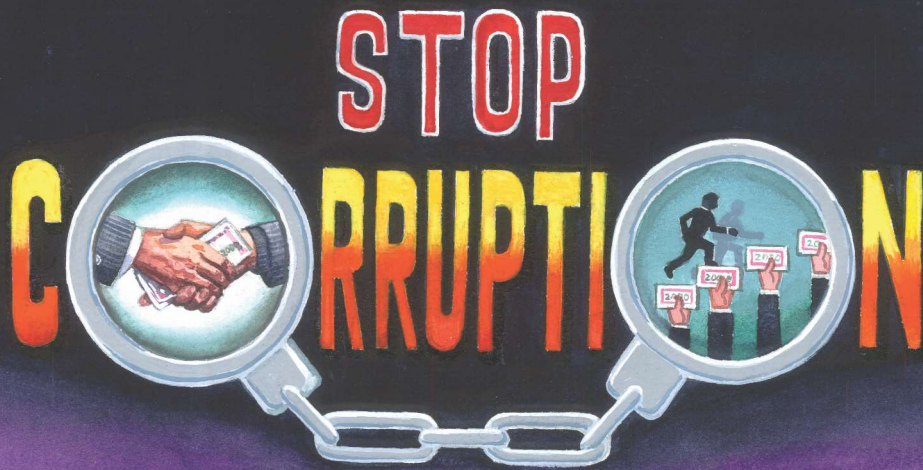


SUCHARITATM

VOLUME - XXV October - 2022

“भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत, विकसित भारत”



ARREST CORRUPTION
GROW OUR NATION

“CORRUPTION FREE INDIA FOR A DEVELOPED NATION”



VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT

MAZAGON DOCK SHIPBUILDERS LIMITED

MUMBAI - 400 010.



**CMD & FUNCTIONAL DIRECTORS
OF
MAZAGON DOCK SHIPBUILDERS LTD.**



VAdm. Narayan Prasad, IN (Retd)
Chairman & Managing Director



Cdr. Jasbir Singh, IN (Retd.)
Director (Submarine & Heavy Engineering)



Shri Sanjeev Singhal
Director (Finance)



Shri Biju George
Director (Shipbuilding)



Cdr. Vasudev Puranik, IN (Retd.)
Director (Corporate Planning & Personnel)



राष्ट्रपति
भारत गणतंत्र
PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF INDIA

MESSAGE

I am pleased to know that the Central Vigilance Commission is observing Vigilance Awareness Week, 2022 from 31st October to 6th November, 2022 on the theme:

"भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत - विकसित भारत"
"Corruption free India for a developed Nation"

The fight against corruption is the collective duty and responsibility of all the citizens of this great nation. The ideals of transparency and integrity are an integral part of our tradition and culture. A corruption free India is the vision shared by all of us as we progress towards a new and developed India. We need to reiterate the ideals of integrity and accountability and strive towards embracing the values that have guided us in our journey so far.

On this occasion, I commend the Central Vigilance Commission for its efforts in combating corruption and convey my best wishes for the success of Vigilance Awareness Week 2022.

(Droupadi Murmu)

New Delhi
October 11, 2022



भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA


MESSAGE

I am pleased to know that the Central Vigilance Commission is observing Vigilance Awareness Week, 2022 from 31st October to 6th November, 2022 with the following Theme:

"भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत - विकसित भारत"
"Corruption free India for a developed Nation"

Transparency, fairness and accountability are essential values for the efficient functioning of the public administration. It is the responsibility of the all the citizens of the country to come together in the efforts to ensure integrity in governance. This year, the Central Vigilance Commission have also undertaken a three-month campaign on preventive vigilance measures. I hope to see all citizens and stake holders collectively participate in large numbers in the fight against corruption.

On this occasion, I commend the Central Vigilance Commission for their efforts in combating corruption and convey my best wishes for the success of Vigilance Awareness Week 2022.


Jagdeep Dhankhar

New Delhi
6th October, 2022



सत्यमेव जयते

प्रधान मंत्री
Prime Minister

संदेश

केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा 31 अक्टूबर से 06 नवंबर, 2022 के बीच सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह के आयोजन के बारे में जानकारी प्रसन्नता हुई है। इस वर्ष सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह के लिए 'भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत- विकसित भारत' विषय का चयन सराहनीय है।

भ्रष्टाचार न केवल सामान्य नागरिक को उसके अधिकारों से वंचित करता है बल्कि देश की प्रगति में अवरोध भी उत्पन्न करता है, और एक राष्ट्र के रूप में हमारी सामूहिकता की शक्ति को प्रभावित करता है। बीते आठ वर्षों में हम भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ ज़ीरो टॉलरेंस की नीति को अपनाकर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, जहां यह संदेश स्पष्ट है कि भ्रष्टाचार करने वाले किसी भी व्यक्ति या संस्थान को बख्शा नहीं जाएगा। इस तरह देश में विश्वास का एक वातावरण उत्पन्न हुआ है, जिसमें हर ईमानदार व्यक्ति आज खुद पर गर्व महसूस करता है।

भ्रष्टाचार को मूल से उखाड़ फेकने के लिए पूरी प्रक्रिया, पूरी व्यवस्था को पारदर्शी बनाया जा रहा है। तकनीक और रिफॉर्म्स के जरिए व्यवस्था को मजबूती प्रदान की जा रही है ताकि न केवल आज, बल्कि भविष्य में भी किसी भी स्तर पर भ्रष्टाचार की गुंजाइश न रहे और नागरिकों का हित सुरक्षित रहे।

यह जानकारी प्रसन्नता हुई है कि इस वर्ष आयोग द्वारा निवारक सतर्कता उपायों पर तीन महीने का एक अभियान भी चलाया जा रहा है। कहा गया है- 'प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य दूरात् स्पर्शनम् बरम्।' अर्थात्, गंदगी लग जाए फिर उसे साफ करो, इससे अच्छा है कि गंदगी लगने ही न दो। जिन परिस्थितियों की वजह से भ्रष्टाचार पनपता है, हमारे लिए उन पर प्रहार करना आवश्यक है।

आजादी के अगले 25 वर्षों की यात्रा एक भव्य और विकसित भारत के निर्माण में हम सभी का कर्तव्य काल है। यह अवसर एक सशक्त और आत्मनिर्भर भारत के निर्माण में अपने प्रयासों में तेजी लाने का है। मुझे विश्वास है कि सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह का आयोजन जीवन में ईमानदारी, सत्यनिष्ठा और पारदर्शिता को बढ़ावा देकर राष्ट्र निर्माण के लिए हमारे संकल्पों को मजबूती प्रदान करेगा।

केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग को आयोजन की सफलता और भविष्य के प्रयासों के लिए हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं।

(नरेन्द्र मोदी)

नई दिल्ली
कार्तिक 05, शक संवत् 1944
27 अक्टूबर, 2022

अमित शाह



सत्यमेव जयते

संदेश

गृह मंत्री एवं सहकारिता मंत्री
भारत सरकार

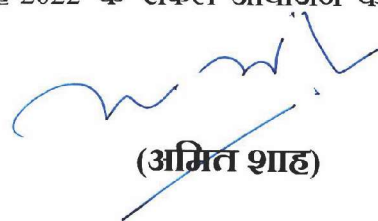
मुझे यह जानकर प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल की जन्मजयंती सप्ताह में 31 अक्टूबर से 06 नवम्बर, 2022 तक सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2022 का आयोजन 'भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत-विकसित भारत' थीम पर किया जा रहा है।

भ्रष्टाचार जैसी सामाजिक बुराई का सामना करने के लिए, देश के नागरिक के रूप में हम सभी को एकजुट होने की आवश्यकता है। यह हमारा कर्तव्य और उत्तरदायित्व है कि हम देश के विकास में योगदान दें तथा भ्रष्टाचार का विरोध करके राष्ट्र के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता दिखाएं।

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग ने भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत के संदेश को आगे बढ़ाने में कई प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं। निवारक सतर्कता उपायों पर तीन महीने का एक अभियान भी चलाया है। इस कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित होने के लिए, विभिन्न हितधारकों को एक साथ लाने हेतु विभिन्न गतिविधियां आरंभ की गई हैं, जो सराहनीय हैं।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास एवं सबका प्रयास' के मूल मंत्र के साथ सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल द्वारा दिखाए मार्ग पर चलकर शासन व्यवस्था में एक ऐसे बदलाव की शुरुआत की है, जो सर्वसमावेशी, विकासोन्मुख और भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त व्यवस्था के पथ पर अग्रसर है। सरकार की नीतियों में गरीब कल्याण के प्रति चिंता और अंत्योदय का भाव स्पष्ट नज़र आता है। सामान्य जन-मानस के जीवन में सकारात्मक बदलाव लाना मोदी सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। आज विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से नागरिकों के जीवन-स्तर को ऊपर उठाने एवं उन्हें सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से मज़बूत बनाने का सफल प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

मैं, केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के सभी पदाधिकारियों को उनके भावी प्रयासों के लिए अपनी शुभकामनाएं प्रेषित करते हुए, सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2022 के सफल आयोजन की कामना करता हूँ।



(अमित शाह)

श्री सुरेश पटेल,
केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयुक्त

राजनाथ सिंह
RAJNATH SINGH



रक्षा मंत्री
भारत
DEFENCE MINISTER
INDIA

MESSAGE

I am happy to note that Central Vigilance Commission has chosen "Corruption Free India for a Developed Nation" as a theme for current year's Vigilance Awareness Week (31st October to 6th November), organized every year in the week coinciding with birthday of Baharat Ratna Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

During Vigilance Awareness Week, the Commission solicits the participation of the citizens of India through various programmes such as Gram Sabhas, Lectures, Competitions, etc. Schools, Colleges, Trade unions, etc. are also encouraged to participate in various programmes.

I convey my best wishes to Central Vigilance Commission for choosing the theme "Corruption Free India for a Developed Nation" we the people of India, must imbibe a sense of ethics and integrity in all aspects of their everyday life to make India a developed nation.

"Jai Hind"

(Rajnath Singh)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14th Oct, 2022



सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION



सतर्कता भवन, जी.पी.ओ. कॉम्प्लैक्स,
ब्लॉक-ए, आई.एन.ए., नई दिल्ली-110023

Satarkta Bhawan, G.P.O. Complex,
Block A, INA, New Delhi-110023

सं./No. 022/VGL/029(Pt.II)

दिनांक / Dated 19.10.2022

MESSAGE

Central Vigilance Commission observes Vigilance Awareness Week every year in the week in which the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel falls. It is our pleasure to announce that Vigilance Awareness Week, 2022 is being observed from **31st October to 6th November, 2022** with the following theme:

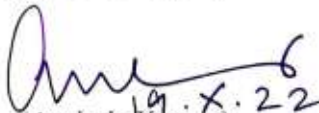
“भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत - विकसित भारत”

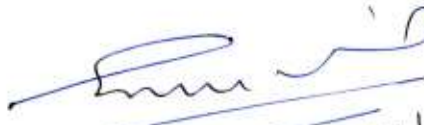
“Corruption free India for a developed Nation”

As we progress in the journey towards growth and development, there is an ever-growing need for transparency and integrity in public administration. It is the collective duty and responsibility of all citizens to fight corruption and build a strong and ethical India. As a precursor to Vigilance Awareness Week 2022, Central Vigilance Commission has undertaken a three-month campaign (16th August to 15th November) in which six different preventive vigilance measures were taken up as focus areas by different organizations.

Children are the future of the country, and they would play a key role in building our nation. Keeping this in mind, we have also held an essay competition on this year's theme wherein there was enthusiastic participation of students. More than 7.6 lakh students of Class X, XI and XII studying in over ten thousand CBSE schools across the country have taken part and expressed their views on the subject.

The Commission appeals to all citizens to come together to reaffirm our commitment to bring about integrity in all aspects of life for the Nation's development.


(Arvinda Kumar)
Vigilance Commissioner


(Suresh N. Patel) 19/10/2022
Central Vigilance Commissioner


(Praveen K. Srivastava)
Vigilance Commissioner



FOREWORD

I am glad to note that Vigilance Department is bringing out the 25th edition of 'SUCHARITA', in-house journal on the occasion of Vigilance Awareness Week-2022, being observed from 31st October 2022 to 06th November 2022.

Vigilance has been an integral part of the management function and it has always assisted the organization in maintaining its core values such as integrity, transparency and fairness. The main objective of observance of 'Vigilance Awareness Week' is to sensitize all stakeholders about the ill-effects of corruption and its consequences on the society and development of the nation. I am hopeful that this edition of "SUCHARITA" will re-affirm our ideals and beliefs about eradication of Corruption.

This year, the theme of 'Vigilance Awareness Week' is "**Corruption free India for a developed Nation; अष्टाचार मुक्त भारत: विकसित भारत**". We, at MDL, have always adopted integrity and ethics in our daily lives as we move ahead in our journey to contribute to India's development in the Shipbuilding sector.

I am glad that Vigilance Department is making sincere efforts in creating awareness about policies and guidelines through their various sensitization training/ awareness programs, primarily focusing on preventive and participative vigilance administration. I appreciate the efforts taken by Vigilance Department in publishing 'SUCHARITA-XXV' which is not only insightful but stimulating the thoughts of readers.


VAdm. Narayan Prasad, IN (Retd.)
CHAIRMAN & MANAGING DIRECTOR

MDL/ Mumbai
27th October 2022



PREFACE

'Vigilance Awareness Week (VAW) - 2022' will be observed in MDL from 31st October to 06th November 2022. On this occasion, Vigilance Department is bringing out in-house Journal "SUCHARITA-Volume XXV.

Vigilance is not a standalone activity. It should be everyone's responsibility. Corruption can be symptomatic of many social ills so the fight against it must be multifaceted. The very purpose of vigilance awareness week is active participation of all stakeholders in fighting the menace of corruption and to promote integrity, transparency, fairness and equity in governance.

Corruption is a major obstacle to economic development. Corruption hinders growth and prosperity by distorting business activity, reduces investment, dampens the intended effect of policies, and hinders the functioning of institutions. Therefore, to promote integrity in all aspect of public life, this year the Commission has chosen the theme **"भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत : विकसित भारत - Corruption free India for a developed Nation"**.

I am glad to note that in MDL, Vigilance functions are more proactive, participative and preventive and are an integral part of managerial function. Vigilance department is serving its intended purpose to enhance the level of managerial efficiency and effectiveness in the organization and to create an environment conducive for attaining the corporate goals through good governance.

I am sure that with collective, cooperative and whole hearted efforts of all of us, we can create a corruption free, healthy work environment in the organization.

Vigilance Department of MDL conveys its sincere thanks to Chairman & Managing Director and all functional Directors for their guidance and co-operation in making this celebration of 'Vigilance Awareness Week' a grand success.

Mahesh Chandra, IRSS
CHIEF VIGILANCE OFFICER

MDL/ Mumbai
27th October 2022

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Systemic Improvements Suggested & Implemented**1. Improvement in Project execution in Civil Works****1.0 Brief Description of the Measure/Initiative:**

In Civil Work Projects it was observed that due to lack of proper documentation, quality of the work was compromised and overpayment was made. To avoid the same, it was suggested by Vigilance Department to maintain mandatory registers in specific format. Technical proposal approver, i.e. CTA (Competent Technical Authority)'s reporting to HOD-Estimation & Execution was taken away to avoid the possibility of undue influence/ conflict of interest. Further, withholding of amount for concrete work due to non-receipt of 28 days' cube test report was defined.

1.1 Background:

- (i) The civil work required intensive quality control measures. However, proper documentation was not carried out in maintaining the records of test carried out. Further, no records were maintained to show whether the quality test meets the requirements or not. In some cases, forged test certificates were accepted. To streamline the process, maintaining mandatory register was suggested.
- (ii) It was difficult to reconcile the quantity of material consumed and the quantity paid without maintaining proper documentation. Discrepancy has been observed and it was found that sometimes, paid quantity based on measurement is more than the quantity arrived at site. To avoid such error, submission of reconciliation statement along with invoices was suggested.
- (iii) No documentation was maintained for the material arriving at site. Contractor took advantage of the same and to overcome the shortfall of material arrived at site, submitted the copy of forged Material in-Challans. For reconciliation of material, these forged challans were taken into account by the Executive. Thus, contractor compromised with the quality and made profit by giving substandard work. It was suggested that overwriting on challans or other important documents should not be accepted. If at all any correction needs to be done, it should be countersigned by the person concerned.
- (iv) CTA (Competent Technical Authority) approved the technical proposal and estimate for the structural & technical soundness and economy after ensuring that the technical proposal is sound, implementable within the envisaged time frame and not over-designed and that the cost estimate is reasonable and is based on rationally assessed quantities and prices/rates of cost. HOD of estimation & Execution may influence CTA, if CTA is reporting to him.
- (v) Amounts in bills for concrete work is arbitrarily kept on hold for non-receipt of 28 days' cube test report, which leads to delay in payment to the contractors and may affect the project schedule due to cash flow problem.

1.2 Implementation:

- (i) Registers are made mandatory and format has been standardised covering all aspects required for checking the quality parameter for Cement, Steel, Concrete work (Ready Mix Concrete/ In-Situ Concrete), cube test, manufacturer test certificate etc.
- (ii) Standard clauses are formulated towards submission of Reconciliation Statement by the contractor for Steel, Cement and Concrete work, along with Invoice for checking / verifications by the Engineers before certification and processing of Invoice.
- (iii) The material challans wherever required for ensuring the requisite quantity of supply required for quality checks are to be verified/ checked with Original challan duly signed by Security staff to ensure its correctness on regular interval. This must be done prior to settlement of final bill. In case of any over writing on submitted documents/ challans, the corrections need to be counter signed by the person concerned.
- (iv) Criteria for Appointment of CTA (Competent Technical Authority) is to be defined properly so that the CTA is not reporting to the same HOD of Estimation & Execution to avoid undue influence/ conflict of interest.
- (v) To enhance cash flow in the projects, clauses were formulated to release 90% payment pertaining to concrete work, in case of non-receipt of 28 days Cube Test Report, subject to satisfactory test result of 07 days' test, instead of holding the amount for concrete work, due to non-receipt of 28 days Cube Test Report.

