for improved transparency and accountability.
- Leverage information and communication technology to achieve intended goals.
- Promote professional integrity through a dedicated workforce committed to service ethos.
MESSAGE

I am happy to note that Vigilance Awareness Week 2016 is being observed in O/o Controller General of Accounts from 31st October to 4th November, 2016. The celebration of awareness of Vigilance is to reaffirm this organization’s objective of creating a corruption free environment in all our offices.

This year’s theme is “Public participation in Promoting Integrity and Eradicating Corruption”. This would entail involving the public to the extent possible to ensure that corruption is weeded out. If the public becomes our ears and eyes, our efforts to fight corruption would be made easier.

The office of Controller General of Accounts has progressively deployed technology and adopted several e-initiatives for better governance. The Public Financial Management System (PFMS) - a financial management platform with an efficient system for tracking of expenditures is one such effort, which would be a game changer for the Central Government. It helps in better cash management, transparency in public expenditure, real time information on resource availability, and utilization across schemes that promotes accountability. All this helps in improving good governance.

I am happy that the Vigilance Section in the O/o Controller General of Accounts is playing an effective role in bringing about transparency and accountability in all our field offices. At the same time, we must ensure that not only corrective and preventive measures are taken, but punitive action is also taken whenever where employees willfully indulge in malpractices that lead to wastage of public money.

On the occasion of the Vigilance Awareness Week 2016, I urge you all to participate in the planned activities and make the occasion a success.

New Delhi

M.J. JOSEPH
Controller General of Accounts
MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the Office of the Controller General of Accounts is observing Vigilance Awareness Week between 31st October - 04 November 2016.

2. This year the focus is on “Public Participation in Promoting Integrity and Eradicating Corruption”. Rightly so. Corruption and lack of ethical practice in governance has been a significant bottleneck in our efforts for development. Promoting transparency in the past has improved the situation. Promoting use of technology in governance has further contributed to limiting this menace. In this regard efforts of the Controller General of accounts have been significant. Creation of a portal for pensioners and expanding the scope of Public Finance Management System are positive steps in this direction.

3. Vigilance Awareness Week each year has been successful in bringing back the focus to the subject of limiting and eradicating corruption in the governance structure of the Government. I am confident that this year too with its focus on public participation activities in Vigilance Awareness Week would go a long way in achieving this objective.

4. I would like to compliment the Office of the Controller General of Accounts for bringing out this Journal during Vigilance Awareness Week 2016. The Journal will prove to be an important tool for disseminating information and sensitizing readers about vigilance related issues.

(PRAMOD KUMAR DAS)
Additional Secretary (Expenditure)
MESSAGE

Vigilance Awareness Week is being observed from 31st October to 5th November 2016 on the theme “Public Participation in Promoting Integrity and Eradicating Corruption” as decided by the Central Vigilance Commission. The office of the Controller General of Accounts is organizing activities during this period in keeping with the spirit of the theme and I am honoured to be a part of these through this Journal.

In identifying the theme of “Public Participation in Promoting Integrity and Eradicating Corruption”, the Commission has stressed the importance of generating awareness among the public as a more effective and sustainable means of fighting corruption. The Commission has emphasized that combating corruption is not just a matter of making laws and creating institutions but is deeply rooted in human values and morals of individuals and the fight against corruption cannot be won without the support of the general public and participation and active vigilance by all stakeholders. Needless to say, continuous effort will be required to achieve the objectives of the theme of the Vigilance Awareness Week.

It is very proactive for the office of the Controller General of Accounts to publish the Journal to coincide with Vigilance Awareness Week. The Journal is a useful platform for knowledge and experience sharing within the organization and provides an opportunity for demystifying various issues surrounding vigilance.

My best wishes for a very successful and beneficial Week.

(Sonali Singh)
MESSAGE

Vigilance Awareness Week, 2016 is being observed from 31st October, 2016 to 5th November, 2016 under the supervision of the Central Vigilance Commission. The emphasis of the Commission this year is on “Public participation in promoting integrity and eradicating corruption”.

Office of Controller General of Accounts has always been at the forefront to adopt and implement various e-initiatives as the organisation holds that transparency and openness is the key to development.

Providing information to the public increases the responsiveness of government bodies while leading to positive effect on the levels of public participation. The fight against corruption will be easier as more people join this cause, so it is essential to strengthen the role of civil society who can work as “anti corruption watchdogs”.

Vigilance Section has always focused on ensuring effective implementation and monitoring of various preventive vigilance measures. However, keeping in mind this year’s theme, I solicit the cooperation of all employees of Office of the Controller General of Accounts and public in general to fearlessly interact with us to achieve a corruption-free organisation.

On this occasion we are publishing this second edition of “Vigilance Journal”. I congratulate the Editorial team for their initiative and endeavour. Let us join together to collectively achieve the objective of Vigilance Awareness Week.

(Tripti .P. Ghosh)
Profile of the Indian Civil Accounts Service

Indian Civil Accounts Organisation performs a key role in delivery of financial management services for Government of India. The organisation provides payment services, supports the tax collection system, performs government-wide accounting, financial reporting functions and carries out internal audit in civil ministries of the Union Government. Controller General of Accounts (CGA) in Ministry of Finance heads the organisation and is responsible for administering this system.

The organisation has been at the forefront in leveraging information technology for delivery of these services in consonance with the constantly changing technological environment and increasing ICT penetration in the country. The goal is to provide reliable information that brings transparency in the use and reporting of public funds through an integrated government-wide financial information system. Accordingly the focus has been on providing client oriented, integrated applications that aim at achieving operational efficiency across streams of public financial management system.
Mandate

Controller General of Accounts derives his mandate from Article 150 of the Constitution. This statutory mandate as incorporated in the Allocation of Business Rules brings out the duties and responsibilities of CGA which includes the following:

- Prescribe general principles, systems and form of Government accounts relating to the Union and States
- Frame and revise procedures, rules and manuals for accounting of receipts and payments.
- Oversee maintenance of adequate standards of accounting in Civil Ministries.
- Prepare monthly and annual accounts along with periodic reviews of expenditure, revenues, borrowings and deficit.
- Monitor and reconcile cash balances of the Union Government with Reserve Bank of India and oversee the banking arrangements for government transactions.
- Coordinate and assist introduction of management accounting system in Civil Ministries
- Develop and implement policies and programs for augmentation of human resources in line with the changing needs of the organisation.