1.3 Impact and Benefit:

- (i) Better documentation leading to better monitoring and control on quality of work.
- (ii) Checks on Overpayment to the Contractors.
- (iii) Checks on material arriving at site.
- (iv) Facilitate checks by independent authority.
- (v) Ensure proper & independent decision making w.r.t. approval of the Estimates by CTA.
- (vi) Stop arbitrary holding of amount for concrete work, which will ensure proper cash flow in the project and ultimately leading to project completion on time.

1.4 Potential of Replicability:

The similar concept can be replicated in other organizations dealing with Civil Engineering works contracts to provide effective quality control measures and checks by independent authority, which act as preventative vigilance tool.

Systemic Improvements Suggested & Implemented**2. Pre-qualification Criteria & Technical Evaluation in Service Contract****2.0 Brief Introduction:**

An open tender was published for finalising a high value parallel service contract (60:40) to be executed at two different sites under a Common Project. It was considered that there may be bidders who may not be able to bid for the total required work at both sites. Accordingly, bidders were given opportunity to quote for executing the work at any one of the two sites or to quote for the total work at both sites.

2.1 Background:

Three Separate pre-qualification criteria (PQC) were defined for the Scope of Work (SOW) at individual sites as well as the total SOW at both sites together. Some bidders quoted for total SOW and some bidders quoted for individual SOW. The financial PQC w.r.t. avg. turnover during last 3 years and value wise past experience were defined based on the average of cost estimate range of the respective SOW and contract period in line with the extant practice. Therefore, though the calculation of financial PQC was in line with the procedure defined in purchase manual, logically it was not adequate. It was also noted that pre-qualification value of experience for total SOW for both sites was significantly higher than pre-qualification value of experience for individual SOW put together.

The SOW was inclusive of many activities and supply of materials but the PQC demanded experience of specified value in one of the major activities (Trunking) only with experience of another activity (Piping) as “desirable”. This created ambiguity and made it difficult for the bidder to comply and thus adversely affected competitive bidding.

Further, during technical evaluation, a lenient approach was adopted w.r.t. similar work defined in the PQC. Experience of related activities (cold room insulation) and values of supplies (accessories and fittings) were also considered for qualification of some of the bidders. In case of one Indian bidder WDC related to service provided by the foreign based parent company were accepted.

The tender could not be processed further for price bid opening due to such lapses in terms and conditions / bid evaluation and non-incorporation of clause for PBG.

2.2 Implementation:

As a systemic improvement in defining PQC for such service contracts, the following was suggested.

- (i) The technical Pre-Qualification Criteria (PQC) must be in line with the overall technical requirements of the tender. Restricting the PQC to specific activity in the SOW of the tender may restrict competition especially in high value service contracts.
- (ii) The technical PQC must not be defined using the vague terms like 'Desirable', 'will be preferred' etc.

- (iii) The technical scrutiny of bids must be done strictly adhering to the PQC defined in the tender. Any kind of relaxation to the bidders at technical scrutiny stage should be strictly avoided.
- (iv) The reason for rejection of any bidder must be communicated to him indicating the relevant clause in the tender. Any open issue related to techno-commercial acceptance/rejection of the bids must be resolved with respective bidder prior to putting up the proposal for price bid opening.
- (v) Service work to be done in India by an Indian vendor may not be guaranteed for its workmanship based on the experience of its Parent overseas company. Suitable tender conditions should be incorporated for such service contracts to ensure compliance to service requirement.

2.3 Impact and Benefits:

With the implementation of the above mentioned Systemic improvement, it is ensured that the PQC defined shall be adequate and also practical so that the technical as well as financial evaluation can be carried out without any ambiguity and relaxation and to the satisfaction of the participant bidders.



Systemic Improvements Suggested & Implemented**3. Systemic Improvements –Promotion of Non-Executives****3.1. Brief Introduction:**

The promotion of Non-Executives was carried out annually and was effective from 01st October every year. Interviews were conducted by the DPC for ratio based promotions.

In terms of the laid down process, Appraisals of all non-executives due for promotion were obtained from their respective HoDs. DPC was constituted comprising members from Technical and HR.

DPC assessment sheets with prefilled appraisal scores were given to the DPC for awarding Interview Marks in case of ratio based promotions.

The Promotion Policy stated that the promotions would be done on seniority cum suitability basis and reservation as per extant guidelines would be applicable. The financial benefit to the promoted employees was also to be given prospectively.

3.2. Background:

The DPC members conducted interviews, but were not briefed about their role and the procedures of the promotion exercise. The DPC assessment sheets had prefilled appraisal scores but the appraisals were not seen/ verified by the DPC. The corresponding scores of appraisals mentioned in the DPC sheets were uneven. One of the members stated that discretion was used for absenteeism cases, and their appraisal scores in the DPC sheets were changed.

The panel also interviewed a few employees who were due for time bound promotion. DPC members stated that they did not assess all members but signed the assessment of all candidates. Some DPC members stated that they did not check the assessment sheets and signed in good faith.

All the members were unaware of the reservation rules applicable to ratio based promotions and did not take cognisance of the same during these interviews.

3.3. Implementation:

The following systemic improvements have been suggested:

Detailed SOP for conducting DPC to be devised and the DPC members be given a structured briefing on reservation rules, promotion rules and modalities prior to conducting the promotion exercise.

DPC sheets to be system generated to ensure that the list of eligible candidates due for ratio based promotion is extrapolated accurately.

Appraisal marks not to be disclosed to the DPC to ensure fair and transparent assessment.

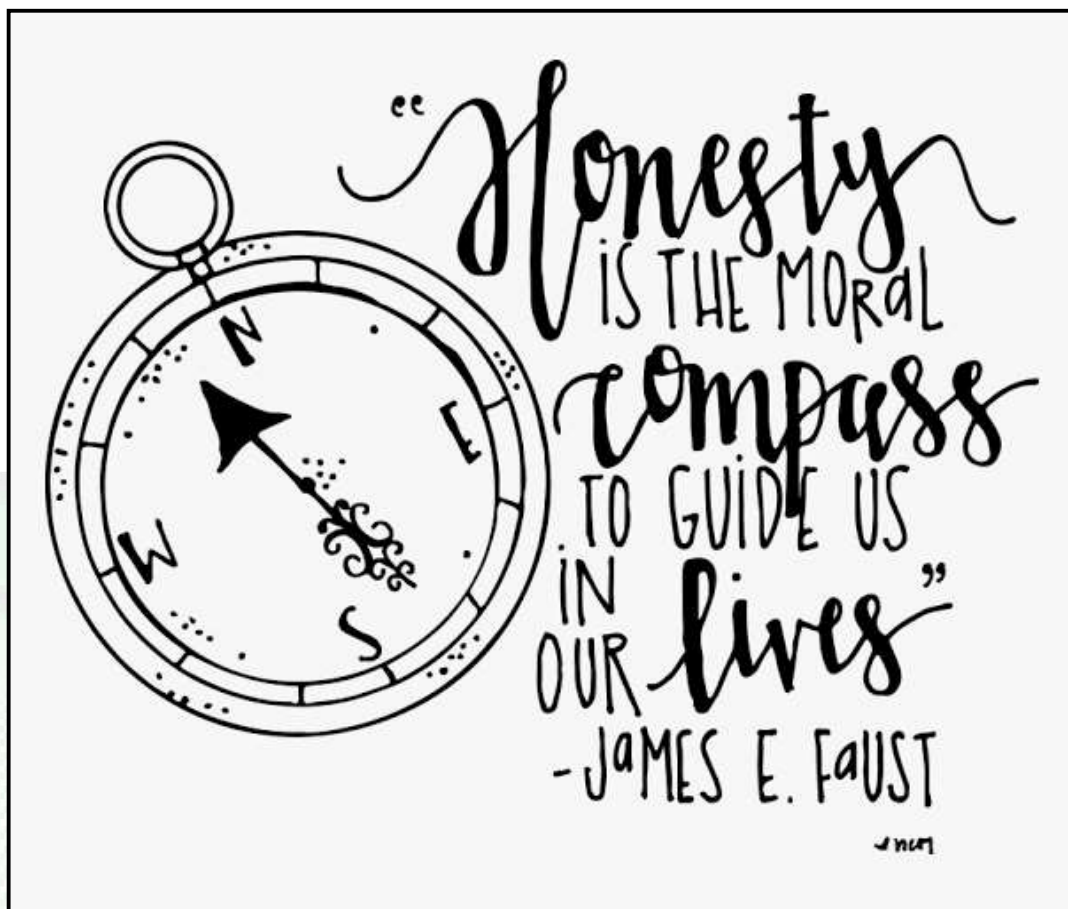
Reservation rosters to be maintained and verified by SC/ ST Liaison Officer as per extant rules and the vacancies for promotion to be certified by the Liaison Officer.

Training on reservation to be provided to dealing HR personnel as well as all DPC members.

Financial benefit to be given prospectively and maker checker concept to be introduced to ensure accuracy in granting financial benefit.

3.4. Impact and Benefits:

Based on the above investigation, necessary instructions have been issued to the concerned Department to streamline the process of promotion of non-executives and to implement the systemic improvements suggested by Vigilance Department. These systemic improvements will increase the transparency and reduce the manual errors during the promotion exercise of non-executives.



VIGILANCE AWARENESS WEEK - 2021 :
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Digitalization as an Anti-Corruption Strategy



Shri Mahesh Chandra
CVO, MDL

In the era of fast-growing Information Technology and mass digitalisation, the expectations of citizens regarding transparency, fairness and accountability in receiving their due services from the Government are increasing. The Public servants are expected to act as trustees of the public property. The actions of public servants are required to be non-arbitrary and justified as per the essence of Article 14 of the Indian Constitution. They are required to maintain and exhibit the highest standard of conduct as codified and notified in respective conduct rules duly setting an example for others to emulate.

The word “corruption” is often associated with high-profile cases like the 2G scam, coal scam or the fodder scam etc., but every day petty corruption is the most rampant. Its omnipresence has normalised it to the extent that we see it as a minor inconvenience, a necessary evil to get the job done. A more recent study has reported that India has the highest overall bribery rate and the highest rate of citizens using personal connections out of 17 countries surveyed in Asia. Last year, India ranked 85 among 180 nations in the Corruption Perception Index.

While large-scale corruptions, somehow gets detected and culprits are brought to books but the practice of petty corruption normally remains undetected and slowly eats away at the system day by day. It has always disrupted the delivery of public services so that despite the myriad of development programmes and schemes, immense leakages in the system and red-taping hinder their implementation. Besides that, corruption also negatively affects economic growth, democracy, governance and rule of law. The hidden nature of the practice also makes it trickier to tackle it. But it is possible, especially now, in the digital age.

The simple reason that petty corruption occurs is that citizens do not have complete information. Institutions have been assigned the responsibility of eliminating information asymmetry and thereby creating transparency and reduction in the transaction cost of accessing services. However, when institutions themselves are ridden with corruption, or in other words, when corruption becomes systemic, it cannot be tracked and attacked.

The Right to Information Act 2005 is a classic example of how citizens can monitor and hold governments accountable if they are given access to information. Technology can further scale this very idea, and that too in a cost-efficient way, as the democratization of technology has ensured the penetration of smartphones and the internet in even the remote parts of the country.

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

According to a World Economic Forum study, data can make it possible “to detect and deter fraud risks, complex networks and corrupt practices” by way of cross-referencing public databases.

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

These claims can be corroborated by the success of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) schemes. The 'JAM Trinity' of the Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile significantly eliminated intermediaries, made it easier to detect and deter fraud risks and therefore, prevented leakages in the system. As a result, 351 schemes deploying the DBT model were reported to have saved Rs. 1.70 lakh crore from falling into the hands of middlemen. The backbone of the system was the Aadhaar digital ID program, which is being used to deliver government subsidies, benefits, and services. The mandatory linking of Aadhaar with one's bank accounts, mobile numbers and other identity proofs has created a strong database for cross-referencing purposes and facilitated the identification and elimination of ghost beneficiaries.

Introducing digital processes in tax filing has also helped reduce tax evasion. Since the Goods and Services Tax (GST) filings are mandatorily done electronically through the GST Network which is also linked with the Aadhaar system, it has minimized the face-to-face interaction between taxpayers and tax officials, bringing greater transparency to the process.

Extensive use of secure electronic platforms for public procurement of goods, works & services and sale of public property has also improved the transparency and ease of doing business.

Despite the means to access information, many mobile users in rural India cannot access essential information. As a result, public distribution systems are not completely immune to fraudulent practices.

India has moved from being a heavily cash-dependent economy to one that uses digital transactions. The more digital transactions happen, the more we reduce the prevalence of black money.

To conclude, India is on an upward trajectory in terms of digitalization. Digital literacy programmes can be ramped up to create greater transparency and accountability within delivery systems. Digitization of internal processes of the government and data-driven tech innovations are areas that should be explored to further strengthen the integrity systems and disrupt corruption risks.

Lastly, digitalization also creates new corruption risks, as a result of the sharp rise in governments' tech budgets and the increasing complexity of technological solutions that governments need to procure. The more governments go digital, the more they expose themselves to cybercrime and ransomware. Therefore, a multi-pronged strategy has to be adopted to contain corruption.

Jai Hind !

Sources: The Economic Times, The Hindustan Times, OECD Development matters.

**Talk by Eminent Speaker - Shri Raghunandan Prasad, IRSS,
Principal Chief Material's Manager (Retd.), Indian Railways**



**"Corruption free India for a
Developed Nation."**



Shri T. J. Jacob
AGM (Vigilance)

India faces the problem of corruption at various levels. Corruption, which is cancerous in nature is indeed eating into each and every cell of Mother India. It is high time that we must realize the negative impact of corruption on the development & prosperity of our country and should contribute our bit to make India corruption free, with the ultimate goal to reach the status of a Developed Nation, at least in the next couple of decades.

The general perception that Politics is the only arena where corruption lies is absolutely wrong. It may be holding a Lion's share in the overall picture of Corruption. But Corruption lies in each and every sector which has the potential to ruin our economy as well as our country.

Meaning of corruption:

Corruption in simple language can be defined as using one's public position for a personal gain or a gain for family, relatives or friends.

Origin of Corruption:

History of Corruption can be said to be as old as the history of mankind. It remained during all periods of human history, ancient, medieval & Modern era.

Chanakya's Arthashastra (written during the period of 321 B.C. to 300 B.C.) covers everything under the sky, be it the Indian Politics, social systems/problems, governance, law, philosophy, public servants, public policy, in its 15 Volumes with 150 Chapters. According to him, human nature itself possess corruption. According to him, it is impossible not to taste the honey that finds at the tip of the tongue. He also compares Public servants as Fish in water. No one can tell when the fish drinks water or how much water it drinks or whether it even drinks or not.

Let's compare the evil effect of Corruption based on "The Story of Creation" mentioned in The Holy Bible. Man (Adam) & wife (Eve) were created in the image of God on the 6th day of creation. They were placed in the best available place on earth (Eden Garden) with the SoP: "You can have the fruits of all the trees except the one at the middle. If you eat that, you will die". Then came Serpent in the form of a snake (Satan in Biblical terms) with the 1st bribe offer in the world: "The moment you eat the fruits of that particular tree at the Centre of the garden, you will become God like". You know what happened, later. This clearly explains how violation of SoP (Standard Operating procedures) results in corruption.

Misconception: (Private Sector) Vs (Govt & Public Sector):

Corruption has taken the form of an epidemic in the country. It was considered earlier that only Govt / Public servants were engaged in corruption. But the fact is that even Private sector is in the dark hands of corruption. If you go to any institution - Private / Govt / Public sector, you can see the darker side of corruption. Pvt Educational institutions are the best examples of

mounting corruption, (whether it is admission into the institution or appointment of teachers / Faculty members,) in an organized way. Less qualified teachers / faculty members are being appointed at the cost of qualified persons, purely on the basis of the CASH offered as bribe or the so called donation.

The problem of corruption is engulfing the country like a termite.

Impact of Corruption on India:

Many Scams have been unearthed in the recent years in India. Corruption has several adverse effects; hence it is vital to have a Corruption free India, if we are aiming to become a Developed Nation.

Corruption is the exploitation of public property, power and influence for achieving the selfish motive of gaining personal fulfilment. It has adversely affected the growth of the country as well as individuals and reduced the trustworthiness of governmental organisations. It is one of the biggest reasons for inequalities in the country.

Undoubtedly, Corruption affects growth of the Nation, reduces the Govt's income, creates inequalities in the distribution of wealth and is a major factor hindering development. Development of a Nation will be recognized only when the fruits of development reach upto the lowest level of Citizens.

How to Make A Corruption free India?

(I) Chanakya's suggestions to eradicate corruption:

- i) Change of psychology or mental set up of the corrupt.
- ii) Strict enforcement of Law
- iii) In a corruption case, irrespective of seniority, all officers in a dept should be checked.
- iv) A **Special Supervisory Officer** to be attached to the King who should inform the King about the malpractices being taken place,
- v) In case of any difference in collection of revenue / cess, the officers concerned should be inquired immediately,
- vi) Continuous transfer of public servants from 1 dept to another so that he/she does not get a chance to make corruption boldly in the new dept.
- vii) Punishment to the corrupt by means of danda, transfer & as per religious faiths,
- viii) Punishment to the corrupt in the nature of money / jail term,
- ix) Supporter of corrupt should also be given dandas similar to that of the corrupt.
- x) Public disclosure of the details of the corrupt and his crime which should act as a deterrent for others.

Chanakya's suggestions are still relevant in the present world scenario also.

(II) Practical steps to be taken in the present time:

Here are some steps that should be taken to prevent corruption and make India a developed nation. Employees at all levels should be given a sense of accountability of their income so as to prevent taking bribes. Vigilance & The Anti-Corruption Officers of various wings should be extra vigilant. A sense of responsibility by the bribe givers should be inculcated by conducting anti-Corruption awareness campaigns, stringent and robust laws should be in place.

Each citizen should take the pledge that he/she will never give/take bribes and never allow anyone else to do it and should stick to that decision.

There are various categories of people in any country:

- (I) Not taking any decisions, fearing the chances of corruption thereby not making any progress in the developmental front,
- (ii) Running an extra mile to achieve the progress, at the cost of public exchequer, in the form of bribe/corruption while being least bothered about corruption,
- (iii) Moving ahead to reach the desired development & progress by keeping a proper balance amongst virtues / honesty / developmental progress,

We need such people in India, as we are aiming to become a Corruption free and developed nation.

The ambitious goal set for India by Hon. Prime minister, Shri. Narendra Modi on the occasion of India's 76th Independence Day, to become a Developed Nation by the time India celebrates her 100th year of Independence in 2047, is praiseworthy.

CONCLUSION:

Our country can flourish and grow better if we get rid of the problem of Corruption. So, let us strive together in that direction. We should do whatever little we can, to resolve this big issue. There are many ways to free India from Corruption and make her a developed nation. Only the willingness to implement these ways, is required by the persons concerned.

Various steps taken by the Govts over the last many years have reduced the corruption to a great extent. However, on closer scrutiny, it is being revealed that the rate of increase in corruption might have been reduced but the Corruption amount wise (Rs) has increased many fold.

Observance of this Vigilance Awareness Week (VAW) is also aimed at the same goal of eradicating corruption. It is a reality that corruption cannot be eradicated fully; however, its spread can be considerably reduced through various public awareness programmes and individuals' participation.

Curriculum should be modified in such a way that school children from the 5th Standard onwards should be made aware of the corruption in public places, its impact on individuals & nation as a whole and the ways to eliminate the same. Today's children are going to be the leaders of Future India. If they lead a corrupt free life, as they grow up, it will result into the birth of a New India, a Corruption free India and a Developed India. Let's all work towards this larger goal.

Jai Hind !

VIGILANCE AWARENESS WEEK - 2021 : CVO's Interaction with MDL Executives



“The glue that holds all relationships together- including the relationship between image of yourself, and if you look in there and see a man who won't cheat, then you know he never will.”

भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत - विकसित भारत

डॉ. संतोष कुमार मल्लिक,
कार्यकारी निदेशक (मा. सं.)

विश्व में भारत की सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति से सभी लोग परिचित है। यह एक उच्च नैतिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं वाला देश है, लेकिन इसके समक्ष एक सबसे बड़ी समस्या भ्रष्टाचार है। जो विभिन्न स्तरों पर देखने को मिलती है। यह एक ऐसी समस्या है जो देश को आंतरिक रूप से नुकसान पहुंचा रही है और देश की प्रगति पर इसका नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।

आओ निर्माण करें भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत का।

**चरित्र का, ईमान का, स्वाभिमान का,
आओ निर्माण करें विकसित भारत का।**

देश के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के अविस्मरणीय योगदान से पूरी दुनिया सुपरिचित है। वे जीवन पर्यन्त देशवासियों के लिए आदर्श नायक बने रहे। अहिंसा की राह पर चल कर देश को अंग्रेजों से मुक्ति दिलाई और उन्होंने स्वदेशी वस्तुओं के उपयोग पर अधिक बल देते हुए भारत को स्वयंपूर्ण बनाने का सपना देखा, लेकिन इसकी रफ्तार धीमी थी। बाद में भारत ने हर क्षेत्र में विकास के पथ पर छोटी-छोटी पहल शुरू की जिससे हमारे सपने कुछ हद तक साकार हुए हैं किंतु इन सपनों को साकार करते हुए भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या ने व्यापक रूप से घेर लिया है।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में, भारत लगभग प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में प्रगति करने की दिशा में विभिन्न उत्पादों का निर्माण कर रहा है और विदेशों वस्तुओं की निर्भरता को कम करने का प्रयास कर रहा है और उन उत्पादों का निर्माण 'मेक इन इंडिया' योजना के तहत करने का प्रयास कर रहा है और भारत को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के साथ विकसित भारत बनाने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम रख रहा है।

पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने कहा था, "मैं एक ऐसे भारत का सपना देखता हूं जो देश को समृद्ध, मजबूत और सशक्त करने वाला हो। एक ऐसा भारत, जो महान राष्ट्रों के समूह में सम्मान का स्थान प्राप्त करता हो।" हम यथार्थ में इनके सपनों के बारे में सोचे तो हमें और सोचने की जरूरत है और सही दिशा में प्रयास करने की जरूरत है।

आज भ्रष्टाचार निर्विवाद रूप से महामारी का रूप धारण कर हमारे समाज में गहराई तक बसा हुआ है। जब से भारत आजाद हुआ है तब से इसने हमारे देश को आर्थिक आधार पर और अधिक कमजोर कर दिया है। भारतीय प्रशासन के हर स्तर पर दुर्भाग्य से भ्रष्टाचार ने अपना शिकंजा कस लिया है और हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था को दिन प्रतिदिन कमजोर करता जा रहा है।

हम भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत का ऐसा सपना देखना चाहते हैं जहां हर कोई व्यक्ति कड़ी मेहनत करता हो और उसे वह मिलता हो जिसका वह हकदार हो। वह स्थान जो भी हो वह उसके जाति, रंग, पंथ या धर्म के बजाय उसके ज्ञान और कौशल के आधार पर समान अवसर प्रदान करता हो। वह सपना जहाँ लोग अपने स्वार्थी उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए अन्य लोगों का उपयोग न करते हो।

हमें भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत बनने के लिए चाहिए कि हमारे सभी नेता तथा उच्च पदाधिकारी अपने पदों का सदुपयोग जनता के कल्याण के लिए करें। भ्रष्टाचार की मुक्ति हेतु जरूरी है कि हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार हो, नैतिक शिक्षा उन्हें प्राथमिक शिक्षा स्तर पर पढ़ाई जाए जिससे इस बारे में विद्यार्थियों में अधिक जागरूकता आएगी। इसके चलते ही विद्यार्थी अच्छे नागरिक बनेंगे और बड़े होकर भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत के निर्माण में सार्थक योगदान देंगे।

भारत एक मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्था वाला देश है जहां गोपनीयता और मानवाधिकारों पर कई कानून हैं। लेकिन उत्तर कोरिया या चीन जैसे सत्तावादी शासन में ऐसा नहीं है। जब एक राज्य एक पूर्ण पुलिस राज्य होता है, तो भ्रष्टाचार से निपटना आसान हो जाता है क्योंकि कोई प्रतिरोध नहीं होता। लेकिन भारत के संदर्भ में भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी अधिकारियों को भी भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए कानून का पालन सख्ती से करने की जरूरत है।

**“सच्चे और ईमानदार रखें अपने विचार,
तभी खत्म होगा भ्रष्टाचार।”**

भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न प्रभावी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार का मुख्य कारण है लोगों में अशिक्षा। एक अशिक्षित व्यक्ति अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए भ्रष्ट और अवैध तरीकों का उपयोग करता है। सिर्फ सरकार के प्रयासों से हम भ्रष्टाचार से नहीं निपट सकते। इसके लिए आज के युवाओं को, राजनेताओं को और उन सभी व्यक्तियों को आगे आकार इसमें सकारात्मक सोच के साथ बदलाव लाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाने की जरूरत है।

हमारे देश में मीडिया काफी मजबूत है। उसे बोलने और अपनी राय व्यक्त करने का अधिकार है। भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए लोगों में जागरूकता लाने का सक्रिय कार्य करना चाहिए। वर्तमान समय में देश भर में सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से होने वाले भ्रष्टाचार को कम करने के लिए सार्थक प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं जिसमें रफ्तार के साथ अधिक बदलाव की आवश्यकता है।

सरकार भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए कई प्रभावी कदम उठा रही है। हमें भी अपना योगदान देकर देश को भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्ति दिलाकर भारत के सपनों को साकार करना चाहिए। सरकार ने भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने के लिए भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम और जन लोकपाल जैसी मजबूत कानूनों का निर्माण किया है जिसका हमें पालन करना चाहिए। भ्रष्टाचार के घटनाओं से सतर्क रहना चाहिए और भ्रष्टाचार के कृत्यों को संबन्धित विभाग को रिपोर्ट करना चाहिए।

भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत बनाना निश्चित रूप से आसान नहीं है लेकिन यह असंभव भी नहीं है। सबसे पहले हमारे प्रशासन में खामियों और कमियों की पहचान करना होगा और उन कमियों के पीछे के कारणों की जांच करना होगा तथा हर स्तर पर सख्त जांच और उपायों को लागू करके उन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए कोशिश करना होगा। देश को नैतिक आधार पर अपनी नीतियां बनानी होंगी जहां भ्रष्टाचार के लिए शून्य सहिष्णुता हो जिससे रिश्वत लेना या देना कम हो। यदि हर व्यक्ति एकजुट हो जाता है, रिश्वत न देने की प्रतिज्ञा करता है तो समाज से भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने की दिशा में सराहनीय एवं सार्थक प्रयास होगा।

हम २१वीं शताब्दी में रह रहे हैं जहां हमारे पास वर्तमान परिदृश्य से निपटने के लिए आवश्यक ज्ञान और सिद्ध साधन हैं। इसके अलावा हम प्रौद्योगिकी और मीडिया दोनों के माध्यम से लाखों लोगों की आबादी में जागरूकता फैलाने और संदेश प्रसारित करने के लिए सक्षम हैं। इसलिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा ने ३१ अक्टूबर २००२ को एक प्रस्ताव पारित कर 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भ्रष्टाचार दिवस' मनाने के लिए घोषणा की थी। उसके बाद पूरे दुनिया भर में भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लोगों में जागरूकता फैलाने के लिए ९ दिसंबर को 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भ्रष्टाचार दिवस' के रूप में मनाया जाता है।

भारत निरसंदेह इस धरती के सबसे आकर्षक स्थानों में से एक है जिसकी प्राकृतिक और सांस्कृतिक संपदा कई लोगों के लिए आकर्षण का बड़ा केंद्र है। हालांकि हमारे देश की महानता और सद्भावना भ्रष्ट गतिविधियों से खराब हो रही है। इसलिए देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत बनाने के लिए अग्रसर करना चाहिए, जहाँ नैतिक सिद्धांतों और नैतिक मूल्यों का पालन हो जिसके लिए भारत ने कई वर्षों से अपनी अलग पहचान बनाई थी। अगर हम अपने आप में विश्वास करते हैं और लक्ष्य को साकार करने की दिशा में सभी स्तर पर कार्य करते हैं तो भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाना संभव है।

हमें सभी जाति और धर्म के भेदभाव को भूलकर आत्म चिंतन, आत्म-खोज और आत्म-सुधार करने की जरूरत है। तभी हम एकजुट होकर लोगों के लिए, देश के विकास के लिए कार्य करेंगे और भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत का सपना विकसित भारत में साकार कर पाएंगे। इसलिए हम सभी को सदैव कोशिश करना चाहिए कि हम हमेशा सत्य के रास्ते पर चलें। सत्य के रास्ते पर चलने से थोड़ी मुश्किलें जरूर आती हैं, यदि उन मुसीबतों का सामना करके आगे बढ़ेंगे तो हम अपनी मंजिल तक जरूर पहुंच जाएंगे।

**“भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत का करे संकल्प,
देश को विकसित बनाने का यही है विकल्प”**

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Some Common and Uncommon Phrases and Idioms Originated from the Navy



Cdr D K Jain IN (Retd)

ED/PS (P75)

We often hear the phrase 'language is a living thing'. Living things grow and change and so does the language. The Navy has also contributed to English language towards this since ages. Especially from the ages of wooden sailing boats a lot of expressions of the language of sailors have found their way into the common English language. Some of the common and uncommon phrases and idioms originated from the Navies and sea faring people's expressions and terminology used by them in their day to day life and work at sea are as follows:-

Sr. No.	Phrase or Idiom	Meaning	Origin
1	In the same boat	Together or being in the similar circumstances	originated from being in the same boat or ship.
2	An old salt	An experienced person	It was originated to refer to an experienced sailor who had sailed enough in salt water (Sea).
3	At the helm	To be in command or be a leader in a situation.	It was originated from being in the command of the helm of the ship.
4	Fair weather sailor	One who has never encountered difficult situations.	The term was used in the Navy to refer to a sailor who has never encountered a storm at sea.
5	A sheet anchor	The last and the best hope or refuge for safety when everything else has failed.	The term evolved from the sheet anchor of ships, which was used, when it was difficult to control the ship, as the last resort.
6	To know the ropes	To know the job.	In the Navy refers to the rigging on a sailing ship.
7	To give someone a wide berth or to give someone a leeway or to steer clear of.	Avoid danger.	In the Navy it refers to keeping clear of other ships and obstacles to prevent any collision.
8	Broad in the beam.	A fat person.	In the Navy the terms refers to the beam of the ship, which is her point of maximum width.
9	Hard and fast	A rule without exception	It was originally said of a ship that was stuck fast through being stranded.

Sr. No.	Phrase or Idiom	Meaning	Origin
10	On the rocks.	Having problems and likely to fail (Generally used for business and marriages).	Originated from ship hitting the rocks or grounding on the rocks , thus getting into the problems.
11	By and large	Mostly, in general	To sail by and large in a sailing ship was to sail at a slight angle to the wind. Perhaps because this was “by and large” a safe and effective way of sailing in the direction of an oncoming wind.
12	To sail close to the wind	To take risks, or to verge on the irregular or illegal.	To sail close to the wind , was to steer to head on to the oncoming wind as near as possible.
13	All is plain sailing	Everything is going well	Originally, plain sailing is by means of navigational aids such as charts based on the assumption that earth is flat or a plane.
14	Be on your beam-ends.	Things are not well with someone.	The beams were the diagonal bars across a ship, used to support the keel; so when a ship was on her beam-ends , she was tilted over on her side and in danger of capsizing.
15	(i) The devil to pay. (ii) The devil to pay and no pitch hot.	Anticipated trouble, Lack of preparation for some important task.	The devil here is a seam between planks on the side of a ship. And to pay such a seam is to seal it or daub it with tar. If the sailors had neglected to prepare for sealing, then there was the devil to pay and no pitch hot . And if the captain found out about this negligence, there would be the devil to pay .
16	Between the devil and the deep blue sea.	Simple choice between the two equally unwelcome options.	Here there is reference to ' walking the plank ' on a pirate ship. Dictionaries list, as one meaning of devil, a sharp toothed or spiked tool. A captive walking the plank would have had the deep blue sea before him, and a pirate behind, prodding him with a devil. It is possible, however, that the devil once again refers to the seam in the side of a wooden sailing ship. To seal that seam, a sailor might be lowered by a rope from the deck – a precarious and dangerous position to be in, with little room for manoeuvre, suspended between the devil and the deep blue sea .



Sr. No.	Phrase or Idiom	Meaning	Origin
17	Nail your colours to the mast.	Declare your views plainly and publicly	The colours of a ship are its flags, which in times of battle were lowered as sign of surrender to the enemy. A captain who was determined to the fight to the finish would see to it that his colours were nailed to the mast so that it was impossible to lower them in submission, and the crew would fight all the more resolutely, knowing that they had to fight to the death.
18	Sail under false colours	Pretend to be what one is not for one's own advantage	A warship or pirate ship might raise a false flag in order to lure an enemy vessel or cargo ship into a rendezvous, which is known as sailing under false colours .
19	Not room enough to swing a cat.	Not enough space to do the job or a confined space.	Cat here refers to the cat-o-nine-tails. This multi thronged whip, once used for flogging insubordinate sailors, needed plenty of room for a vigorous back swing. The quarters below deck were too cramped there was literally not room enough to swing a cat .
20	Show a leg.	Wake up and get out of bed.	In the old days sailors were sometimes allowed to have their wives on board. When work started in the morning, the sailors were all expected to report for duty on deck, but the women could sleep late. The boatswain's mate, during his rounds, would often come across hammocks or bunks still occupied after the morning fall-in, and in order to make sure that the sleeping figure was a woman rather than work shy sailor, would call out the order ' Show a Leg ' or sometimes ' Shake a Leg '. If a female ankle emerged from under the bedclothes, the sleeper was left in peace.
21	Son of a gun	A troublemaker	In old times when a woman living on board a ship might give birth to a child while at sea, the delivery was performed near the gun on the deck in a make shift maternity ward. If it was not known which of the sailor had fathered the baby, it was simply recorded that the father is gun, and the child if a boy was known as the son of a gun .
22	Three sheets in the wind.	A drunken person walking uncontrollably	A 'sheet' in the Navy, is a rope attached to the lower edge of a sail and used for controlling it or binding it to the mast. Typically, there would be four such sheets on any sail. If all or even three of them were hanging loose, the sail would flap about in the wind, and prove difficult to bring under control. A drunken sailor would move in a comparably jerky or uncontrollable way, and was accordingly likened to a sail with three sheets in the wind.

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Corruption Free India for a Developed Nation



Shri Nilamkumar N. Gharat
GM/PS (P15B)

Introduction:

Anything unethical done, for some greed, which is beyond the boundaries of the legality of the land, can be termed as corruption. This includes the use of public power, property and influence to obtain monetary or any personal advantages. In other terms, corruption can also be termed as an act of dishonesty conducted by a person or a group of people or an organisation by taking advantage of their influence, power or position.