Organisational Structure

Indian Civil Accounts Organisation is headed by Controller General of Accounts (CGA) in the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. CGA as the central accounting and reporting agency for Government of India is assisted by officers
of the Indian Civil Accounts Service who have expertise in different aspects of public financial management. This accounts service, which is a part of the premier civil services currently, has a sanctioned strength of 226 officers who are supported by around 9,000 employees professionally qualified in government accounting system. As per the departmentalized accounting arrangements in government, operational responsibility for accounting, reporting and internal audit function in civil ministries is with the officers of this organisation. These units are headed by the Principal Chief Controller of Accounts (Pr.CCA), Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) or a Controller of Accounts (CA) in the respective ministries. Under the overall supervision of CGA, they assist the Secretary of the Ministry who is the chief accounting authority in the ministry. The Pr. CCAs / CCAs / CAs discharge their duties and responsibilities through the Principal Accounts Office (Pr. AO) at Ministry’s headquarters and Pay & Accounts Offices (PAOs) at the field formation level. There are currently 358 PAOs located at 87 stations across the country.

Duties and Responsibilities

Principles, forms and standards of accounting: On behalf of the President of India, CGA lays down the principles of government accounting, prescribes the form in which accounts are to be maintained and formulates the procedure for recording and consolidating the accounts of Union and State Governments with the objective of encouraging standardization and transparency in government accounts.
Prevention of Corruption in India

A Committee on Prevention of Corruption was appointed by the Government of India in 1960 under the chairmanship of K. Santhanam. This Committee gave its report in 1962. The recommendations pertained to various aspects of corruption. It was on the basis of the recommendations of this Committee that the Central Vigilance Commission was set up in 1964 for looking into the cases of corruption against the central government and other employees. Shri Nittoor Srinivasa Rau, was selected as the first Chief Vigilance Commissioner of India.

The central government has set up the following four departments as anti-corruption measures:
(i) Administrative Vigilance Division (AVD) in the Department of Personnel and Training,
(ii) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI),
(iii) Domestic Vigilance Units in the Ministries/Departments/Public Undertakings/Nationalized Banks, and
(iv) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).

Central Vigilance Commission:

Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is an apex Indian governmental body created in 1964 to address governmental corruption. It has the status of an autonomous body, free of control from any executive authority, charged with monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central Government of India, advising various authorities in Central Government Organizations in planning, executing, reviewing and reforming their vigilance work.

The main functions of the CVC are:
(1) To undertake an inquiry into any complaint of corruption against a public servant;
(2) To advise the disciplinary authority about the type of proceedings to be initiated against accused person involved in corruption;
(3) To direct the CBI to register a regular case; and
(4) To exercise general check and supervision over the vigilance and anti-corruption work in ministries/departments/banks/public undertakings.

Various Commissions on Corruption of Politicians and Public Companies:
In the last forty years (i.e., between 1955 and 1997) more than two dozen commissions have been appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the charges of corruption against politicians and public companies. Of these, nine commissions were appointed during the period 1963 to 1983 against the Chief Ministers of different states.
VIGILANCE MACHINERY IN THE OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER GENERAL OF ACCOUNTS

The Vigilance set up in the Office of the Controller General of Accounts is headed by the Joint Controller General of Accounts, who is also the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO). He is assisted by a Dy. Controller General of Accounts and an Assistant Controller General of Accounts. The Vigilance set up deals with all disciplinary matters of the Office of the Controller General of Accounts and coordinates vigilance activities in the other offices of Central Civil Accounts Department (CCAS).

The Vigilance Division is responsible for examination and processing of the disciplinary cases, appeals, examination of complaints. Besides, examination and processing of cases referred by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) relating to grant of sanction for prosecution/RDA in respect of officers/staff of the field offices are also handled by the division. The Division carries out necessary consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Ministry of Finance (MoF) and Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT) as per laid down rules/procedures in corruption and disciplinary cases.

The Vigilance Division deals with all the Vigilance cases / complaints in CCAS and Vigilance clearance in respect of Group.A officers (upto SAG level) and other officers/staff of Office of the Controller General of Accounts is issued by this Division besides furnishing of various reports to the concerned authority. The Vigilance Clearance in respect of Group.A officer (above SAG level) i.e. HAG and HAG+, is being issued with the approval of the Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure in terms of para-6 of DoPT OM No.11012/11/2007-Estt.(A) dated 14th December, 2007 wherein it is stipulated that “in the case of officers of the level of Additional Secretary/Secretary, the Vigilance Clearance will be issued with the approval of the Secretary”. 
Definition of Vigilance

➢ To be watchful
➢ To be alert
➢ What is happening
➢ And what can happen
When good people in any country cease their vigilance and struggle, then evil men prevail.

SEVEN SINS

Politics without principle
Wealth without work
Pleasure without conscience
Knowledge without character
Commerce without morality
Science without humanity
Worship without sacrifice

MAHATMA GANDHI
ETHICAL CHECKLIST FOR CLEAN, PROMPT, BUT HONEST DECISIONS
While taking important decisions always ask:

IS IT LEGAL?
* Does it violate any applicable Rule/ Act?
* Does it violate any accepted procedure or norm?
* Does it violate any other law of the land?

IS IT BALANCED?
* Whether it is fair to one and all both in the short & long term?
* Does it promote win-win relationship?
* Does it give unintended gain or loss to any one?
* Does it help expeditious disposal?

HOW WILL IT MAKE ME FEEL ABOUT MYSELF?
* Will I be able to feel proud/ashamed of, if it is known to my family/relatives?

DOES IT ENHANCE /REDUCE COMPANY’S IMAGE TO THE OUTSIDEWORLD?

AM I LOYAL TO THE ORGANISATION OR MY BOSS?
Observance of Vigilance Week 2015

As per the directive of the Central Vigilance Commission, the Vigilance Awareness Week was observed in the office of the Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure between 26th October, 2015 to 30th October, 2015.

The Vigilance Awareness Week commenced with the administration of the Pledge by Shri G.P. Gupta, Additional Controller General of Accounts to all officers and staff of this office on 26th October, 2015. Apart from the display of banners at prominent places in our offices located at Lok Nayak Bhawan, Khan Market and Shivaji Stadium, Vigilance Awareness week was observed by organizing a few in house programmes/activities. Prominent among these were the lecture on the topic “Preventive Vigilance as a tool of Good Governance” delivered by Smt. Sonali Singh, Additional Secretary, Central Vigilance Commission on 28th October, 2015 followed by an interactive session. The Controller General of Accounts has also released a Vigilance Journal on this occasion. An essay writing competition on the topic “Causes of corruption and how can we prevent corruption” was held on 26th October, 2015 and a debate competition on the topic “Has the new initiative and technology prevented the corruption to grow and can it eradicate the corruption from Government Machinery” was organized on 30th October, 2015. All these programs drew an enthusiastic response. Posters relating to vigilance awareness were also displayed on all notice boards. Winners of essay writing competition and debate competition were given prizes by the Controller General of Accounts on 30th October, 2015.
Shri G.P. Gupta, Additional Controller General of Accounts administering the pledge to all officers and staff on the occasion of observance of Vigilance Awareness Week-2015 on 26th October, 2015.