Corruption is not only a problem in India but is a global problem and almost whole world is facing this issue. However, the difference is that in our country India, it is much more prevalent which has proved to be detrimental to the growth of the country. As regards to corruption prevalent in developed countries, we will definitely find that it is lesser in those countries but not eliminated completely. In Asia, large parts of both the public and private sectors are riddled with corrupt practices, gravely undermining efforts to expedite the conduct of good governance. India too has been plagued by corruption.

Impact of Corruption

Corruption-free India cannot be visualized without realising the impression that corruption has made in our society. The scams / corruption heard in our country make us financially weak because the same money could have been used for the development of schools, roads and several projects which could also have given employment to the youths of our country. Hence, the scope for investment in public services viz. education, health facilities, infrastructure gets reduced due to this.

Corruption hinders economic growth and upsets business operations, employment and investments. This also reduces tax revenue and the effectiveness of various financial assistance programs, and a larger section of society is affected due to this. With regards to prevalence of corruption in other developing countries, it would not be out of context to state that wide scale corruption is prevalent in almost all sectors in these countries.

Steps taken to eradicate corruption :

It is not that we as a country have never tried to keep the demon of corruption at bay, in fact various steps have been taken by the Government and the country to overcome this issue. Few of the major steps taken to tackle this concern are as follows :

Right to Information Act (RTI) : This act was passed in 2005 and according to this, the employees working in government departments are required to provide information if a

citizen requests any information from that office or from the department regarding the services they are providing. This Act also binds government employees to provide information in a limited time period.

The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act: This act was passed in 2013 and has come into force from 2014 onwards. Under this act, the government has established an entity called as Lokpal and this will only look into matters of corruption. In other words, it will check into the allegations which have been made against public servants.

In addition to this, the demonetisation, introduction of GST, large scale awareness campaign to eradicate corruption etc. are also some of the various steps taken by the government to mitigate and overcome corruption.

Conclusion :

Corruption not only hinders efficient governance, but is also a threat to our democratic ideals and moral fabric of our polity. Our government as well as the country is making many efforts to make our country corruption free. Over the years the government has passed many laws and taking action on them on short notice. It may not be wrong to say that punishing individual cases is no longer sufficient and prevention is the only effective remedy against this issue. What is required is constant and tireless vigilance, not only over the actions of those around us, but over ourselves. Only when corruption is completely abolished, India can hope to develop and progress as a country. Only then can India say proudly, that it is truly developed. Until then, we shall all strive to move forwards as one in this united struggle for a freedom of a different kind.

Due to various steps taken by the Government, increased public awareness and increased motivation among the employees the corruption has come down over the years, improving the economy and making the life of people easier. It will not be practical to think that we can make India corruption free in 2 years or 3 years period. Definitely, eliminating or reducing corruption will take time as we have to be more patient and vigilant against corruption. Eventually, it is we the people of India who have to take this responsibility for making our country corruption free.

Lastly to conclude my thoughts, I would say that the story of any great nation is not merely the summation of its triumphs but also the challenges and struggles it faced during this phase and how this all was overcome. With the enhanced thrust by the Government to make our country self-reliant in each and every sector by the way of Make in India initiative or Atmanirbhar Bharat there is a long road ahead of us to cover. Today, as our country stands on the cusp of true greatness, the issue of corruption is perhaps one of the major challenge we face, the goals of growth and development targets that we have set for ourselves can only be achieved through honest and efficient governance which, in turn, needs healthy and impartial political and administrative institutions. Let each and every citizen of this country take an oath to monitor himself, in ideas, words and actions, that we may, together, step forward into a new tomorrow filled with hope, where the principles of trust and honesty stand firm as the pillars of our collective public lives.

Jai hind

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Breaking the Curse of Corruption for Developed India



Shri Manoj Meshram
DGM (Vigilance)

“॥ चत्वरों धना दयादम, ध्रमग्निनृपातस्करहाः ॥”

*“Let us all realize that the earning of money unlawfully will not
cause any benefit to the self, to the family and children”*

India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world and is attracting huge investments from developed countries. In spite of the healthy growth indices, a vast population still lives in poverty and does not have access to basic sanitation, healthcare and education. The country's progress is seriously hampered by all pervasive corruption. It is preventing the benefits of development from reaching the deprived sections of society. Weeding out corruption today is a major challenge before Indian society.

Corruption can be defined as the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. It can impact a nation's development in various ways.

Impact of Corruption:

Political Costs: The political costs of corruption are manifested in weakened public trust in political institutions, reduced political participation, perversion of the electoral process, restricted political choices available to citizens and loss of legitimacy of the democratic system.

Economic Costs: Corruption reduces economic efficiency by misallocation of resources in favour of rent seeking activities, increasing the cost of public transactions, acting as an additional tax on business thereby reducing investment, reducing genuine business competition.

Social Costs: Corruption distorts the value systems and wrongly attaches elevated status to occupations that have rent seeking opportunities. This results in a disillusioned public, a weak civil society, which attracts unscrupulous leaders to political life.

Environmental Costs: Environmentally devastating projects are given preference in funding, because they are easy targets for siphoning off public money into private pockets.

Issues of National security: Corruption within security agencies can lead to a threat to national security, including through distortion of procurement, recruitment of ineligible persons, providing an easy route for smuggling of weapons and terrorist elements into the country and money laundering.

Legal Framework for Fighting Corruption:

Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 provides for penalties in relation to corruption by public servants and also for those who are involved in the abetment of an act of corruption.

Amendment of 2018 criminalised both bribe-taking by public servants as well as bribe giving by any person.

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 aims to prevent instances of money laundering and prohibits use of the 'proceeds of crime' in India. The offence of money laundering prescribes strict punishment, including imprisonment of up to 10 years and the attachment of property of accused persons (even at a preliminary stage of investigation and not necessarily after conviction).

The Companies Act, 2013 provides for corporate governance and prevention of corruption and fraud in the corporate sector. The term 'fraud' has been given a broad definition and is a criminal offence under the Companies Act. In cases involving fraud specifically, the Serious Frauds Investigation Office (SFIO) has been set up under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, which is responsible for dealing with white collar crimes and offences in companies. The SFIO conducts investigation under the provisions of the Companies Act.

The Indian Penal Code, 1860 sets out provisions which can be interpreted to cover bribery and fraud matters, including offences relating to criminal breach of trust and cheating.

The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 regulates the acceptance and use of foreign contributions and hospitality by individuals and corporations. Prior registration or prior approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs is required for receipt of foreign contributions and in the absence of such registration or approval, receipt of foreign contributions may be considered illegal.

Regulatory Framework:

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 provides for an establishment of an ombudsman for the central and state governments (Lokpal and Lokayuktas, respectively). The Bill was passed in 2013 in both the Houses of Parliament and came into force on 16th January 2014. These bodies are required to act independently from the government and have been empowered to investigate allegations of corruption against public servants, which include the prime minister and other ministers. These institutions are statutory bodies without any constitutional status. They perform the function of an "ombudsman" and inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for related matters. The term Lokpal and Lokayukta were coined by Dr L. M. Singhvi. Jurisdiction of Lokpal includes Prime Minister, Ministers, members of Parliament, Groups A, B, C and D officers and officials of Central Government. However, the jurisdiction of the Lokpal included the Prime Minister except on allegations of corruption relating to international relations, security, the public order, atomic energy and space. The Lokpal does not have jurisdiction over Ministers and MPs in the matter of anything said in Parliament or a vote given there.

The Central Vigilance Commission though created in 1964, became an independent statutory body only in 2003 by an Act of Parliament. Its mandate is to oversee the vigilance administration and to advise and assist the executive in matters relating to corruption.

Though the above framework is in place and every agency is fighting to their tooth and nail, responsibility of each citizen to be vigilant and bringing out the illegal activities is essentially

required. there is widespread corruption in the private sector also which seriously hampers the overall growth and development of the country. After the liberalization of the Indian economy in the early 1990s, the private sector has expanded greatly. The problem of corruption in the private sector is increasing with the expansion of the private sector. Today it has assumed alarming proportions. It has become the single biggest menace to Indian society. Efforts are underway to enact laws to deal with corruption in the private sector as envisaged in the UNCAC. India has signed mutual legal assistance and extradition treaties with 20 and 25 countries respectively to facilitate international co-operation in the fight against corruption. Ratification of the UN Convention against Corruption by India will further strengthen its resolve to fight against corruption by providing and obtaining international co-operation.

At present, there is no law to deal with corruption in the private sector, which has grown in leaps and bounds in last two decades, as envisaged in the UNCAC. Offenders take advantage of the very strict requirements of Indian courts to prove every point beyond doubt. The system suffers from inherent delays; as a result punishment is not swift. Corruption is considered a 'high profit-low risk' activity by corrupt public servants. Recoveries of assets, which are proceeds of crime, remain a big challenge. Such assets are often held offshore and getting them back is a Herculean task, especially in the absence of desired international co-operation. The fight against corruption is, therefore, not an easy one. We need to join forces against this enemy, with all resources at our disposal to achieve better and more effective results. Each one of us required to put all out efforts to break the bondages & curse of Corruption to bring in reality – The developed India- one of the Super Power in world.

Way Forward

- Strengthen oversight institutions to ensure resources reach those most in need. Anti-corruption authorities and oversight institutions must have sufficient funds, resources and independence to perform their duties.
- Publish relevant data and guarantee access to information to ensure the public receives easy, accessible, timely and meaningful information.
- All agencies should cooperate to eradicate corruption. Preventive corruption measures must be appreciated and adopted as “Prevention is better than cure”.



**Training on Preventive Vigilance
for MDL Executives (22-23 June 2022)**



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India's Position in World



Shri Rajkumar Deori
CM (Vigilance)

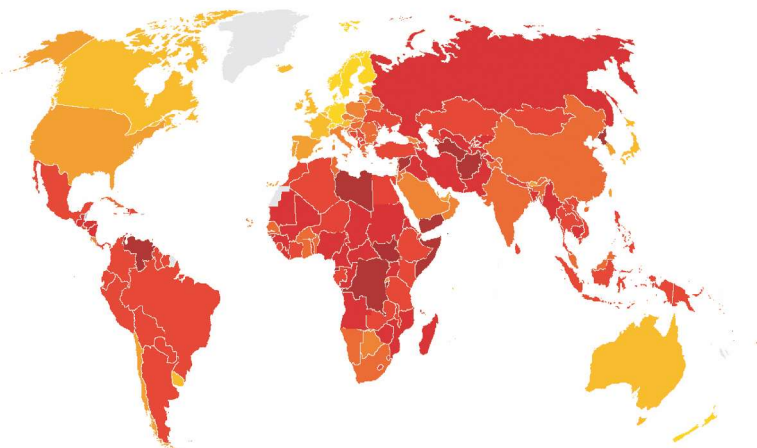
India Ranks 85 In Corruption Perception Index

Corruption has always existed in societies; however, the proliferation of media has put the spotlight on corruption. Widespread corruption has been reported in Indonesia, Brazil, Malaysia, China, Italy, Russia, USA, etc. As per Transparency international, corruption is more prevalent in developing countries, especially in South Asia, Africa, and South and Central America. It implies that there is lesser corruption in developed countries vis-à-vis developing countries. Therefore, countries like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, etc., rank high in corruption.

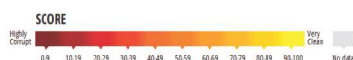


CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2021

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 180 countries/territories around the world.



SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY		
88	Denmark	67	Chile	53	Cyprus	42	Burkina Faso	36	Moldova	25	Iraq
88	Finland	67	United States of America	53	Rwanda	42	Bulgaria	36	Panama	23	Zimbabwe
86	New Zealand	65	Barbados	53	Saudi Arabia	41	Timor-Leste	36	Peru	22	Eritrea
85	Norway	64	Bahamas	52	Oman	41	Belarus	35	Albania	21	Congo
85	Singapore	63	Qatar	49	Slovakia	41	Trinidad and Tobago	35	Bosnia and Herzegovina	21	Guinea Bissau
85	Sweden	62	Korea, South	49	Armenia	40	India	35	Malawi	20	Chad
84	Switzerland	62	Portugal	49	Greece	40	Maldives	35	Mongolia	20	Comoros
82	Netherlands	61	Lithuania	49	Jordan	40	Kosovo	35	Thailand	20	Haiti
81	Luxembourg	61	Spain	48	Namibia	39	Colombia	34	El Salvador	20	Nicaragua
80	Germany	59	Israel	47	Malaysia	39	Ethiopia	34	Sierra Leone	20	Sudan
78	United Kingdom	59	Latvia	46	Croatia	39	Guyana	33	Egypt	19	Burundi
76	Hong Kong	59	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	46	Cuba	39	Morocco	33	Nepal	19	Democratic Republic of the Congo
74	Canada	58	Cabo Verde	45	Montenegro	39	North Macedonia	33	Philippines	17	Turkmenistan
74	Iceland	58	Costa Rica	45	China	39	Suriname	33	Zambia	17	Equatorial Guinea
74	Ireland	57	Slovenia	45	Romania	39	Tanzania	33	Algeria	17	Libya
74	Estonia	57	Italy	45	Sao Tome and Principe	39	Vietnam	32	Eswatini	16	Afghanistan
74	Austria	56	Poland	44	Vanuatu	38	Argentina	32	Ukraine	16	Korea, North
73	Australia	56	Saint Lucia	44	Jamaica	38	Brazil	31	Gabon	16	Yemen
73	Belgium	55	Botswana	44	South Africa	38	Indonesia	31	Mexico	14	Venezuela
73	Japan	55	Dominica	44	Tunisia	38	Lesotho	31	Niger	13	Somalia
73	Uruguay	55	Fiji	43	Ghana	38	Serbia	31	Papua New Guinea	13	Syria
71	France	55	Georgia	43	Hungary	38	Turkey	30	Bolivia	11	South Sudan
70	Seychelles	54	Czechia	43	Kuwait	37	Gambia	30	Azerbaijan		
69	United Arab Emirates	54	Malta	43	Senegal	37	Kazakhstan	30	Bolivia	24	Central African Republic
68	Bhutan	53	Mauritius	42	Solomon Islands	37	Sri Lanka	30	Djibouti	23	Cambodia
68	Taiwan	53	Grenada	42	Bahrain	36	Cote d'Ivoire	30	Dominican Republic	23	Honduras
				42	Benin		Ecuador				



#cpi2021
www.transparency.org/cpi

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India's rank improved one place to 85 among 180 countries in a corruption perception index (CPI) of 2021, according to a new report by Transparency International which, however, raised concern over the country's democratic status.

The index, which ranks 180 countries and territories by their perceived levels of public sector corruption according to experts and business people, uses a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean.

Among those with weak scores are some of the world's most populous countries such as China (45) and India (40), and other large economies such as Indonesia (38), Pakistan (28) and Bangladesh (26), the report by the anti-corruption watchdog said.

Among India's neighbours, Bhutan is ranked 68 out of 100, Myanmar and Pakistan are ranked 28/100, Bangladesh 26 and Nepal 33. China is ranked slightly higher than India at 45.

India's rank improved by one place to 85 in 2021 from 86th in 2020, according to the index. Except Bhutan, all of India's neighbours are ranked below it. Pakistan dropped 16 spots in the index and was ranked at 140.

While corruption takes vastly different forms from country to country, this year's scores reveal that all regions of the globe are at a standstill when it comes to fighting public sector corruption.

At the top of the CPI, countries in Western Europe and the European Union continue to wrestle with transparency and accountability in their response to Covid-19, threatening the region's clean image.

India Stands at 82 in Global Business Bribery Risk Rankings

India has slipped to 82nd position (drop by 5 slots from 2020) with a risk score of 44 in the global list of 2021 TRACE Bribery Risk Matrix (TRACE Matrix) that measures business bribery risks, which was released by TRACE International. In 2020, India ranked 77 with a score of 45.

The list by TRACE, an anti-bribery standard setting organisation, measures business bribery risk in 194 countries, territories, and autonomous and semi-autonomous regions.

In 2020, India ranked 77 with a score of 45 while this year, the country stood at 82nd position with a score of 44, the data showed.

This score is based on four factors – business interactions with the government, anti-bribery deterrence and enforcement, government and civil service transparency, and capacity for civil society oversight which includes the role of the media.

India fared better than its neighbours – Pakistan, China, Nepal and Bangladesh. Bhutan, meanwhile, secured 62nd rank, the data showed.

The TRACE's 2021 Bribery Risk Matrix, in a statement, said over the past 10 years, the business bribery risk environment worsened significantly in countries that also experienced democratic backsliding: Egypt, Venezuela, Turkey, Poland and Hungary.

Rank	Country	Risk Score	Domain 1: Interactions with Government	Domain 2 : Anti-bribery Deterrence and Enforcement	Domain 3 : Governmental and Civil Service Transparency	Domain 4 : Capacity for Civil Oversight
1	Denmark	2	1	1	6	1
2	Norway	5	8	4	3	2
3	Sweden	7	10	9	1	5
4	Finland	7	13	2	2	5
5	New Zealand	8	5	7	3	17
62	Bhutan	40	37	40	40	44
82	India	44	47	52	36	43
112	Nepal	51	49	63	57	39
135	China	56	36	59	61	83
150	Pakistan	59	60	64	67	48
191	Venezuela	81	82	80	93	66
192	Eritrea	81	60	97	97	92
193	Turkmenistan	86	91	86	75	89
194	North Korea	94	100	100	74	100

Measures to combat corruption

Government of India, in pursuance of its commitment to “Zero Tolerance Against Corruption” has taken several measures to combat corruption which, *inter alia*, include:

- i. Systemic improvements and reforms to provide transparent citizen-friendly services and reduce corruption. These, *inter alia*, include:
 - a. Disbursement of welfare benefits directly to the citizens under various schemes of the Government in a transparent manner through the Direct Benefit Transfer initiative.
 - b. Implementation of E-tendering in public procurements.
 - c. Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedure and systems.
 - d. Introduction of Government procurement through the Government e-Marketplace (GeM).
- ii. Discontinuation of interviews in recruitment of Group 'B' (Non- Gazetted) and Group 'C' posts in Government of India.

- iii. Invocation of FR-56 (j) and AIS (DCRB) Rules, 1958 for retiring officials from service in public interest whose performance has been reviewed and found unsatisfactory.
- iv. The All India Services (Disciplinary and Appeal) Rules and Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules have been amended to provide for specific timelines in the procedure related to disciplinary proceedings.
- v. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 has been amended on 26.07.2018. It clearly criminalizes the act of giving bribe and will help check big ticket corruption by creating a vicarious liability in respect of senior management of commercial organizations.
- vi. Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), through various orders and circulars recommended adoption of Integrity Pact to all the organizations in major procurement activities and to ensure effective and expeditious investigation wherever any irregularity / misconduct is noticed.
- vii. The institution of Lokpal has been operationalised by appointment of Chairperson and Members. Lokpal is statutorily mandated to directly receive and process complaints as regards alleged offences against public servants under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

In addition, the CVC as an apex integrity institution has adopted a multi-pronged strategy and approach to combat corruption, which encompasses punitive, preventive and participative vigilance.

Minimizing corruption through inculcating moral values

Among various measures to curb corruption, inculcating moral values is the most effective way to deal with the corruptions. Many people engage in corrupt acts due to lack of good moral values. Corruption, as its definition states, is the “misuse of public trust/resources for private gain”. Money/resources meant for the benefit of people are utilized by few individuals for private gain. If individuals uphold good moral values, they will be aware of the consequences of their actions and refrain from indulging in such acts. Corruption can be prevented from within if an individual imbibes strong moral values of integrity, honesty, leadership, accountability, transparency, fairness, equity and trust.

Source : Transparency International, TRACE International and Websites



**Training on Preventive Vigilance
for MDL Executives (23-24 Aug 2022)**



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भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत: - विकसीत भारत

श्री हणमंत करमालकर
मुख्य प्रबंधक (सतर्कता)

भ्रष्टाचार एक जटिल सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक अंतरराष्ट्रीय समस्या है जो समाज के हर पहलू को प्रभावित करती है। भ्रष्टाचार के अवसर तब होते हैं जब सार्वजनिक व्यक्तियों के पास पदों की शक्तियां होती हैं। भारत जैसे विकसित देशों के लिए भ्रष्टाचार का प्रभाव बहुत गंभीर है। भ्रष्टाचार का प्रभाव विकसित देशों के लिए जैसे की मंद विकास, माल और सेवाओं की खराब गुणवत्ता, विदेशी पुंजी प्रवाह में कमी आदि से भिन्न होते हैं। भ्रष्टाचार का मुकाबला करने के लिए लड़ाई स्थानीय स्तर पे लडनी चाहिए। व्यक्तिगत नागरीक, छोटे समुह, गैर सरकारी संगठन, बड़े और छोटे कॉर्पोरेट व्यक्तिगत और निजी संगठन, स्थानीय सरकारें, राष्ट्रीय सरकारें और सरकारी संगठन इन सभी को अपने अपने क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लडना है।

भ्रष्टाचार और भ्रष्ट आचरण की परिभाषा अलग अलग देशों में अलग अलग होती है। विश्व बैंक के रूप में “ निजी लाभ के लिए सार्वजनिक पद का दुरुपयोग ” संदर्भित करते हैं।

संस्थागत और व्यक्तिगत स्तरों पे भ्रष्टाचार के कई कारण हैं। भारत जैसे विकसीत देशों में समाजीक सांस्कृतिक से लेकर समाजीक आर्थिक जैसे विभिन्न कारण हैं। निती और विनियमों का एक जटील और अस्पष्ट समुह है जो विवेक और सुविधा के अनुसार नियमों को झुकने की अनुमती देता है। भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के चौराहे पर है। विकसित देशों में भ्रष्टाचार के अवसर तब विकसीत होते हैं, जब सार्वजनिक पदाधिकारियों के पास शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने में बड़ा विवेक होता है। और वे अपने कार्यों में कम जबाबदोही होते हैं। यह अवसर तब मदद करता है जब सरकारी नितीया अंतराल छोड़ती हैं और बिचौलिया और भ्रष्टाचार के प्रतिनिधियों के लिए अवसर पैदा करती हैं। विकसीत देशों में भ्रष्टाचार हमेशा ऊपर की तरफ होता है और भ्रष्टाचार के लाभ को तुरंत देश के बाहर सुरक्षित ठिकानों पर पहुंचाया जाता है। विकसीत देश में भ्रष्टाचार अक्सर पदोन्नति की तरफ ले जाता है, जेल की तरफ नहीं। इसमें महत्वपूर्ण राजनीतिक, प्रशासनिक, न्यायीक, संस्थागत कमजोरिया भ्रष्टाचारी को भागने देती हैं।

भ्रष्टाचार में मुख्यता पुलिस, न्यायपालिका, भूमि प्रशासन, नगरपालिका सेवाएँ, सरकारी अस्पताल, बिजली विभाग, सार्वजनिक वितरण सेवाएँ, आयकर, जल आपूर्ती, स्कूल और ग्रामीण वित्तीय संस्थान शामिल होते हैं।

सात प्रमुख कारकों की पहचान जो की भ्रष्टाचार के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं इसमें शामिल हैं।

१. प्रणाली में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही की कमी।
२. एक प्रभावी भ्रष्टाचार तंत्र का अभाव।
३. सरकार में अधिकारियों में इमानदारी की कमी।
४. जीवन, रीती और संस्कृती के रूप में रिस्रवत की स्विकृती।
५. अप्रभावी न्यायपालिका।
६. खराब आर्थिक नितीयां।
७. सरकारी अधिकारियों का अपर्याप्त प्रशिक्षण और अभिविन्यास।

भ्रष्टाचार को तीन व्यापक श्रेणियों में विभाजीत करता है। इस में शामिल हैं।

१. उंचे स्तरों पर भ्रष्टाचार।
२. मध्यम स्तर का भ्रष्टाचार।
३. आम आदमी का - क्षुद्र भ्रष्टाचार।

इन भ्रष्ट प्रथाओं की जांच करने के लिए कानून और प्रशासनिक नियम और विनियम मौजूद हैं। इन कानूनों को लागू करने के लिए सरकारी स्तर पर संगठन भी मौजूद हैं जैसे की केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो, केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग अक्सर इनका रोकथाम करता है।

भ्रष्टाचार का विरोध रूप से विकसित देशों में हानीकारक होता है। एक तरफ यह भी कहा जाता है की भ्रष्टाचार विकास के साथ पूरी तरह असंगत नहीं हो सकता और कभी कभी प्रभावी रूप में सेवा प्रदान करने में प्रोत्साहित भी करता है। इस वजह से भ्रष्टाचार को “स्पीड मनी” भी कहा जाता है। जो की सार्वजनिक प्रक्रिया को गती भी देता है और आर्थिक विकास को धीमा भी कर देता है।

विकासशील देश में भ्रष्ट आचरण के कुछ सामान्य प्रभाव जैसे

- विकास की मंदता।
- उत्पादों और सेवाओं की खराब गुणवत्ता।
- निवेश के लिए कम पूंजी।
- विदेशी पूंजी प्रवाह को हतोत्साहित करना।
- स्थापित प्रणालियों और संस्थाओं का विनाश।
- राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा।

भ्रष्टाचार के लड़ने के लिए कुछ व्यापक सिद्धांत, नियम और प्रथाओं का पालन करना पड़ेगा जिसमें शामिल है।

- स्वतंत्र और निपक्ष चुनाव।
- लोकतंत्र समर्थक सुधारोन्मुखी कार्यपालिका।
- एक स्वतंत्र न्यायीक प्रणाली।
- वित्तीय सत्यनिष्ठा पर कर्ज निगरानी रखने वाला वित्तीय प्रबंधन।
- लोकपाल संस्था जो शिकायत प्राप्त कर सकती है और जांच कर सकती है।
- भ्रष्टाचार को निपटने के लिए संगठन जो स्वतंत्र और निपक्षता से कम करते हैं।
- सार्वजनिक प्रणाली में मुल्यांकन सर्वेक्षण और प्रगति को मापने के लिए नियमित सर्वेक्षण।
- जनता की सेवा के लिए एक कुशल और इनमानदार सार्वजनिक सेवा का निर्माण।
- सार्वजनिक खरीदारी में पारदर्शिता और दक्षता।
- स्थानीय सरकारों को मजबूत बनाना।
- एक स्वतंत्र और निपक्ष मिडीया।
- सूचना का अधिकार और जन जागरूकता बढ़ाना।
- एक खुली और निपक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा नीति।

इसके अलावा भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ सफल युद्ध लड़ने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपयोगों की जरूरत है। जैसे की

- राष्ट्रीय और राज्य पर एक लोकपाल का निर्माण।
- सतर्कता विभागों के स्वतंत्र और विकेंद्रीकृत स्वरूप को सुदृढ़ बनाना।
- भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों को तेजी से निपटारा करने के लिए “फास्ट ट्रक” अदालतों का निर्माण करना।
- प्रक्रियाओं का सरलीकरण।
- सार्वजनिक सेवाओं में कुशल वितरण के लिए प्रोद्योगिकी का उपयोग।
- अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धा।
- बेहतर नागरिक इंटरफ़ेस।

इन सब भ्रष्ट नीतियों का समूल नाश करने के लिए भारत में भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ निम्नलिखित कानून मौजूद हैं:

- भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियमन १९८८।
- बेनामी लेनदेन (निषेध) अधिनियमन १९८८।

-----जयहिन्द-----

Training at National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Anand



Training at National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Anand



Training at National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Anand



**Training at National Dairy Development Board
(NDDB), Anand**



भ्रष्टाचार एक अभिशाप

श्री जयकर पाटील
प्रबंधक (सतर्कता)

प्रस्तावना :

आपला भारत देश हा एक विकसनशील देश आहे. यावर्षी आपण “स्वातंत्र्याचा अमृत महोत्सव” मोठ्या आनंदाने साजरा करीत आहोत. देशाला महासत्ता बनवण्यासाठीचे ध्येय डोळ्यासमोर ठेवून आपण सर्व झटून काम करीत आहोत. परंतु आजही आपल्या देशासमोर अनेक अतिशय गंभीर समस्या आहेत. वाढती लोकसंख्या, बेरोजगारी या सोबतच भ्रष्टाचार ही आपल्या समोरील तीव्र समस्या आहे.

आज भारतात जवळपास सर्व प्रकारच्या आयटी कंपन्या, मोठी कार्यालये, चांगली अर्थव्यवस्था असून सुद्धा भारत देश मागे आहे. याला सर्वात मोठे कारण म्हणजे भ्रष्टाचार होय. आजच्या काळात भ्रष्टाचार हा सगळीकडे पसरला आहे. मग ते समाजातील लोक असो, सरकारी कर्मचारी असो, राजकीय नेते असोत, पत्रकारिता असो, मीडिया असो किंवा न्यायव्यवस्था असो.

भ्रष्टाचार शब्दाचा अर्थ :

भ्रष्टाचार हा शब्द दोन शब्दांनी मिळून बनला आहे- भ्रष्ट + आचार. 'भ्रष्ट' या शब्दाचा अर्थ आहे बिघडलेला किंवा वाईट आणि 'आचार' या शब्दाचा अर्थ आहे- आचरण किंवा वागणूक.

जेव्हा एखादी व्यक्ती न्याय व्यवस्थेच्या स्वीकारलेल्या नियमांच्या विरोधात जाऊन स्वतःचा स्वार्थ पूर्ण करण्यासाठी जे चुकीचे आचरण स्वीकारते त्याला भ्रष्टाचार असे म्हटले जाते.

कोणताही माणूस हा जन्माने भ्रष्ट नसतो पण त्याला आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक परिस्थिती भ्रष्टाचारी बनवते. म्हणजेच ईर्ष्या, हव्यास, दुर्बलता, लोभ, राक्षसी प्रवृत्ती इ. भ्रष्टाचार करण्यास प्रवृत्त करते.

भ्रष्टाचाराची कारणे

भ्रष्टाचाराची सुरुवात कुठून झाली हे कोणालाही माहित नाही पण याला प्रत्येक नागरिक स्वता जबाबदार आहे. जेव्हा माणसाकडे पैसा येऊ लागला तेव्हा माणूस विविध गोष्टींकडे आकर्षित होऊ लागला.

पूर्वीच्या काळात जेव्हा माणसाकडे पैसा नव्हता तेव्हा त्याच्यासाठी दैनंदिन वस्तुच महत्वाच्या होत्या. माणसाची अपेक्षा फक्त दोन वेळेच पुरेसे जेवण मिळवणे एवढेच होते. त्यामुळे पूर्वीची माणसे मेहनती व साफ मनाची होती. परंतु जसजशी सुधारणा होत गेली तशी मानवाला गरज नसतानासुद्धा काही वस्तु हव्याहव्याशा वाटू लागल्या. माणसाच्या मनात लोभ निर्माण झाला. माणसाला जास्त मेहनत न करता संपन्न जीवन जगण्याचा हव्यास वाटू लागला आणि माणूस भ्रष्टाचार करू लागला.

भ्रष्टाचाराची काही प्रमुख कारणे खालिल प्रमाणे आहेत

१. वाढती लोकसंख्या
२. बेरोजगारी (नोकरीचा अभाव)
३. गरिबी
४. महागाई

५. शिक्षणाचा अभाव
६. लोभ/ नैतिक मूल्यांचा - हास
७. कठोर कायद्यांचा अभाव
८. सामाजीक परिवर्तन (पश्चिमीकरण)
९. आर्थिक विषमता
१०. आधुनिकीकरण
११. बदलती जीवनशैली
१२. देशप्रेम आणि मानवी संवेदनांचा अभाव इ.

भ्रष्टाचाराचे प्रकार

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रामध्ये किंवा खाजगी क्षेत्रामध्ये भ्रष्टाचाराने देशभर पाऊल ठेवले आहे. तसेच कामगार संघटनांमध्ये, शिक्षण पद्धतीमध्ये, उद्योगात आणि धर्माच्या नावाखाली भ्रष्टाचार सर्रास होत आहे. सोप्या शब्दात सांगायचे तर आम्ही लाचखोरीचा भ्रष्टाचार करण्याचा विचार करतो परंतु त्याचे बरेच प्रकार आहेत. जसे

१. खंडणी
२. ब्लॅकमेलिंग
३. ब्लॅक मार्केटिंग
४. कठोर निवडणूक
५. भाषावाद
६. भ्रष्ट कायदे तयार करणे
७. न्यायाधीशांनी चुकीचा किंवा पूर्वग्रहदूषित निर्णय देणे
८. विरोधकांना दडपण्यासाठी सरकारी यंत्रणेचा गैरवापर
९. व्यापारांशी संगनमता
१०. राजवंश (घराणेशाही)
११. परीक्षेत कॉपी
१२. उमेदवाराचे चुकीचे मूल्यांकन
१३. प्रमोशन किंवा नोकरीत बढोत्तरी करताना पक्षपाती निर्णय
१४. ऑडिटर किंवा लेखापरिक्षकांनी व्यवसायिकांच्या चुकींना आच्छादन
१५. कर चूकविणे
१६. खोट्या साक्ष आणि खोटे खटले
१७. पैसे आणि मध्यपानासाठी मतदान
१८. पैसे देऊन पुरस्कार आणि पदके, पदे खरेदी करणे इ.

भ्रष्टाचाराचा प्रभाव

भारत जगातील सर्वात वेगाने वाढणारी अर्थ व्यवस्था आहे आणि त्याचबरोबर जगभरात भ्रष्टाचारामुळे भारताचे नाव बदनाम झाले आहे. त्याचा आपल्या देशावर फार वाईट परिणाम होतो आहे. भ्रष्टाचाराने जमा केलेल्या काळ्या पैशाचा थेट परिणाम महागाईवर होत आहे देशातील मध्यमवर्गीय कुटुंबाला सर्वाधिक महागाईचा सामना करावा लागत आहे.

सरकारने नेट बँकिंगच्या सुविधामधे वाढ करून प्रोत्साहन दिले असूनही सामान्य लोक केवळ रोख रक्कम वापरतात. यामध्ये विक्रेत्यांना ब-याचदा निर्धारित मापदंडांपेक्षा जास्त किंमतीवर वस्तुंची विक्री करण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य मिळते. यामुळे कृत्रिम महागाईला चालना मिळते.

भारतातील बरेच मोठे उद्योगपती आपली संपत्ती सरकारच्या नजरेतून लपवतात जेणेकरून त्यांना त्यावर कर भरावा लागू नये. यामुळे सरकारचे उत्पन्न कमी होते आणि सरकार जनतेवरील वस्तु व सेवा कर वाढवते.

भ्रष्टाचारांमुळे देशातून भांडवलाची गळती होते आणि मोठ्या प्रमाणात बनावट नोटांचे प्रसार वाढू लागतो. यामुळे अदृश्य पणे आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर चलनाचे मूल्य कमी होते.

प्रसिद्धी सुविधांमुळे मोठे राजकीय पक्ष कोट्यावधी रुपये खर्च करतात आणि संपूर्ण मीडिया खरेदी करतात. आजच्या काळात बातम्या देखील पैसे घेऊन चुकीच्या पद्धतीने दाखवल्या जातात किंवा लपवल्या जातात.

महाविद्यालयीन प्रवेशापासून ते परीक्षांमध्ये फसवणूक, बनावट पदवी मिळवणे यापासून भ्रष्टाचार वाढत चालला आहे.