Officers and staff taking pledge on the occasion of observance of Vigilance Awareness Week-2015 on 26th October, 2015.
Shri Alok Ranjan, Joint Controller General of Accounts and CVO welcoming all on the occasion of Vigilance Awareness Week, 2015

Shri M.J. Joseph, Controller General of Accounts is welcoming Smt. Sonali Singh, Additional Secretary, Central Vigilance Commission
Shri M.J. Joseph, Controller General of Accounts releasing the Vigilance Journal on the occasion of Vigilance Awareness Week, 2015

Presentation being delivered by Smt. Sonali Singh, Additional Secretary, Central Vigilance Commission on the topic “Preventive Vigilance as a tool of Good Governance” in the presence of Shri M.J. Joseph, Controller General of Accounts during Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week, 2015
Officials of office of the Controller General of Accounts participating in ‘Debate Competition’ on the topic “Has the new initiative and technology prevented the corruption to grow and can it eradicate the corruption from Government machinery” during observance of Vigilance Awareness Week-2015.

The panel of judges of ‘Debate Competition’ during observance of Vigilance Awareness Week-2015
The following officers/officials were awarded for their contribution in the various competitions held during Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week, 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Name of the Officer/official</th>
<th>Designation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Essay Competition 2015 (TOTAL PARTICIPATION 38)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; Prize</td>
<td>Mrs. Sreemati Bhowmik</td>
<td>Asstt. Accounts Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Prize</td>
<td>Ms. Meghna Sen</td>
<td>Accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Prize</td>
<td>Shri S.K. Jaiswal</td>
<td>Asstt. Accounts Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Debate Competition 2015 (TOTAL PARTICIPATION 21)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; Prize</td>
<td>Shri Laxman Singh</td>
<td>Accountant</td>
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<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Prize</td>
<td>Shri S.K. Jaiswal</td>
<td>Asstt. Accounts Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; Prize</td>
<td>Shri Anil Amar Singh</td>
<td>Asst. Accounts Officer</td>
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Causes of corruption and how can we prevent corruption

Corruption, in a broader aspect is the abuse of entrusted power (by birth, marriage, position, appointment, election) for personal benefit. The scale of corruption varies. It can be of smaller scale affecting only few number of people or it can be of such an extent that it may become an integral part of the system. Corruption can be broadly classified into two categories:

1. Petty and Grand Corruption
   - Public servants accepting favour from the public for those things which may be otherwise a regular transactions or approval. The same may be termed as bribe or speedy payments.
   - Public servants holding higher/senior positions in decision making compromise their decisions in return of change amount of money or for e.g. in case of accepting tenders in those highly important govt. projects.

2. Business & Political Corruption
   - Business Corruptions are claimed not to be as corruption. They are indulged to accelerate the business activities. This also includes bribery, tax evasion, accounting irregularities, etc.
Political Corruption covers the following:

1. Voting irregularities
2. False formalises made by the politicians
3. Entry of criminals in the politics

3. Organised and Unorganised Corruption

In Organised Corruption, it is fixed when to give how much, and how much to give in return, there is assurance of the result. Whereas, in unorganised corruption, the amount of bribe is not fixed, and it is known to whom the bribe is to be given. It is also not assured as to the favour to be accomplished or not.

The causes of corruption can be enumerated following and the main causes of corruption:

1. Lack of autonomy
   - There is a lack of autonomy in the departments and even among the departments.

2. Lack of Awareness
   - People are unaware of the rules and laws. Those who are responsible for its implementation take the benefit of this unawareness and accept favours from them.

3. Lack of economic stability
   - Lack of economic stability is one of the most important causes of corruption. People, due to their economic situation desperately want a job, for which they do job boro.
4. Lack of Satisfaction →
In general, the satisfaction level of the people is very high. In other words, the people are more satisfied with their present situation and want to earn more and more even at the cost of unfair means.

5. Lack of Transparency →
There are many loopholes in the system and people administratively like system take the benefits of these loopholes to earn benefits.

6. Lack of ethics →
People lack ethics and consciousness.
Many businessmen think that if they give some donations to religious institutions, their misdeeds will be pardoned. They lack their own consciousness.

7. Lack of love for their own country →
People don’t understand that corruption is affecting the development of their own country. The quality of every person is degrading to a great extent.

8. Lack of proper remuneration →
Private companies pay very less pay to their employees. This induces the employees to go for unfair means to earn their basic needs and lead decent life.
9. Lack of proper vigilance →
Those who are responsible for implementation of rules and laws, themselves,
are indulging in improper practices. This
way leads to improper vigilance and
thus leads to breaking of rules.

10. Lack of proper punishment →
Rule breakers are usually highly
affluent economically and thus often get
freed from the wrongdoing. There is the fear of
breaking the rules and laws.

We know that these days, corruption has
become an integral part of our system.
It has become like a cancer, just spreading
and spreading. Following are some of
the measures by which corruption
can be brought down to some extent.

1. Strict Punishment for Rule Breakers →
These should be fear among the
masses about the consequences of breaking
rules and laws. Those who break these laws
should be heavily severely punished.

2. Quick Decision and Judgement →
The judgement procedures should not
be so long that the criminals can make
out plans for escape.
3. Inculcating ethics among the children — It is the responsibility of the parents to inculcate ethics among their children so that they don’t think of doing any misconduct.

4. Transparency in various systems — If the system is transparent, there will be less chance of corruption. The procedure could be tracked at each and every level.

5. Role of IT — IT department can play a big role in reducing transparency by increasing transparency.

6. Role of Media — Media can also play an important role in reducing corruption. Media can reach every corner of the world. It can bring awareness about this system, thus educating the people. It can also highlight the consequences of wrong-doers, who are indulged in mis deeds.

7. Love for country — People should be inspired to love for their country, to strive for its development.

8. Proper Remuneration — Remuneration should not be in the hands of few people depending on their relatives. If employees get proper remuneration,
which is sufficient for their living, they
will not be indulged in the malpractice.
CAUSES OF CORRUPTION AND HOW CAN WE PREVENT CORRUPTION

Corruption is an act done by taking undue advantage of one's position, power or authority to gain certain favour and rewards. Corruption opposes development and growth and is detrimental to the society. It corrodes the values, strength and resources of the society.

Corruption has been prevalent in our society from time to time. Immorality is like an epidemic which is spreading rapidly in every department. Scams in banks, financial institutions, sports and defense, government offices are the order of the day.

The major causes of corruption are:

1. Lack of effective management & organization: due to weak management, there is a lack of control on various departments & their working. This leads to lack of coordination & control among the departments. A level of organization uncontrolled and un supervised administration gives rise to corruption.

2. Lack of economic stability: Economic crisis or price hike are major causes of corruption. Economic crisis leads to unemployment and change in the standard of living. It develops a sense of insecurity in the minds of affected people.