राजकीय नेते मंडळींनी आपल्या देशात जितकी लूट केली आहे तितकी ब्रिटीशांनी देखील लूट केलेली नाही. आपण अपात्र, भ्रष्टाचारी नेते निवडून आपले प्रतिनिधि बनवतो हे आपले अज्ञान आहे.

भ्रष्टाचार रोखण्याचे उपाय

१. भ्रष्टाचार रोखण्याचा एक महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग म्हणजे सरकारी नोकरीत चांगला पगार देणे.
२. कर्मचा-यांची संख्या वाढवणे किंवा पुरेशी असणे.
३. भ्रष्टाचार रोखण्यासाठी कठोर कायदे आमलात आणणे .
४. दोषी व्यक्तीवर/भ्रष्टाचारी व्यक्तींवर लवकरात लवकर कारवाई करणे. त्यासाठी जलद खटल्यांची नोंदणी व जलदगती न्यायाळये स्थापित करणे.
५. कामाच्या ठिकाणी सीसीटीव्ही कमेरे लावणे
६. सरकारने महागाई नियंत्रणात आणण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले पाहिजेत.
७. ज्या नेत्यांची नोंद गुन्हेगारी कार्यात झाली आहे अशा नेत्यांना निवडणूक लढवण्यास/उमेदवारी देण्यास बंदी घालणे.
८. सर्व नेत्यांना विशिष्ट स्तरापर्यंत शिक्षण असणे बंधनकारक करणे.
९. शालेय शिक्षणात नैतिक मूल्यांचे शिक्षण व महत्व देणे.
१०. सरकारी नोक-यांच्या निवड पद्धती मध्ये पारदर्शकता आणणे.
११. भ्रष्टाचारी व्यक्तीवर सामाजिक बहिष्कार घालणे.
१२. आई वडीलानी लहानपणापासून मुलांना नैतिक मूल्यांचे शिक्षण देणे.

निष्कर्ष :-

भ्रष्टाचार दूर करणे ही फक्त सरकारची जबाबदारी नसून देशातील प्रत्येक नागरिकाने भ्रष्टाचार निर्मूलनासाठी प्रमाणिकपणे प्रयत्न करणे गरजेचे आहे.

मित्रांनो, जगात अशी कोणतीही गोष्ट नाही जी करता येत नाही. म्हणूनच आज आपण सर्वजण शपथ घेऊया की मी भ्रष्टाचार करणार नाही किंवा इतरांनाही करू देणार नाही.

----- जय हिंद जय भारत -----

**VIGILANCE AWARENESS WEEK - 2022 : Preventive
Vigilance Training for Non-Executives and ATS 20 Oct 2022**



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Corruption Free India for a Developed Nation



Shri Shrikant Jadhav
DM (Vigilance)

On the occasion of India's 75th Independence Day, prime minister Narendra Modi set an ambitious goal for the country, which is to become a developed nation by the time India celebrates its 100th Independence Day in 2047.

What is a developed country: Based on gross national income per capita, the World Bank classifies countries into four income groups – low, lower-middle, upper-middle, and high income. Even though the terms – developed and developing are not being used since a few years ago because of the debates about the terms, a developed country would mean a high-income economy. Not every high income economy is a developed country, because there are several other factors to consider. For example, most developed countries have a Human Development Index (HDI) score of 0.8 or above. Developed countries have stable economies, a decent standard of living, better life expectancy.

India compared to the developed world: When it comes to per capita income, India's per capita income is \$2200 in 2021, which is far behind the per capita income of the developed countries like USA, UK, Japan, South Korea to name a few. This shows that common people in the developed countries earn much more than what people earn in India, and also have more purchasing power than we do. This allows them to live a better quality life and to afford better education and health services than we do. India scores 0.625 in HDI as compared to the 0.800 threshold for high human development.

As per study conducted by UK based NGO, ONE, India losses 1 trillion dollar annually due to corruption and its Main challenge for India to become Developed Nation.

Corruption in India:- is an issue which affects economy of central, state and local government agencies in many ways. Corruption is blamed for stunting the economy of India. A study conducted by Transparency International in 2005 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. In 2008, another report showed that about 50% of Indians had first hand experience of paying bribes or using contacts to get services performed by public offices. In 2021 their Corruption Perceptions Index ranked the country in 85th place out of 180, on a scale where the lowest-ranked countries are perceived to have the most honest public sector.

Various factors contribute to corruption, including officials siphoning money from government social welfare schemes. Examples include the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Act and the National Rural Health Mission. Other areas of corruption include India's trucking industry which is forced to pay billions of rupees in bribes annually to numerous regulatory and police stops on interstate highways.

- **Effects of corruption:-** The greatest effect of corruption is the loss of National wealth. India lost billions and billions of rupees in various scam like Jeep Deal, 2G spectrums, Indian Cal Allocation Scam and many more.
- Corruption is the only hindrance in the way towards development.
- Many development projects are taking more time for their completion as these officials stretch these projects seeking more and more money from government which eventually ends in their pockets.
- Due to corruption, India is behind other countries in fields of Defense, Research etc. Government is providing all the facilities but they are not reaching them.
- Corruption is also the main cause of Poverty as Rich are getting richer & poor are getting poorer. Not all the packages, compensation announced by government reach the minorities and backward communities.
- Incapable candidates are selected for higher posts. Authority and powers are in wrong hands as these candidates lack leadership and management qualities.
- Lots of new talents gets wasted every year as they didn't get the opportunities to prove themselves which eventually is a loss if India.
- The recent increase in the crime rates are due to corruption in Police administration. When officers engaged with corrupt activist, they let go culprits with minor charges.
- Corruption give rise to Injustice and Injustice give rise to crimes and anti-social activism. The injustice resulting from Corruption forces many to commit suicides as in case of farmers as many didn't get the Schemes and Packages announced by Government for their aid.
- Few people are taking revenge thereby victim becomes the culprit. This is mainly because of our corrupted and weak judicial system.
- It corrodes the healthy social fabric of nation.

Steps taken by Indian government:-

- The biggest step is demonetization i.e. banning 500 and 1000 rs notes which is the route of all evil, be it Corruption, Black Money, Terrorism.
- Under "Right to Information Act (RTI)", citizens can now ask government about how out ta money is spent. With "Jan Dhanyojana" & "Direct Benefit Transfer" schemes, bank accounts of millions of people were opened so that they can get subsidies and benefits directly into their account.

- E-Auctions for spectrums and natural resources is a good step towards a corruptionless India. Government is focusing more on Digitizing, which will lead to more transparency in functioning of government.
- Government introduced self-attestation of certificates and has removed interviews from lower posts, so no one can bribe their way through interview to jobs. Another potent check on corruption is Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).
- It was setup by the Government to advise and guide Central Government agencies in the areas of vigilance.

What still needs to be done: -

- The major breakthrough will come when 'Jan Lokpal Bill' get passed by the parliament. Establishment of special courts for speedy justice in corruption cases can be a huge positive aspect. Much time should not elapse between the registration of a case and the delivery of judgment.
- Strong and stringent anti-corruption laws need to be enacted which gives no room for the guilty to escape.
- All government and non-government agencies should work in coordination with media, educational institutions and corporate sectors to control and eradicate corruption.
- They should be united in their efforts against corruption.
- Moral values should be taught to children by their parents and teachers.
- We, citizens have to stop doing this and report (make videos) if someone ask for money.
- It's a step by step process and it has to start from our end.

Finally, Our Father of nation has rightly said “The world has enough for everyone's needs, but not for everyone's greed.”



VIGILANCE AWARENESS WEEK - 2022 : Preventive Vigilance Training for Non-Executives and ATS 20 Oct 2022



The Whistle Blower



Shri Kapil Arora

Deputy Manager (East Yard-Planning)

Once upon a time, there was a housing society consist of 25 to 30 row houses. The people living in the society were from different backgrounds, culture, profession and also form the different income groups.

It was the month of June when there was series of burglary and thefts in 4 different houses of the society. Most of the items reported missing include electronics, small machines, jewellery, wallets etc. All the thefts were done during the night and generally when the family was not at home.

All the members panicked and decided to do something about this. They all gathered in the park on Sunday. The chairman of the society proposed that the society should hire a Watchman to control the thefts in the area. He also mentioned that he has already identified a security firm and the negotiated price is Rs. 30000/- per month which will be equally divided between each house.

He started counting the votes in favour of the decision. All the society members agreed for hiring the Watchman but one, Mrs. Shalini, denied to be a part of the contribution. Everyone started gossiping but as all the other members were in favour, the Watchman was hired.

The Watchman was regular, sincere and was doing his duty properly. One week passed, there was no theft reported. People were satisfied. Few weeks later, one night, around 01:00 AM, the Watchman was taking rounds when he saw a man walking towards him. He held his wooden stick high, blew the whistle, pointed his torch towards the man and asked "Who's there?"

Bunty: Hey Watchman, I am Bunty. I live in the slum nearby.

Watchman observed him from head to toe and concluded that he is from outside the society and must be from the slum

Bunty introduced himself and they started chatting.

Watchmen asked "What are you doing this late in the night?"

Bunty replied "I work in a factory in the second shift. The shift ends now. So, I usually roam around and then go home."

Bunty asked him about his well being, about his family and then after an hour Bunty took his leave.

This continued for some days. Every night around the same time, Bunty used to visit and chat with the Watchman. Soon they became quite friendly.



One night, they were roaming in the society and they crossed House number 21, of Mrs Shalini.
Bunty: What is the case with this lady? I heard that she does not contribute in the money for security guard?

Watchmen: Yeah, she does not. I don't know why. Nobody talks to her much in the society.

Bunty: Don't you also hate her, because of her you must be having less salary or incentive as she is not paying for the security to your company.

Watchman: It doesn't bother me at all. My company hires me on a fixed monthly salary for watch keeping the houses in the range of 20 to 30 nos. So, whether she pays or not, I am receiving my monthly salary on time.

Bunty: Oh that's good. So, your salary is good enough for your needs!

Watchman: I don't know, if it's good enough for my needs but there is not much money saved at the end of the month.

Bunty: Wow! You are also able to save some money from such a low salary you receive.

Watchman: I have to save as I have to repay my loan. Also after 2 months, my daughter needs to be admitted to school, that will be an additional expense. I have to save to meet all these future needs. But it seems very difficult to manage. The very thought of these expenses always haunts me.

Bunty: Do you know Rakesh? The servant of house no. 10.

Watchman: Yes, he recently purchased a bike. He used to travel on bicycle before.

Bunty: What about Sushma, the care taker of house no. 13.

Watchman: She also seems to be well provided the way she wears new sarees every week.

Bunty: Similar is the case with the driver of house no. 02 and cleaner of house no. 08. They both are living and providing to their family fair enough as well. Now think a little and tell me what is common between all 4 of them.

Watchman was a little confused and started thinking what Bunty wants to convey. Few moments later it struck him.

Watchman: These are the 4 houses in which the thefts took place.

Bunty: Bull's eye!! So what you reckon from this?

Watchman: Are you telling me that the servants are the actual thieves?

Bunty: May be? May be not? But the driver was with the family when the theft happened.

Watchman: I don't know, may be all 4 of them work together.

Bunty: Ok let's not beat around the bush. I will get to the point; they all provided the inside information like when the family is not at home and where is all the jewellery and cash put etc.

Watchman: They provided this information to the actual thief and got their share after the theft was completed. But how do you know all this?

Bunty: I think you are smart to figure it out. The question right now is whether you are smart enough to do a minimum risk job and earn a decent amount of money.?

The Watchman understood that either Bunty is the actual thief or he is a part of their group. Being a Watchman and sitting with a thief in the night made him very nervous. He became very much tensed.

Watchman: Please leave right now, I don't want to be seen with you, it can risk me my job.

Bunty: I know you are afraid; everyone gets the first time. So, I am leaving right now, you have a whole day to think about it. I will come back tomorrow night same time and will clear all your doubts. But be rest assured, I have a full proof plan. See you tomorrow.

The Watchman was so confused that night, he thought about everything including his job security, his financial needs, the best and the worse case scenario, etc.

Next night, Bunty arrived at the same time, 1:00 AM.

Bunty: So, what's your decision?

Watchman: I have few questions first. What if you get caught?

Bunty: I have done this thing 100 times, I never leave a trace, house will be empty, there is no chance I will get caught? But rest assured, if 1% chance I get caught, I will not take your name. You just need to be on the opposite side of the society when I break in, so that the thing should look natural.

Watchman: Ok! If the plan goes successful, the house owner will report it next day. It will raise a question on my responsibility and duty.

Bunty: Here is the trick, house owner is not going to report it. You know in all the 4 thefts last month, the gadgets, jewellery and things which were reported missing constitutes only 30% of the total robbery. Rest 70% was cash which was never reported as it was the black money. This time I am going for 100% cash. I only target people who are having black money. In the worst case if the theft gets reported, you can always give reasons like the society is too big to overview, its your first mistake, etc. Moreover, if the plan goes successful, considering your share, you will not require to do job for the next 6 months.

Watchman: What if I report about you and other 4 servants to the chairman of the society and police?

Bunty: You don't have any solid evidence. Your poor financial situation is not going to change by doing that. You will only add 5 enemies in your list.

Watchman: I am also little afraid because I have not done such thing ever and this is morally wrong.

Bunty: Its nothing wrong, it's not their hard-earned money, its black money which actually belongs to the government. We are just siphoning the excess black money from them to ourselves. Consider yourself a selfish robinhood.

Watchman: Okay. So which house we are targeting and why?

Bunty: Its house no. 21, Mrs. Shalini's. Every Saturday night, she leaves and returns only in the afternoon the next day. We will have lot of time to pull off this theft easily.

Watchman: We? How many are you? And what about Mrs. Shalini's husband who generally stays awake. I have seen that the lights of one room are always on and the curtains moving.

Bunty: We are 2, myself and my partner. I take all the risk. He just remains attentive of the



nearby activities and tells me if anything is wrong. That's why I give him only 5% of the share. Leave that, tell me seriously, have you ever seen her husband with your eyes?

Watchman tries to remember and said "No"!

Bunty: Then I am right, its just a bluff. She leaves the light and fans of the room on so that people will think someone is inside but its just a bluff. No one is up there. So, its Thursday today, I will not meet you tomorrow. On Saturday, we will come at 02:10 AM and will leave at 3:40 AM exactly, so make sure you are on the opposite side at both times. All the best.

Just for information, other 4 servants are not so happy with you as because of you, their side income has been stopped now.

Saturday, 11:00 PM.

Mrs. Shalini left her home. The Watchman took note of it. The lights of one room near the balcony were on. The curtains were moving as usual. He didn't see anybody inside. All things were going as per plan. The Watchman kept taking rounds of the society as a normal routine.

Sunday, 02:00 AM

As per the plan, the Watchman started walking away from Mrs. Shalini's house in the opposite direction but was frequently looking back to check what was happening.

02:12 AM

Watchman noticed that a man came near the house no. 21 and entered by climbing over the wall. He was carrying a bag pack with him. But he could not see the other thief anywhere.

The Watchman started moving as usual and continued taking rounds. He crosses the house no. 21 and he could not see another thief anywhere. The lights were still on in one of the room and there was no movement inside. He continued taking rounds.

02:36 AM

Two police jeeps full of police men came and stopped in front of Mrs. Shalini's home. Watchman saw this and ran towards the location. Police were asking the thief to come out and surrender. The neighbours started coming out of their homes and in few minutes, a whole crowd gathered near house no. 21.

Policemen entered the house and caught the thief with a bag full of cash and arrested him. The thief was wearing a full face covered mask but with the physical appearance, Watchman identified that its Bunty only.

The chairman of the society asked the leading police officer "Sir, how you came to know that there is theft going on in this house?"

Policeman: Yesterday we got the information that tonight there is going to be a theft in this society. So, we already deputed our officers in the near area.

Chairman: And who provided this information?

Policeman:

The Identity of the Whistle Blower is kept secret as per the whistle blower protection act, 2014.



**PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURE AND PROTECTION
OF INFORMER RESOLUTION, 2004 (PIDPI)**

IS THERE CORRUPTION AROUND YOU? LODGE A COMPLAINT UNDER PIDPI.

YOUR IDENTITY SHALL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL

A VIGILANCE AWARENESS WEEK 2022 INITIATIVE

SEND COMPLAINTS IN WRITING TO:

**The Secretary, Central Vigilance Commission
Satarkta Bhavan, Block – A
GPO Complex, INA
New Delhi – 110 023**

**(MARK THE ENVELOPE AS "PIDPI". COMPLAINTS SHOULD ONLY BE
AGAINST CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING PSUs, PSBs
AND UTs etc.)**

PIDPI COMPLAINTS

Complaints made under Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers Resolution are termed as PIDPI complaints, where complainant while exposing a case of corruption wants his identity to be kept secret.

GENESIS

In 2004, in response to a Writ Petition (Civil) No. 539/2003 filed after the murder of Shri Satyendra Dubey, the Supreme Court directed that a machinery be put in place for acting on Complaints from Whistle Blowers till a law is enacted.

Pursuant to that, the Government of India vide Gazette Notification No. 371/12/2002-AVD-III dated 21.04.2004 r/w Corrigendum dated 29.04.2004 notified the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers Resolution (PIDPI), 2004 which gave the designated powers to the Commission to act on complaints from Whistle blowers.

Pursuant to the PIDPI resolution, 2004, the commission vide office order No. 33/5/2004 dated 17.05.2004 issued guidelines and public Notice on the procedure to be followed for filling whistle blower complaints under the PIDPI Resolution, 2004.

Subsequent to the Resolution of 2004, the DoPT vide Notification No. 371/4/2013-AVD.III dated 14.02.2013 partially amended the PIDPI Resolution. The amendments have the following provisions:

- a) Para 1 A- The Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministries or Departments of Government of India are also authorized as the designated Authority to receive written complaint or disclosure on any allegations of corruption or misuse of office by any employee of that Ministry or Department or of any corporation established by or under any Central Act, Government Companies, societies or local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government and falling under the jurisdiction of that Ministry or Department.
- b) Para 7A- Either on the application of the complainant, or on the basis of the information gathered, if the designated authority is of the opinion that either the complainant or the witnesses need protection, the designated authority, shall take up the matter with Central Vigilance Commission, for issuing appropriate directions to the Government authorities concerned.
- c) Para 11A- The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) shall supervise and monitor the complaints received by the designated authority.

PIDPI complaint may be filled against the employee of:

- a. Central Government
- b. Central Public Sector Enterprises.
- c. Public Sector Banks
- d. Corporation established by or under any Central Act.
- e. Government companies, societies or local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government.

The C V C is the designated agency/designated authority to receive the complaints under PIDPI Resolution. Complaint should be addressed to:

The Secretary
Central Vigilance Commission,
Satarkata Bhavan, Block- A,
New Delhi- 110023

How to Complaint under PIDPI

- The complaint should be in a closed/secured envelope.
- The envelope must be Superscribed as “PIDPI” or “Complaint under the Public Interest Disclosure”.
- The complainant should mention his/her name and address in the beginning or end of the complaint or in an attached letter.
- The name and address should not be mentioned on the envelope.
- Complaints should be sent via post only.
- Complaints received through emails, CVC complaints Portal or any other medium is not entertained.
- The text of the complaint should be drafted so as not to give any details or clue of identity of the complainant.
- The details or content of the complaint should be specific and verifiable.
- Complainant can also attach supporting documents, if available.

Procedure for Handling Complaints under PIDPI:

- Complaints received under PIDPI Resolution are opened in the confidential section and separate file for each complaint is created after concealing the name and address of the complaint.
- The complaints which have been addressed to other/several authorities are not treated as complaint under PIDPI Resolution and are forwarded by the Confidential Section to the section concerned of the commission for taking necessary action.
- Anonymous and pseudonymous complaints received under PIDPI Resolution are also sent directly to the section concerned of the Commission for taking necessary action under complaint handing Policy of the Commission.
- In respect of those complaints which are considered fit for processing under PIDPI Resolution, a letter is sent to the complainant to obtain :
 - o Confirmation as to whether he/she has made the complaint.
 - o A certificate that he/she has not made similar/ identical allegation of corruption/ misuse of office to any other authorities to qualify as a whistle Blower complaint.



- Prescribed time limit for receiving the confirmation and the certificate from the complainant is 30 days from the date of receipt of Commission's letter by the complainant.
 - In case of no response within the prescribed time limit, a reminder is issued, giving additional two weeks time to the complainant for sending confirmation and the certificate to the Commission.
 - If there is still no response from the complainant, the complaint is sent to the Branch concerned of the commission for necessary action under complaint handling policy of the Commission.
- After receiving necessary confirmation along with certificate from the complainant, the complaint is placed before the screening committee for decision.
 - The screening committee is headed by the Secretary and the Additional Secretaries of the Commission are members. The screening committee examines all complaints and recommends complaints for investigation and Report (I & R)/ Necessary Action (NA)/Filing.
 - Screening Committee refers the complaint to the concerned Branch for further action. Complaints recommended for investigation and report are sent to the concerned branch for further action after approval of the commission. The Commission, vide office order No. 4/2/09 dated 27.02.2009 has prescribed a period of one month from the date of receipt of reference of the commission for submitting report to it.
 - The commission shall be authorised to call upon the CBI or the policy authorities, as considered necessary, to render all assistance to complete the investigation pursuant to the complaint received.
 - In case the commission finds the complaint to be motivated or vexatious, it shall be at liberty to take appropriate steps.

Protection to Whistle blower

- CVC, after receipt of representation from the whistle blower about threat to their life, takes up the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Nodal Agency, to undertake the responsibility of providing security cover to the genuine whistle blower. On the advice of the Ministry of Home Affairs, State Governments/UTs have appointed Nodal officers and details of such officers nominated by State Governments are furnished to the Commission from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- As regards protection against Victimization or harassment within the department the Commission forwards such complaints of whistle Blower to the CVO of the concerned organization for appropriate action.
- In the event of the identity of the informant being disclosed in spite of the Commission's directions to the contrary, it is authorized to initiate appropriate action as per extant regulations against the person or agency making such disclosure.

Courtesy : BEML

**Appreciates those who love you. Help those who need you.
Forgive those who hurt you. Forget those who leave you.**

PIDPI COMPLAINTS: WHAT ARE THEY? & WHEN SHOULD YOU MAKE THEM?

1

Complaints made under Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers Resolution are termed as PIDPI complaints.

2

If any complaint is made under PIDPI, the identity of the complainant is kept confidential.

3

The complaint should be addressed to the Secretary, Central Vigilance Commission and envelope should be marked as "PIDPI".

4

Only complaints against Central Government officials (including PSBs, PSUs and UTs) will be taken into cognizance.

5

For more details visit <http://www.cvc.gov.in>.



**A VIGILANCE AWARENESS WEEK
2022 INITIATIVE**

पुरस्कार प्राप्त निबंध : सतर्कता जागरुकता सप्ताह - 2021

**स्वतंत्र भारत @ ७५ :
सत्यनिष्ठा से आत्मनिर्भरता**

हिंदी निबंध : प्रथम पुरस्कार



सुश्री श्रुति योगेश महाडीक

कार्यकारी निदेशक (ज.नि.-वाणिज्य) के व्यक्तिगत सहायक

भारत १५ अगस्त १९४७ को आजाद हो गया था। वर्ष २०२१ में हमने ७५ वा स्वतंत्रता दिवस मनाया। पर क्या हम गर्व से कह सकते हैं की हम वास्तव में स्वतंत्र हैं ? मुझे लगता है, नहीं। कोई भी देश या कोई भी व्यक्ति तभी स्वतंत्र कहला सकता है जब वे दूसरों पर आश्रित न हों।

भारत के पिछाड़ने के कारण

जब किसी देश की आत्मनिर्भरता के बारे में बात की जाती है तो इसका मतलब यह है की आयात उसकी निर्यात से कम होने चाहिए। तभी हम कह सकते हैं की वह देश आत्मनिर्भर है। हम क्यों स्वतंत्रता के इतने साल बाद भी दूसरे देशों में बनायी हुई चीजों पर निर्भर हैं ? हमारे बच्चों के हाथ में खेलने वाले खिलौने, हमारे युवाओं के हाथ में सारा टाइम रहने वाले फोन और लैपटॉप, यह सब दूसरे देशों से क्यों आते हैं ? खासकर चीन से।

क्या हम इन सभी को अपने देश में नहीं बना सकते ? क्या हमारे देश के नौजवानों के पास इतनी काबिलियत नहीं है ? आंकड़ों से पता लगता है की अधिकतर भारत के अनुभवी, तेज दिमाग वाले लोग बड़ी-बड़ी विदेशी कंपनियों के शिखर पर हैं। भारत के लोग दूसरे देशों जाकर उनके लिए नौकरी कर रहे हैं यानी की दिमाग भारत का और नाम दूसरे देश का हो रहा है।

इसकी क्या वजह है भारत के नौजवान डॉक्टर अमेरिका जैसे दूसरे देशों में जाकर बस जाते हैं और उन देशों का नाम रोशन करते हैं। गूगल जिसे सारा विश्व जनता है उस सीईओ सुन्दर पिचाई जो की मूल रूप से एक भारतीय है। हमारे देश के युवा जो भारत में ही रहकर नई-नई खोजें क्यों नहीं करते ? नई तकनीकें क्यों नहीं बनाते ?

इसका मुख्य कारण है हमारे देश की धूल खाती नीतियां। पिछले कुछ सालों से सरकार कोशिश कर रही है की भारत के लघु और मध्यम वर्गीय उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। इसी दिशा में सन २०१४ में भारत सरकार द्वारा बनाया गया मेक इन इंडिया प्रोग्राम। इस प्रोग्राम के द्वारा सरकार ने विदेशी कंपनियों को भारत में आकर निवेश करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया। इस तरीके की नीतियां बनाई गई जिससे की कागजी कार्यवाही जल्दी से जल्दी खतम हो सके और असली काम शुरू हो सके।

भारत को तेल और इंधन के लिए बाहरी देशों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। इसलिए गत १० वर्षों में भारतीय सरकार आल्टरनेटिव ईंधन पर तेजी से काम कर रही है जिससे की हम अपने ही देश में इंधन और बिजली का उत्पादन कर सकें और आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर तेजी से कदम बढ़ाएं।

आत्मनिर्भर भारत कि नई नीतियां

साल २०२० में ही रीवा अल्ट्रा मेगा सोलर पावर प्लांट का उद्घाटन किया गया। इस प्लांट से बहुत ही सस्ती बिजली उत्पन्न होगी इसमें पैदा होने वाली बिजली से दिल्ली मेट्रो की सप्लाई की जाएगी।

मेरा मानना है की सरकार हो व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर भी सौर ऊर्जा पैदा करने के लिए अपनी तरफ से कुछ प्रयास करना चाहिए। हालांकि, सरकार की तरफ से बहुत सी स्कीम है जिसमें लोगों को सोलर पैनल लगाने के लिए जागरूक बनाया जा रहा है, लेकिन सोलर पैनल के महंगे होने की वजह से लोग इससे दूर भागते हैं।

सरकार को अपनी तरफ से कोई एसी स्कीम लानी चाहिए जिसमें सरकार लोगों की छतों पर अपने खर्चों से कुछ बजट तय करके सोलर पैनल लगावाए। जिस तरह हम किसी लोन की ईएमआई के द्वारा धीरे-धीरे उसकी भरपाई करते हैं उसी प्रकार सोलर पैनल्स की लागत चुकता हो जाने तक वे लोग अपने घर में पैदा होने वाली बिजली के कुछ अंश की सप्लाई सरकार को करते रहेंगे।

भारत ऐसा देश है जिसे प्रकृति से भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों का वरदान प्राप्त है भारत में कड़ाके वाली ठंड भी पड़ती है और भरपूर गर्मी भी इसी प्रकार हमारे देश में ऐसे राज्य भी हैं जहां १२ महीने बारिश होती है और कुछ ऐसे राज्य और हैं जहां ना के बराबर बारिश होती है इससे परेशान होने की वजह हमें इसका चतुराई से और दिमाग लगाकर प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

अपने देशवासियों की जरूरतों को अपने देश में पैदा हुए सामान से ही पूरा कर सकते हैं, हमें इसके लिए दूसरे देशों की तरफ टकटकी लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है। बल्कि हमारे यहा हरित क्रांति के बाद से इतना अनाज पैदा होता है की उसे दूसरे देशों में निर्यात भी करते हैं। भारत में पैदा हुए मसाले और भारत में उगी चाय विदेशों में दूर-दूर तक मशहूर हैं।

अगर तकनीक और प्रौद्योगिकी की बात करें तो स्वतंत्रता के बाद से भारत ने इन दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में आशातीत उन्नति और प्रगति की है जिसके कारण हम अपने देश में भरी मशीनरी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, बड़े से बड़े हेलिकॉप्टर, जहाज इत्यादी का देश में ही निर्माण कर रहे हैं जिसको देखकर आगे आने वाले बच्चों को प्रेरणा भी मिलती है।

२४ सितम्बर २०१४ को भारत में ही निर्मित मंगलयान को एक ही बार में सफलतापूर्वक मंगल गृह की कक्षा में स्थापित कर भारत ने सभी देशों को यह दिखा दिया की भारत विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी में बड़े-बड़े देशों से पीछे नहीं है।

सन् २०२० में जब पूरा विश्व कोरोना संकट से जूझ रहा था उस समय भारत के लिए और भी बहुत सी परेशानिया थी - चीन द्वारा सीमाओं पर बढ़ रही युद्ध की आशंका, बढ़ती बेरोजगारी, आसमान छूती महंगाई आदि। चौतरफा समस्याओं से संघर्षरत भारत के प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने उस समय आत्मनिर्भर अभियान की योजना प्रस्तुत की। उनका मानना है कि इन सभी तमाम समस्याओं से तभी बचा जा सकता है जब हमारा देश आत्मनिर्भर बने।

आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान की मूहीम को और अधिक मजबूती प्रदान करने के लिए अगस्त २०२० में रक्षा मंत्रालय ने १०१ डिफेन्स आइटम्स पर रोक लगा दी है। ऐसा इसलिए किया गया ताकि इन सभी को अपने देश में ही बनाया जाए। इससे रोजगार के अवसरों में बढ़ोतरी होगी।

पिछले कुछ सालों में निर्मित वस्तुओं की भारत में बहुत अधिक डिमांड हो गयी थी जिसके कारण भारत में ज्यादातर सामान चीन से आता था। चीन ने सोचा की भारत उस पर निर्भर है इसलिए चीन ने अपनी बात मनवाने के लिए एलएसी पर युद्ध करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन भारत ने चीनी सामान का बहिष्कार करके और चीनी एप्स को बेन कर यह साबित कर दिया है की भारत आत्मनिर्भर है और किसी दूसरे देश पर अपनी जरूरतों के लिए निर्भर नहीं है।

मुझे लगता है की आत्मनिर्भर भारत में मेरा कर्तव्य है की अपने देश में निर्मित और अपने आसपास बनी हुई चीजों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रचार करें जिससे की हम उन्हें दूसरे देशों तक भी पहुंचा सके। हमें दूसरे देशों में बनाई हुई चीजों का सहारा न लेना पड़े। इससे हमारे देश का संपूर्ण विकास होगा। यह केवल सरकार का दायित्व नहीं है यह जितनी सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है उतनी ही नागरिकों को इस प्रयास में अपना १००% सहयोग देना होगा तभी हम सब शान से कह पायेंगे-

आत्मनिर्भर भारत - स्वतंत्र भारत

पुरस्कार प्राप्त निबंध : सतर्कता जागरुकता सप्ताह - 2021

**स्वतंत्र भारत @ ७५ :
सत्यनिष्ठा से आत्मनिर्भरता**

हिंदी निबंध : द्वितीय पुरस्कार



श्री विमलेश कुमार शर्मा

सहायक प्रबंधक (ज.नि.-गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण)

आत्मनिर्भरता का अर्थ है , स्वयं पर निर्भर रहना , स्वयं पर विश्वास करना । अपनी छोटी - बड़ी जरूरतों की पूर्ति के लिए दूसरों पर आश्रित नहीं रहना बल्कि स्वयं पर निर्भर रह कर दूसरों को अपने ऊपर निर्भर करना है ।

अर्थात अपनी जरूरतों को स्वयं की प्रयास और मेहनत की सहायता से पूरा करना जिसमे दूसरों की भागीदारी बहुत कम हो और जिससे दूसरों को भी फायदा हो उसे आत्मनिर्भरता कहते हैं ।

गत वर्ष भारत सहित पूरा विश्व ही कोरोना से प्रभावित था । जिससे पूरा विश्व ही परेशान था । लाखों की संख्या से लोगों की मृत्यु हो रही थी , अस्पतालों में मरीजों को रखने की जगह नहीं थी , स्मशान में शवों के ढाह - संस्कार करने की भी जगह नहीं रही थी । अस्पतालों के बाहर मरीज पड़े रहते थे । लेकिन संकट की ऐसी घड़ी में भारत और अन्य देशों ने आत्मनिर्भरता पर जोड़ देते हुए कार्य किया कोरोना के बचाव के लिए कार्य किया और वेक्सिन बनाई । स्वयं अपने देश में इसका उपयोग किया दूसरे देशों को भी उपलब्ध कराया आत्मनिर्भरता को अपनाया और आत्मनिर्भर होने पर जोड़ दिया । इसमें भारतीयों ने भी आत्मनिर्भर होने में सहयोग दिया है ।

देश में जब लॉकडाउन लगा था , तब बहुत से लोग जो गाँव से बाहर दूसरों जगहों पर कार्य करते थे अपने गाँव वापस आने लगे थे । वे लोग जो वहाँ पर कार्य सीखे थे । उसका इस्तेमाल कर के अपने लोगों की सहायता से नया व्यवसाय शुरू किया । जिससे आस पास के लोगों की आवश्यकताओं की भी पूर्ति होती थी लोगों को इस शंका काल में कार्य मिलते थे और आर्थिक संकट कम हुए । और भारत को आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर बढ़ने में मदद की और भारत एक कदम आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर बढ़ा ।

सरकार ने लोगों के नैतिक मूल्यों का भी ध्यान रखा । लोगों को उनकी जरूरतों के हिसाब से इस संकट काल में राहत के लिए तरह-तरह की योजनाएँ चलाई । उन्हें उनके जरूरतों को पूरा करने और सुविधाएँ पहुंचाने की कोशिश की । उन्हें सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराई ।

आत्मनिर्भर बनने और आगे बढ़ने लिए सुशान पद्धतियों का होना और उसका पालन करना बहुत आवश्यक है । क्यो की यदि आप किसी भी कार्य की नियमानुसार सुशान ढंग से करते हैं तो वह कार्य आसानी से जलद ही पूरा होता है । इससे समय की बचत होती है । परेशानी भी बहुत कम होती है ।

भारत को आत्मनिर्भर बनने के लिए सरकार ने कई योजनाएँ बनाई और अभियान चलाए हैं । जिसका उद्देश्य विदेशी वस्तुओं पर अपनी निर्भरता कम करना और स्वदेशी को अपनाना उसी का ज्यादा-से ज्यादा उपयोग में लाना । स्वदेशी वस्तुओं की गुणवत्ता में सुधार कर उसे ज्यादा उपयोगी बनाना और दूसरे देशों में भी उपलब्ध कराना ।