3. Lack of effective leadership: Good leaders can play a major role in setting a platform for moral & ethical values. They can lead towards growth & development and help in eradicating...
A country cannot survive without honest and sincere leaders.

- Lack of support: There are few good leaders in our country. However, due to lack of support & cooperation from people, the voice & efforts of these great leaders are often suppressed.

- Lack of values: Home & education play a significant role in character building of citizens. Moral values are only taught in formal institutions, but are not properly identified in individuals. This is the basic cause of corruption.

- Lack of proper system: In our country corruption exists at all levels & areas of system. Very few honest people survive in this corrupt system. Those who raise their voice are either killed or forced to resign. This accelerates the growth of corruption.

- Lack of satisfaction: Greed results from non-satisfaction. People are not satisfied with their current status, position & wealth. They wish to achieve more in a short span of time and hence resort to illegal means.

- Lack of good control & vigilance: There is a tremendous shortage of honest officers who would enable good control & vigilance. Hence, effective implementation of policies, effective agencies & trained officials can affirm good vigilance.

Corruption leads to drain of national wealth, hindrance & obstruction in development, poverty, backwardness, brain drain, rise in terrorism & crime and well as passing of authority & power in wrong hands. Moreover it affects the
Psychological & Social Health of the Society

Corruption cannot be eradicated, however, it may be subdued using following remedies:

→ Value education: Parents & teachers should inculcate moral values among children. Practice is more persuasive than preaching. The best way to inculcate values is to set an example by actual doing.

→ Effective & regular vigilance: strict action must be taken against corrupt officials. Number of agencies should be increased and they should be properly trained in value investigatory techniques.

→ Responsible citizen: If an individual is corrupt, he cannot expect those in power to be free from corruption. Hence it is important for every citizen to perform his duties faithfully & to the best of abilities.

→ Strong & effective leadership & administration: All those who are granted powers & authority by people should fulfill their promises. They should strive to eradicate corruption from system & administrations. They should give up hypocrisy.

→ Media: Media play an important role in spreading awareness among people. It should expose cases of corruption & educate people against corruption from time to time.

→ Legislation & Government should frame strict & stringent anti-corruption laws. Severe punishments & penalties should be imposed on corrupt officials. Justice & proceeding should not be delayed.
Declaration of assets & wealth: It should be made compulsory for the official to make formal declaration of their wealth and assets & should be checked regularly.

Corruption is cause of serious concern for our country. It is adversely affecting all aspects of the society - social, spiritual, political, economical & moral. It is spreading like a tumor in our system & administration. If all people of our country become honest and feel patriotic towards the country then our country would surely grow by leaps & bounds.

It would not be possible to eliminate poverty from our society. However, efforts could be made to reduce the instances of corruption.
(THIRD PRIZE)

Date 6 OCT 2015

36
37
OUR PRIZE WINNERS / ACHIEVERS

Distribution of prizes by Shri M.J. Joseph, Controller General of Accounts to the winners of competitions held during observance of Vigilance Awareness Week, 2015.

1ST Prize Winner in Essay Competition (Mrs. Sreemati Bhowmick, Asstt. Accounts Officer)

2nd Prize Winner in Essay Competition (Ms. Meghna Sen, Accountant)
3rd Prize Winner in Essay Competition (Shri S.K. Jaiswal, Asstt. Accounts Officer)

1st Prize Winner in Debate Competition (Shri Laxman Singh, Accountant)
2nd Prize Winner in Debate Competition (Shri S.K. Jaiswal, Asstt. Accounts Officer)

3rd Prize Winner in Debate Competition (Shri Anil Amar Singh, Asstt. Accounts Officer)
VIGILANCE AWARENESS WEEK 2016

Central Vigilance Commission, as the apex integrity institution of the country, endeavours to promote integrity, transparency and accountability in public life. Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week every year is one such outreach measure wherein all the stakeholders are encouraged to prevent and combat corruption. The Commission has decided that this year the Vigilance Awareness Week would be observed from 31st October to 5th November, 2016 with the theme “Public participation in promoting integrity and eradicating corruption”.

Corruption is a serious unethical practice that undermines trust and confidence in public officials and public confidence can only be gained by integrity in governance. Economic and social progress, rule of law, democratic values and a strong civil society are some of the basic prerequisites in building an integrity system to sustain the fight against corruption in society. In order to attain a corruption free society, all stakeholders including government, citizens and also the private sector must share the responsibility for creation of awareness of corruption as well as refrain from indulging in unethical acts.

Aware, active, involved and empowered public is, therefore, essential to any anti-corruption campaign. Anti-corruption strategies are not simply policies that can be planned in advance and isolation, but often a set of subtler insights that can be developed only in conjunction with public participation. Combating corruption is, therefore, not just a matter of making laws and creating institutions, but is deeply rooted in human values and morals of individuals and the fight against corruption cannot be won without citizens’ support, participation and active vigilance by all concerned. The Commission has, therefore, chosen “Public participation in promoting Integrity and eradicating Corruption” as the central theme for Vigilance Awareness Week, 2016.

This year also we are organising following activities during Vigilance awareness Week:

1. Commencement with pledge
2. Displaying banners, posters etc. at prime locations in office
3. Organizing debates/essay writing competitions on moral values, ethics, good governance practices etc. amongst the employee
4. Organizing lectures
5. Bring out special issue of journal in second consecutive year.
This year the theme of Vigilance Awareness Week is “Public participation in promoting Integrity and eradicating Corruption”

Santhanam Committee, while outlining the preventive measures, that should be taken to significantly reduce corruption, had identified four major causes of corruption, viz. (i) administrative delays; (ii) Government taking upon themselves more than what they can manage by way of regulatory functions; (iii) scope for personal discretion in the exercise of powers vested in different categories of government servants; and (iv) cumbersome procedures of dealing with various matters which are of importance to citizens in their day to day affairs. The CVO is thus expected to take following measures on preventive vigilance side:

(i) To undertake a study of existing procedures and practices prevailing in his organisation with a view to modifying those procedures or practices which provide a scope for corruption, and also to find out the causes of delay, the points at which delay occurs and devise suitable steps to minimize delays at different stages;

(ii) To undertake a review of the regulatory functions with a view to see whether all of them are strictly necessary and whether the manner of discharge of those functions and exercise of powers of control are capable of improvement;

(iii) To devise adequate methods of control over exercise of discretion so as to ensure that discretionary powers are not exercised arbitrarily but in a transparent and fair manner;

(iv) To educate the citizens about the procedures of dealing with various matters and also to simplify the cumbersome procedures as far as possible;

(v) To identify the areas in his organisation which are prone to corruption and to ensure that the officers of proven integrity only are posted in those areas;

(vi) To prepare a list of officers of doubtful integrity—The list would include names of those officers who, after inquiry or during the course of inquiry, have been found to be lacking in integrity, such as (a) officer convicted in a Court of Law on the charge of lack of integrity or for an offence involving moral turpitude but who has not been imposed a penalty of dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement in view of exceptional circumstances; (b) awarded departmentally a major penalty on charges of lack of integrity or gross dereliction of duty in protecting the interest of government although corrupt motive may not be capable of proof; (c) against whom proceedings for a major penalty or a court trial is in progress for alleged acts involving lack of integrity or moral turpitude; and (d) who was prosecuted but acquitted on technical grounds as there remained a reasonable suspicion about his integrity;

(vii) To prepare the “agreed list” in consultation with the CBI—This list will include the names of officers against whose honesty or integrity there are complaints, doubts or suspicions;

(viii) To ensure that the officers appearing on the list of officers of doubtful integrity and the agreed list are not posted in the identified sensitive/corruption prone areas;

(ix) To ensure periodical rotations of staff; and

(x) To ensure that the organisation has prepared manuals on important subjects such as purchases, contracts, etc. and that these manuals are updated from time to time and conform to the guidelines issued by the Commission.
OUR INITIATIVES

PREVENTIVE VIGILANCE

To streamline working procedures and bring transparency in different sensitive matters, following guidelines has been issued to all Pr. CCAs/CCAs/CAs during last one year.

a. OM No. C-11021/45/15/CGA/CVO/1133 dated 26th August, 2015 was issued to curb any possibility of financial irregularities insisting all the offices under the purview of this office to review all the financial powers delegated to the various officers in their respective offices.

b. OM No. C-11021/63/15/CGA/CVO/Office Guidelines/1419 dated 15th December, 2015 was issued to regularize the rotation policy of officials working in sensitive posts under the purview of this office.

c. OM No. C-11021/45/15/CGA/CVO/Misc/1518 dated 4th February, 2016 was issued insisting all the offices under the purview of this office to comply with the CVC’s latest guidelines conveyed vide their circular no. 000-VGL-18 dated 18th January, 2016 for timely completion of disciplinary proceedings/departmental inquiry proceedings for improving vigilance administrations in this accounting organization.

d. OM No. C-11021/45/15/CGA/CVO/100/Combined/ Pt.I/1351 dated 26th August, 2016 was issued insisting all the offices under the purview of this office to comply with the CVC’s latest guidelines conveyed vide their OM No.016/CEX/036-322446 dated 12th August, 2016 for following all due procedure while hiring a vehicle either for operational use or as staff car as per instructions mentioned in the OM and also review the existing arrangements in order to ensure the compliance of the instructions mentioned in the said OM while hiring the vehicles in this accounting organization.

PANEL OF INQUIRY OFFICERS

OM No.C-11021/68/15/CGA/CVO/IO/1630 dated 29th March, 2016 was issued for selection of 5 (five) retired Central Government Officers for empanelment of Inquiry Officers for conducting Departmental Inquiries in terms of DoPT OM NO.142/40/2015-AVD.I dated 8TH October, 2015.
LET'S MAKE CORRUPTION FREE INDIA

STOP CORRUPTION

HANG CORRUPTION till death
I am against corruption…. What about you?

देश को आगे बढ़ाना है, भष्ट्राचार मिटाना हैं.

“BUT DEMOCRACY ISN’T A STATE OF PERFECTION. IT HAS TO BE IMPROVED, AND THAT MEANS CONSTANT VIGILANCE.”

ANTONIO TABUCCHI
They are guarding nation at difficult positions

Are we not able to guard our nation while sitting in AC Rooms with modern furniture/facilities?

THINK BEFORE ITS TOO LATE…………??

A GENTLE REQUEST FROM
PANKAJ KUMAR (AO – VIGILANCE)
सतर्कता - बहुत कुछ

राशन की दुकान से
रसुआ को लाइन में लगकर
मिट्टी का तेल लाना है।
सुबह उठकर पैसा व पीपा लेकर भागा
क्योंकि उसे जल्दी से लाइन में
आगे पहुँच जाना है।
बापू ने भेजा है उसे क्योंकि रात ही में
कंट्रोल में तेल आया है।
बाजार कि इस महंगाई में सरकारी सस्ते तेल कि दुकान से
गरीबों को सस्ता तेल मिले
सरकार का ऐसा सुनिश्चित फर्मान होते हुए भी
दो महीने बाद अब मौका मिल पाया है।
कार्ड सौंभाला, आगे बढ़ा, लाइन में थोड़ा और आगे बढ़ा
बहुत खुश हुआ ज्यों ही उसका संबंध आया।
यह क्या हुआ! एक घंटे कि मेहनत बेकार हो गयी
जब कंट्रोल मालिक लाला ने तेल खत्म हो गया,
ऐसा संदेश सुनाया।
भीड़ कि चक चक, दुकानदार से झड़प,
दो महीने बाद था तेल आया।
कैसे खत्म हुआ, सबको मिला भी नहीं
पूछने को रसुआ आगे बढ़ आया।
अरे! तुम कौन हो, क्यों बताये तुम्हें हम
कह दिया खत्म हो गया तेल
अब घर वापस जाओ तुम
कंट्रोल वाले के मोटे-मोटे साथियों कि घूरती आंखे
देख रसुआ बहुत घबराया।
बिना कुछ और बोले चुपचाप
वह घर वापस आया ।
उसके स्कूल का पाठ, भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त समाज के लिए
सतर्कता जरूरी है
यह पाठ याद आते ही
उसने मन ही मन इसे दोहराया ।
रात में उतरे तेल की,
बापू से पूछताछ की पूरा एक टैंकर था भर कर आया
जाना, फिर क्यों कंट्रोल में तेल हुआ खतम
ठानी पता लगाने की ।
सच क्या हैं जानकर कि जुगत में चार पीड़ित और जुड़े
पहली हल हुई, जाना कंट्रोल वाले ने काला बाजारी के रास्ते हैं चुने ।
कंट्रोल वाले को रंगे हाथ पकड़ा है, ऐसी जुगत हो
क्यूँकि सबको सस्ता तेल मुहैया कराना है ।
की एकत्रित सूचनाएं, पहुंचायी भ्रष्टाचार निरोधी दफ्तर को
पकड़े गए लाला, निरस्त हुई दुकान ।
नयी व्यवस्था के तहत, मोहल्ले में, नए ईमानदार
लाला को मिली कंट्रोल की दुकान ।
अब सबको मिलने लगा तेल,
सतर्क निगाहें, थोड़ी सी सतर्कता,
थोड़ी सी सजगता से,
खुशियों की सज गई रेल ।

(सतर्कता व्यक्तिगत जीवन में हमें संभवतः खतरों से तो बचाती ही है, समाज
में फैल रहे भ्रष्टाचार को भी सजग होकर रोकने में सहायक होती है ।

अनिल मिश्र
सहायक लेखा अधिकारी
Eternal Vigilance—the price of Eternal Development

Vigilance, as the dictionary say, is the process of paying close and continuous attention. Keeping our self vigilant is very important for our own development and in turn development of the society of which we are a part.

To begin from our own self, being vigilant implies awareness of our own steps which we take in our daily life. In the process of keeping ourself vigilant we assess/monitor our self and make corrections wherever possible and mend it for the future. In this way, being vigilant helps us to be confident leading to better understanding of our own self which is the key towards development.

Similarly, we can speak vigilance in the context of our work place. This means that we should not only be vigilant on our own duties but also about our duties. Being vigilant goes beyond our list of duties. Apart from assessing our own duties, it involves making others aware of their duty and helping them to perform better. This will strengthen the bond among the peers and the seniors as well and will lead to eternal growth of the organization.

Now coming to a much broader aspect, is our society, of which we are an integral part. Being vigilant in the society implies keeping ourself aware and alert about the current situation and taking right action at the right moment. It also involves being mentally and physically prepared to react in a positive way to changing conditions. It means not letting anything wrong to happen in our surroundings. We can’t claim ourself to be developed unless our society is developed.

To sum up, being vigilant is a continuous and natural process that will definitely lead to overall development. It is rightly said that ‘Eternal Vigilance is the price of Eternal Development’.

SREEMATI BHOWMIK
AAO (TA-I)
सत्यमेव जयते

‘सत्यमेव जयते’ अर्थात सत्य की ही जीत होती है। इसके विपरीत असत्य कुछ समय के लिए सत्य का चोला पहनकर अपना प्रभाव जमा सकता है परन्तु वह स्थायी नहीं हो सकता। श्रीमद्भगवद गीता में भी कहा गया है कि ‘नासतो विद्यमानो नाभावो विद्यमाने जयते’ (2/16) अर्थात असत की तो सत्यता नहीं है और सत का अभाव नहीं है। तात्पर्य वही कि सत्य ही शक्ति है। सृष्टि के प्रारम्भ से ही सत्य और असत्य के बीच संघर्ष होता आया है परन्तु सत्य ही अंत में स्थापित होता रहा है। रामायण और महाभारत में वर्णित महायुद्धों को भी असत्य पर सत्य के विजय के रूप में ही प्रतिपादित किया गया है।

जिस प्रकार ईश्वर सत्य है उसी प्रकार सत्य भी ईश्वर का ही रूप है। सत्य पर चलना यद्यपि लोगों को कठिन लगता है परन्तु किसी भी बात को उसके मूल रूप में कहने या स्वीकार करने में किस प्रकार की कठिनाई हो सकती है। असत्य का तो निर्माण करना पड़ता है और असत्य का प्रयास भी स्वयं को सत्य के रूप में ही स्थापित करना होता है। सत्य के मूल में जहां स्वाभाविक लोक कल्याण निहित होता है वही असत्य दिग्द्रभिमत करता है। साथ ही, सत्य में नैसर्गिक शक्ति निहित है जबकि असत्य अंतमें शक्तिहीन सिद्ध होता है। इस तथ्य के सबसे बड़े उदाहरण राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी हैं जिनके जीवन का मूलमंत्र ही सत्य रहा।

सत्य को दूसरे शब्दों में हम धर्म और असत्य को अधर्म की संख्या दे सकते हैं। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को द्वंद्वरहित जीवन जीने के लिए धर्मचरण अर्थात अपने कर्तव्य का ठीक-ठीक पालन करना होता है। इसके विपरीत अपने कर्तव्य का अनुचित निर्वहन जलितताओं को जन्म देता है जिससे समाज में विषमताएँ और कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न होती हैं। इसी से अधर्म और भ्रष्टाचार पनपता है जिसे दूर करना अन्विवार्य हो जाता है। गीता में भगवान वृक्ष की घोषणा है कि धरा
पर जब-जब अध्यम की अभिवृद्धि होती है तब-तब में धर्म की स्थापना करने के लिए जन्म लेता हूँ।

आज के युग में भ्रष्टाचार पूरे समाज में व्याप्त है। जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में हमें भ्रष्टाचार का सामना करना पड़ता है। विभिन्न संस्थाओं में काम पड़ने पर बिना किसी सिफारिश के या बिना कुछ दिये काम कराना लगभग असंभव होता है। विद्यालयों में प्रवेश के लिए दी जाने वाली डोनेशन भी रिश्वत का ही दूसरा रूप है। कार्यालयों में भी बाबुओं की जेब गर्म न की जाए तो कोई उससे अपना काम नहीं कर सकता। भ्रष्टाचार छोटे-छोटे स्तर से लेकर शीर्षस्तर शिखर तक व्याप्त है। बड़े-बड़े घोटाले इसका प्रमाण हैं। पूर्व में लोग इंश्वर को विद्यमान मानते हुए गलत कार्य कर रहे थे। परन्तु समाज में नैतिकता की गिरावट उन्हें इस भय से स्वर्थ मुक्त कर दिया है। यद्यपि भ्रष्ट आचरण करते हुए प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की आत्मा उसे सचेत करती है परन्तु सांसारिक प्रलोभियों से ग्रसित व्यक्ति अपने अन्दर की आवाज को अनुभूत कर देता है।

भ्रष्टाचार वर्तमान युग का ही अभिवृद्धि हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। युगों-युगों से भ्रष्टाचार होता आया है और तत्कालीन शासन व्यवस्था और समाज द्वारा उस पर अंकुश लगाने का प्रयास भी किया जाता रहा है। अंग्रेजों ने भी राजा-महाराजों को भ्रष्ट बनाकर ही भारत पर अपना आधिपत्य स्थापित किया था। राजा आम्बी के भ्रष्ट आचरण के कारण ही सिकंदर भारत की धरती पर पाँव जमा पाया था। प्रारंभ में छोटा दिखने वाला भ्रष्ट आचरण सर्वनाश को आमंत्रित कर सकता है।

यद्यपि भ्रष्टाचार सदा से समाज में मौजूद रहा है परन्तु आजकल यह अपनी चरम सीमा पर प्रतीत होता है। ऐसा कोई क्षेत्र नहीं है जहां यह मौजूद न हो। परन्तु जहां बुराई मौजूद होती है वहां उसे दूर करने के प्रयास भी सत्ता होते रहते हैं। आजकल के युग में भ्रष्टाचार के निराकरण के लिए तरह-तरह के उपाय किए जा रहे हैं। विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से लोगों को घूस न देने के लिए जागरूक किया जा रहा है। पूर्व में, विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत दी
जाने वाली राशि लाभार्थ को मिल ही नहीं पाती थी। परन्तु अब यह राशि उसके खाते में सीधे ही जमा हो जाती है। विभिन्न योजनाओं को आधार कार्ड से जोड़ दिया गया है। कर्मचारियों की उपस्थिति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बायोमीट्रिक प्रणाली लगाई गई है। सीसीटीवी के माध्यम से कर्मचारियों के कार्यकलापों पर नजर रखी जा रही है। कम्प्यूटराइजेशन द्वारा पारदर्शिता लाई जा रही है। सूचना का अधिकार लागू करके और स्टिंग आपरेशन द्वारा भष्टाचार पर लगाम कसने का प्रयास किया गया है। तात्पर्य यह है कि इच्छाशक्ति होने पर किसी भी समस्या का समाधान किया जा सकता है। भष्टाचार स्पष्ट दासव पर शुभाचरण द्वारा प्रहार करके उसे नष्ट किया जा सकता है और सत्य की प्रतिष्ठा की जा सकती है।

महादेव प्रसाद
परामर्शदाता, हिंदी अनुभाग
Vigilance and Corruption

Being vigilant helps an organization to be prepared, watchful and aware of happenings in the organization. Vigilance is not just about investigation but a tool to fight corruption. An organization protects itself from external dangers through creating security and deploying manpower to guard against such threats. The role of vigilance is to protect an organization from internal dangers which are more serious than external threats. Vigilance can be enhanced through e-governance which provides access to information for empowering the citizen. Thus a vigilant employee would improve the effectiveness and delivery of Government programs.

Corruption is the result of a poor governance system. It is characterized by lack of both transparency and accountability. Countries successful at curbing corruption have a long tradition of Government openness, freedom of press, transparency and access to information. Corruption lowers investment and hinders economic growth as well as human development. It also limits access to basic social services as well as increases the cost of their delivery. It is one of the factors responsible for poverty. Corruption negatively challenges the financial system, and undermines the legitimacy of the state. Thus, corruption is anti-poor, anti-development, anti-growth and anti-investment. The cost of corruption to a nation is very high. Corruption strongly checks the growth of the country. So far as the globally acclaimed Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index for the year 2015 is concerned India stood at 76th rank as a nation.

Conclusively, through an effective vigilance system, we may not only achieve the delivery of services in time but effectively manage the cost of inflation caused due to delay on construction projects where corruption is one of the underlying reasons. Strengthening citizens and empowering them to hold Government accountable is a sustainable approach that helps build a mutual trust between citizens and Government. Community monitoring initiatives have in many cases contributed to the detection of corruption, reduced leakage of funds and improved quality of public services. Corruption watchdog institutions may also be strengthened to ensure timely punitive actions to reflect a message within the employees to refrain themselves to deal with unethical means.

Shashi Bhushan Dwivedi
(Group B Section)
The Deceived

‘Where there is a will, there is a way’

‘Twas what thou strongly adhered.

Facing the brunt of injustice and discrimination,

Thou still continued to be a good son.

Believing thine will one day materialise the dream of a just nation.

Alas! thou failed to empathise the exploited,

When, in thine hands, the power vested.

Depriving and discriminating the same way

Thou were deprived and discriminated.

Oh! The nation weeps to see you corrupted.

Complacently you continue to live on.

The plight of the poor thou abandon,

Enjoying the feeling that thou once disgusted.

Thou say to thineself, “Stolen water is sweet,

Food eaten in secret is delicious”.

Thou have become the Deceived,

The victim of the great deceiver, the Corruption.

Tamreiwon Rimai, Sr.Accountant
TA-I Section
Vigilance awareness – a tool to prevent corrupt practices

At one time, not long ago, just a few decades back, to indulge in corrupt practices was something to be ashamed of and the individuals indulging in such practices were singled out. Of course, corruption was there at time also, but it was a rare phenomena. This was so because the fear of being punished and being exposed always hovered in their minds.

However, with passage of time, corruption has become a way of life for some public servants, forcing the general public to pay bribe to obtain free Government services. There is a murmur among the general public that the public servant with more powers earn more money in terms of bribes than those with less powers. This system has to go. But how? Vigilance awareness is an effective tool to prevent corrupt practices.

Vigilance awareness in the life of a person should start from the school days so that youngsters can be taught about the ways to deal with corruption. The students should be aware of the prevalent corruption in society and the ways to tackle this evil. They should be actively involved in vigilance awareness by conducting activities such as lectures, debates, discussions, essay writing and slogan and poster competitions. This will help them to be free from corruption when they grow up and also to prevent others from indulging in corrupt practices. This is important because whatever behaviour and attitudes we habituate in children will remain with them throughout their life.

Active public participation is very important to prevent corruption. The public, especially, the young generation of India must come forward to prevent such misconducts. Their participation can be ensured through holding of public meetings by Offices and Departments at regular intervals, where they can raise corruption-related issues fearlessly with the Departmental heads. Because of many constraints, most of the corrupt practices go unnoticed and the Departments are not able to take corrective measures. But, if public participation is ensured, they can expose the corrupt activities of the employees and the Department can initiate action against them as also take preventive action to stop such happenings in future. Such participation will also help the people to enhance their trust and confidence in Government and the employees. This will also instil a sense of fear among the corrupt public servants, thereby promoting integrity in them and helping in eradication of the social evil of corruption.

PP Muralidharan
Consultant (Vigilance)
भष्टाचार के निवारण में सरकार एवं जन-जन की भूमिका

भष्टाचार शब्द का अर्थ है भष्ट आचरण अर्थात दृष्टिक आचरण। ऐसा व्यक्ति जो स्वधर्म अथवा अपने कर्तव्य का उपयुक्त रूप से पालन नहीं करता उसे भष्ट माना जाएगा। गीता में भगवान श्रीकृष्ण ने अर्जुन को उपदेश देते हुए कहा है ‘स्वधर्म निधनम श्रेय’ - अपने धर्म का पालन करते हुए अपने प्राणों का उत्सर्ग कर देना भी कल्याणकारी होता है। यहां यह प्रश्न उठाना स्वाभाविक है कि व्यक्ति अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करने वाले क्यों नहीं कर पाता है? क्यों व्यक्ति भष्ट आचरण करता है, यद्यपि उसकी आत्मा उसे ऐसा करने से टकती अवश्य है। इसका कारण गीता में श्रीकृष्ण ‘कामिना’ (काम एष…..) को बताते हैं। व्यक्ति अधिक धन, यश, सम्मान आदि की कामना से भष्टाचरण करता है।

आज के युग में हम अर्थ अर्थात धन की प्रधानता देखते हैं। आज से लगभग 50-60 वर्ष पूर्व समाज में धन का प्रचलन अधिक नहीं था। अधिकांश लोग संतोषी थे। उस समय भी भष्टाचार था परन्तु उसकी मात्रा बहुत कम थी। आज के युग में प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में भष्टाचार दृष्टिगोचर होता है। आश्चर्य की बात तो यह है कि बड़े-बड़े पदों पर बैठे और आधिक रूप से सम्पन्न लोग भी भष्टाचार में लिप्त देखे जा रहे हैं। इस प्रकृति ने समाज में अविश्वास को जन्म दिया है। लोगों ने स्वीकार कर लिया है कि यह भी जीवन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। लोग अपने काम के लिए खर्च की जाने वाली राशि में रिश्वत को भी जोड़ लेते हैं और अपना काम आसानी से करा लेते हैं। लोगों ने इसे अब सुविधा शुल्क मान लिया है।

विचार करने पर प्रतीत होता है कि जीवन की जरूरतें को पूरा करने के लिए बहुत अधिक धन की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। परन्तु लालच की तो कोई सीमा ही नहीं होती। लालच की इच्छाओं का कोई अंत नहीं होता। एक इच्छा पूरी होती ही उससे बड़ी इच्छा आ खड़ी होती है। पूर्व काल में समाज में किसी व्यक्ति का आचरण भष्ट होता था तो उसे सम्मान की दृष्टि से नहीं
देखा जाता था। परन्तु इस अर्थ प्रधान युग में जिसके पास धन और सुख-सुविधाएं अधिक हैं उसी को मान-सम्मान दिया जाता है भले ही वह धन-सम्पत्ति उचित-अनुचित किसी भी प्रकार से अर्जित की गई हो। सादगी से जीवन-यापन करने वाले व्यक्ति को सम्मान की दृष्टि से नहीं देखा जाता बल्कि उसे अक्षम माना जाता है। विज्ञापन एवं प्रचार माध्यमों से नई-नई चीजें व्यक्ति को ललचाती हैं। कुछ लोग उनकी महत्वाकांक्षा से ग्रस्त होकर उन्हें पाने के लिए अवैधित रूप से भ्रष्ट आचरण करने लगते हैं। फिर एक-दूसरे की देखा-देखी भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता चला जाता है। भले ही भ्रष्ट व्यक्ति धन और साधन सम्पन्न हो जाता है परन्तु उसे कभी चैन से नहीं रहने देती। इस प्रकार की प्रवर्तित टैंशन को जन्म देती है जो विभिन्न रोगों और समस्याओं को उत्पन्न करता है।

यह तो हुई भ्रष्टाचार के समाज में फैलने की प्रक्रिया। परन्तु इस समस्या का निदान भी हमें स्वयं ही करना होगा। यदि हम यही सोचते रहेंगे की भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने का दायित्व केवल सरकार का है तो इसका निवारण समूह नहीं हो पाएगा। यद्यपि सरकार भी भ्रष्टाचार के निवारण में पूरी तपाई को लाभ हुई है परन्तु जन-जन को इस अभियान का भाग बनाना होगा। जहां तक सरकार की बात है सरकार ने इस दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं। सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम के अधीन अब कोई भी व्यक्ति सरकार के काम-काज की पूरी जानकारी लिखित रूप में प्राप्त कर सकता है। विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत गरीबों को दी जाने वाली धनराशि अब उनके खाते में सीधे ही पहुंच रही है। प्रत्येक कार्यालय में सतर्कता विभाग बनाए गए हैं जहां कर्मचारियों के रिश्तन मांगने पर उनकी शिकायत सीधे ही की जा सकती है। सरकार ने भ्रष्ट लोगों को जबरन सेवानिवृत्त भी किया है। इससे सरकारी कर्मचारियों में भ्रष्ट आचरण के प्रति भय का संचार हुआ है। कार्यों के ऑनलाइन होने से सरकारी कामकाज में पारदर्शिता आई है और भ्रष्टाचार की संभावना उन मामलों में समाप्त ही हो गई है। प्रत्येक प्रकार के बहुत से उपाय सरकार ने भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए किए हैं और उनसे सफलता भी मिली है।
सरकार का इस दिशा में किया जाने वाला प्रयास तो सराहनीय है ही परन्तु प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को भी भूषात्मक से मुक्ति में अपना अभ्यास सहयोग देना होगा। यदि हर व्यक्ति रिश्वत न देने का संकल्प लेते हैं तो भूषात्मक की जड़ पर प्रभावी प्रहार होगा। जिस प्रकार रिश्वत मांगने वाला दोषी होता है उसी प्रकार रिश्वत देने वाला भी दोषी होता है। जब तक हम स्वयं ईमानदार नहीं होंगे भूषात्मक को समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकेगा। सच्चाई के मार्ग पर चलना यद्यपि सरल प्रतीत नहीं होता परन्तु सभी यदि ईमानदारी से अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करते हैं तो कार्यों के निष्पादन में कहीं कोई कठिनाई नहीं आएगी। हमें अपने जीवन से लालच को निकाल बाहर करना होगा। उसके लिए हमें अपने जीवन की आवश्यकताओं की सीमा रेखा निर्धारित करनी होगी। मनुष्य का महत्वाकांक्षी होना बुरा नहीं है परन्तु महत्वाकांक्षा को गलत तरीके से पूरा करना बुरा है। हमें अपने जीवन में संतोष को स्थान देना होगा और कामनाओं को सीमित रखना होगा जिससे आवश्यकता से अधिक धन-सम्पत्ति एकत्र करने की महत्वाकांक्षा हमें भूषात्मक के गर्त में न गिरा सके। यदि इस संसार में समस्याएं हैं तो ईश्वर ने हमें इतना सक्षम भी बनाया है कि हम उन पर निश्चित रूप से विजय प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। आइए हम सब मिलकर संकल्प लें कि न तो हम भूष्ट आचरण करेंगे और न किसी अन्य को ऐसा करने का अवसर देंगे।

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<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Officer/official</th>
<th>Designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Smt. Tripti P Ghosh</td>
<td>Joint Controller General of Accounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shri G. Ramesh</td>
<td>Asstt. Controller of Accounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Shri Vijay Kumar Gupta</td>
<td>Sr. Accounts Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Shri V. Jayaram</td>
<td>Sr. Accounts Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Shri Pankaj Kumar</td>
<td>Accounts Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Shri Satbir Singh Suredia</td>
<td>Asstt. Accounts Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Shri Virendra Kumar</td>
<td>Asstt. Accounts Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Shri S. Baburaj</td>
<td>Asstt. Accounts Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Shri Ravi</td>
<td>Accountant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VIGILANCE SECTION: 2ND FLOOR, MAHALEKHA MIYANTARAK BHAWAN, NEW DELHI (PHONE 24623086)

“All the power is within you; You can do anything and everything. believe in that; Don’t believe that you are weak, Stand up and express the divinity with in you.”
Swami Vivekananda