आज हम रोजगारी की बहुत सी जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए विदेशी वस्तुओं पर निर्भर करते हैं जिससे विदेशों को फायदा होता है । उनकी अर्थव्यवस्था और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में विकास होता है । लेकिन हमें उन सभी रोजमर्रा की जरूरतों की पूर्ति स्वयं उसका उत्पादन कर करे या फिर उसका कोई दूसरा विकल्प निकालकर उसका उपयोग करे । हमारी निर्भरता दूसरों पर नहीं रहेगी और हम अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति स्वयं कर सकेंगे । जिससे हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार होगा । हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार होगा और देश का विकास होगा ।

आत्मनिर्भर होने से देश और देशवासियों का बहुत फायदा होगा। जो वस्तुएँ हम विदेशों से खरीदते हैं, उससे हमारा धन विदेशियों को जाता है और उनका विकास होता है। लेकिन आत्मनिर्भरता को अपनाने से ऐसा नहीं होगा। उससे सारा धन हमारे देश में रहेगा। वे सभी धन हमारे आर्थिक विकास के कार्य में उपयोग होगा। उन सभी धनों का देशहित और जनहित के कार्यों में उपयोग होगा। हमारा और हमारे देश का विकास होगा। देशवासियों को रोजगार के नए-नए अवसर मिलेंगे बेरोजगारी की समस्या कम होगी। जो लोग काम के लिए दूसरों पर निर्भर रहते हैं, और अपने परिवार को छोड़ कर काम के लिए दूसरे जगहों पर जाते हैं वो बंद हो जाएगा। वे अपने परिवार के साथ रह कर गाँव में ही काम कर पैसा कमा सकेंगे और अपने परिवार का पालन और देखभाल कर सकेंगे।

आत्मनिर्भरता को अपनाने से हमारे देश में लघूद्योग का भी विकास होगा। हर गाँव में लघूद्योग होंगे जिससे लोगो को उचित काम मिलेगा और उनकी उचित आय होगी उनकी रहन सहन में बदलाव होगा। उन्हें उनकी सभी प्राथमिक सुख सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हो सकेंगी उनके साथ-साथ देश का भी विकास होगा।

अंतः आत्मनिर्भरता से केवल फायदे ही फायदे और भारत आत्मनिर्भर बनने के लिए कार्यरत है।



पारितोषिक विजेता निबंध : दक्षता जागरूकता सप्ताह - २०२१**“स्वतंत्र भारत @ ७५
प्रामाणिकपणातून स्वावलंबन”****मराठी निबंध : प्रथम पारितोषिक****कु. प्रज्ञा मालोजी पोफळे**

श्री मालोजी पोफळे, कंपोजिट वेल्डर (एस.बी.-वेल्डिंग) यांची कन्या

जगातील प्राचीन देशांमध्ये भारत देशाला विशेष स्थान आहे. यंदा आपला भारत देश स्वतंत्र होऊन पंचाहत्तर वर्षे पूर्ण झाली, म्हणजे खर तर भारत देशाने पंचाहत्तर वर्षांपूर्वी स्वावलंबनाची वाटचाल सुरू केली असे म्हणता येईल.

भारत हा एक कृषिप्रधान, संस्कृति संपन्न, कला-कौशल्यांनी पुरेपुर असा आधीपासूनच अंशतः स्वावलंबी देश आहे. स्वावलंबनाचा खरा अर्थ स्वतःच्या कौशल्यानुसार स्वतःला विकसित आणि मजबूत करणे व कोणत्याही दुसऱ्या देशावर परावलंबी न राहणे असा होय.

भारत देशाला स्वावलंबी बनवण्यासाठी माननीय पंतप्रधान श्री. नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी १२ मे २०२० रोजी आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान योजना जाहीर केली. या योजने मागील उद्दिष्ट म्हणजे देशातील १३० कोटी जनतेला स्वावलंबी करणे असा होय. या मोहिमेतर्गत भारत प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात सक्षम असणे आवश्यक आहे.

स्वावलंबनाची खरी गरज सध्याच्या परिस्थितीत कळून येते. आपल्या सर्वांना माहित आहे की, सध्या सारे जग करोना विषाणूच्या भयंकर साथीच्या महामारीतून वाचण्यासाठीचा सामना करत आहे. या काळात देशांतर्गत होत असणाऱ्या आयात-निर्यात प्रक्रियेवर मोठा परिणाम जाणवून आला, खूप देश जे इतर बलाढ्य देशांवर परावलंबी आहेत अश्या देशांचे खूप मोठे नुकसान झाले. औषधे, उपचारासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या लसी, त्यांसाठी लागणारा कच्चा माल या सर्व गोष्टींची आयात-निर्यात होत नसल्याने किंवा ठप्प पडल्यामुळे खूप देशांचे जीवित नुकसानही झाले. या संकटामुळे आपल्या देशालाही प्रामाणिकपणातून स्वावलंबी होण्याची संधी मिळाली. यापूर्वी आपल्या देशात पीपीई किट्स, लसी, वेंटिलेटर आणि सॅनिटायझर्स या गोष्टी फारच कमी प्रमाणात तयार केल्या जात असे, परंतु करोना सारख्या भयावह परिस्थितीत भारताने आपल्या देशात कोणत्याही स्तोत्रांची कमतरता नाही या गोष्टीची दखल घेऊन उपलब्ध असलेल्या कच्च्या मालातून पीपीई किट्स, लसी, वेंटिलेटर व अत्यावश्यक लसी यांचे उत्पादन करून आपला देश स्वावलंबी असल्याचे अत्यंत उत्तम उदाहरण जगासमोर ठेवले आहे.

देशांतर्गत लागणाऱ्या वस्तुचे उत्पादन करणे ही खर तर स्वावलंबी देशाच्या वाटचालीच्या दृष्टीने महत्त्वाची अशी पहली पायरी असून ती यशस्वी ही झाली आहे, अन याच गोष्टीमुळे आपला देश अन्य देशाच्या दृष्टीने आणखी उच्च झाला आहे

परंतु स्वावलंबन हे देशाच्या प्रत्येक कानाकोपऱ्यातून दिसून आले पाहिजे, त्यासाठी आपल्या देशातील मागास वर्गाला सबल करणे हे फार गरजेचे आहे. दरिद्र्य, बेरोजगारी, प्रामुख्याने सर्व स्तरांवर सर्रास होणारा भ्रष्टाचार हे स्वावलंबी भारताच्या मार्गातील मोठे अडथळे आहेत. आपल्या देशातील लोक प्रामुख्याने शेतकरी, प्रवासि कामगार, कूटीर व लघु उद्योगात काम करणारे कामगार तसेच पशुपालन व मासेमारी व्यावसायिक आहेत. जर देश स्वावलंबी बनवायचा असेल तर या लोकवर्गापासून त्याची सुरुवात करणे गरजेचे आहे. सरकारच्या योजनांची या लोकवर्गात जनजागृती करून, गरजू लाभार्थ्यांना आर्थिक मदत दिली गेली पाहिजे, जेणेकरून गरीब गरजू जनतेला कोणासमोर झुकण्याची किंवा इतर कोणावर अवलंबून राहण्याची वेळ येणार नाही.

केंद्र सरकारने देश स्वावलंबी करण्याच्या दृष्टीने एक महत्त्वाचा सुरू केलेला उपक्रम म्हणजे 'मेक इन इंडिया' या उपक्रमातून रोजगार निर्मितीही होत आहे, प्रमाणिकपणे हा उपक्रम सुरू ठेवला तर देशातील बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण कमी होऊन अर्थव्यवस्था सुधारू शकते.

देशातील तरुण वर्ग हा देशाचे भवितव्य घडवणारा आहे त्यामुळे त्यांचा गुणवत्तेचा आपण कसा वापर करणार त्यावर आपल भवितव्य ठरेल, त्यासाठी ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील दरी कमी होणे किंवा संपूर्णतः येण आवश्यक आहे, या विषमतेमुळेच ग्रामीण भागातून शहरांकडे मोठ्या प्रमाणात स्थलांतर होते, हेच टाळण्यासाठी ग्रामीण भागातही सर्व सुविधा, दर्जेदार शिक्षण व संबंधीत सुख-सोयी देणे गरजेचे आहे, परंतु यासाठी सर्वांनी प्रामाणिकपणे देशासाठी व स्वतःच्या स्वावलंबनासाठी काम करण्याची गरज आहे. तसे झाले तरच देशात संतुलित विकास होईल.

जय हिंद ।

पारितोषिक विजेता निबंध : दक्षता जागरूकता सप्ताह - २०२१

**“स्वतंत्र भारत @ ७५
प्रामाणीकपणातून स्वावलंबन”**

मराठी निबंध : द्वितीय पारितोषिक**सुश्री श्रद्धा सगट**

श्री चंद्रकांत सगट, उप व्यवस्थापक (इ.वाय.-एस.एम. स्टोअर्स) यांची पत्नी

आत्मनिर्भर भारतासाठी सगळे एकत्र येवूया,
संपूर्ण जगात भारताचा मान वाढवूया,
चला सगळ्यांनी मिळून घेऊया एक शपथ,
भारताला बनवूया आत्मनिर्भर,
प्रथम गरीबी मिटवूया ,
भारताला स्वावलंबी बनवूया

प्रत्येक देशाच्या विकासात त्याचं आत्मनिर्भर / स्वावलंबी होणं खूप महत्वाचं असतं. जो देश स्वावलंबी नसतो त्याचा विकास खूप कमी झालेला असतो. त्यामुळेच आपल्या भारताच्या विकासासाठी सरकारने आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान चालू केले आहे .

आत्मनिर्भर होणं याचा अर्थ असा आहे की, ज्या जरूरी लागणान्या वस्तु आहेत त्या आपल्याच देशात तयार करायच्या त्यामुळे देशातील लोकाना रोजगार पण मिळेल आणि आपल्या देशाला द्यावा लागणारा कर पण वाचेल. यासाठीच भारत सरकार अनेक प्रयत्न करत आहे. अशाप्रकारे भारत जेव्हा स्वावलंबी होईल तेव्हा त्याच नाव विकसित राष्ट्रामध्ये घेतल जाईल .

आपण सुद्धा सगळ्यांनी मिळून यासाठी मदत केली पाहिजे. सगळ्यांनी भारतात तयार केलेली वस्तु वापरली पाहिजे. जास्तीत जास्त स्वदेशी वस्तु वापरल्या पाहिजे. आत्मनिर्भर भारत हे आज पहिले स्वप्न नाही, ते तर देशाचे महापुरुष राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधींनी पहिले स्वप्न आहे .

१५ ऑगस्ट १९४७ ला इंग्रजी सत्तेला नेस्तनाबूत करून भारताने स्वातंत्र्य मिळवलं आता. भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळून ७ दशके उलटून गेली आहेत आणि या ७ दशकांमध्ये भारताने विकासाची खूप पाऊल टाकली आहेत. नवीन नवीन शोध, संशोधन आणि तांत्रिक विकास यांमुळे भारताची आता स्वतंत्र ओळख निर्माण झाली आहे. आज संपूर्ण जगातील आशेने बघत आहेत .

स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारत वेगाने विश्व शक्ति कडे वाटचाल करत आहे . भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था आज आशियातील तीसरी सर्वात मोठी अर्थव्यवस्था आहे. यामुळे भारतात अनेक सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक बदल झाले आहेत.

स्टार्टअपच्या माध्यमातून युवाकांना आत्मनिर्भर बनविणे

भारत सरकार द्वारा स्टार्टअप स्टँडअप योजना चालविली जात आहे, ज्याचा मुख्य उद्देश भारताच्या युवाकांना स्वरोजगारासाठी प्रोत्साहन देणे हा आहे. नव-नवीन कल्पनांद्वारे नव-नवीन उद्योग करण्यासाठी ही योजना मदत करते . यासाठी युवाकांना आर्थिक सहाय्य दिले जाते. त्यामुळे भारतात रोजगार निर्मिती होईल आणि जास्तीत जास्त वस्तु भारतात तयार केल्या जातील.

तांत्रिक क्षेत्रातील भारताची आत्मनिर्भरता

'वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस' ही रेल्वे पूर्णतः भारतात तयार केली गेली आहे. ही रेल्वे "मेक इन इंडिया" च्या अंतर्गत बनविली गेली आहे. यातील तंत्रज्ञान / टेक्नोलॉजी ही पूर्णतः स्वदेशी आहे .

कृषी क्षेत्रातील भारताची आत्मनिर्भरता

भारत डाळीचा सर्वात मोठा उत्पादक देश आहे. साखरेच्या उत्पादनात भारताचा दूसरा क्रमांक आहे आणि कापसाच्या उत्पादनात भारत तीसऱ्या क्रमांकावर आहे . भारतात पशुसंपत्तीही भरपूर प्रमाणात उपलब्ध असल्यामुळे दूध आणि लोणीच उत्पादन ही मोठ्या प्रमाणात घेतल जात .

अंतरिक्षामधे भारताची मोठी झेप भारतीय मोठी झेप

भारतीय अंतराळ संशोधन संस्था (ISRO) ची स्थापना १५ ऑगस्ट १९६९ ला झाली होती . चांद्रयान - २ ही मोहीम चांद्रयान - १ नंतरची भारताची दूसरी चंद्रमोहीम आहे. हे यान ISRO ने बनवले असून, यातील कक्षाभ्रमर (orbiter), लँडर (lander) व रोव्हर (Rover) यांचा समावेश असून सगळे भारतात विकसित करण्यात आले आहेत .

मंगळयान ही इस्रोची पहिली इंटर - प्लॅनेटरी मोहीम होती, मंगळ गाठणारा भारत हा आशिया खंडातील पहिला देश बनला .

संचार क्रांतीच्या क्षेत्रात महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति

आज गावागावात इंटरनेट व स्मार्टफोन पोहचले आहेत भारतात डिजीटल इंडिया प्रोग्राम ची सुरुवात झाली आहे ज्यामुळे आपण घरात बसून सुविधा व माहिती घेऊ शकतो .

वीजबिल , पाणीबिल भरने आता सोपे झाले असून ज्यासाठी आधी आपल्याला तासनातास रांगेत उभे राहावे लागत होते .

अधिक भौतिक बनून, आपण आपल्या देशाची सामग्री अधिक देशांमधे निर्यात करू शकतो . यामुळे आपल्या देशातील आयात कमी होईल आणि त्याच वेळी निर्यातीत मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ होईल .

आता आपणही सरकारला सहकार्य केले पाहिजे आणि देशाला स्वावलंबी बनविण्यात सरकारला मदत केली पाहिजे.



PRIZE-WINNING ESSAYS : VIGILANCE AWARENESS WEEK - 2021**"Independent India @ 75:
Self-Reliance with Integrity"****Essay in English - First Prize****Shri K. B. Sohoni**

Office Superintendent (PS-P75)

A person at the age of 75 is said to have grown old. How about a nation? But, for a nation the perception differs.

When one thinks of Self-reliance with integrity the figure of the nation that appears in mind is that of Japan which attained self-reliance with impeccable integrity after the world war which the whole world has been admiring.

A nation that also changed with good vibrancy is 75 years young India and one that hasn't can be said has grown old. The change here means betterment in economy, development, health, education, employment, infrastructure and environment. Besides the classic example of India, our neighbour who had split exactly 75 years ago remains as older.

As for India, we need to have a look at the concept of Self-reliance with Integrity through the spectrum of the growth characteristics.

GROWTH

The growth of any nation can be exemplary if honesty, integrity and hard work are the virtues followed and the worse impediment to growth is corruption.

Undeniably all over the years India has been testifying itself on these testing parameters.

How does the growth of a vast country like India with population of 135 crores come about? It has to be through thorough governance. Whether it is industry, banking, agriculture, infrastructure, corporate sector or education will flourish steered by good governance. Good governance paves its way through honesty, integrity, vigilance and utmost transparency of operations.

The philosophy of GOVERNANCE

The philosophies of good governance and the strategies to realize it are eminently significant in modern India. The word governance need not be used only in context with government in public governance, but also in context with business enterprises as corporate governance. Both the types of governance have human dimensions hence prone to slippages. Hence comes in picture ethics, transparency and vigilance.

The basic aspect of good governance is the fundamental concept of rule of law. Nobody should be above the law. The second important aspect is the dimension of probity in public

life. Greater probity in public life means lesser corruption. The rule of law enables absence of corruption, opportunity for every individual to rise to his or her full potential to contribute to own cause and that for the cause of modern India.

Corruption the Impediment and the way out

Not to be naïve corruption plagues modern India still. It is a vicious cycle of political corruption leading to bureaucratic corruption into business corruption and criminalization overall. Simplification of rules, transparency and empowerment of public and punishment to non-abiders of rule of law is the possible remedy.

Digitalization, biometric linkage of monetary transactions and the government benefit schemes and thereby control on financial activities is hallmark of Indian governance system at the running age of 75 years. India could have been way far ahead by this time but for the leakages that still exist in the system.

Vigilance and reporting system intensified and stricter punitive measures implemented can facilitate eradication of corrupt practices.

Moral education with lessons in ethics besides the academics at schools and college level should groom the younger generations in honest and law abiding majority and thereby put India on path of real development at this stage. What is sowed today will grow tomorrow and will show real prosperity to India in coming years. Little pain and little sacrifice now can gain surprise of a successful and prosperous nation like how India was historically and might be pre-historically.

In our country sometimes it used to be that good politics meant bad economy and vice versa, though the situation is much on the fairer side as of now, thanks to awareness that is happening over the period of time. Such awareness shouldn't be only perpetual but continual also. The day we see 'good politics meaning good economics' we will see India atop the whole world.

Former US President had said, "My administration is committed to creating public trust and of transparency and public participation" and our PM Mr. Modi said, "Transparency is right to information while openness is the right to participation." The inference in both the quotes is that the liberties of the people of a democratic nation have always to be secured, for faith, confidence and progress.

Conclusively

Self-reliance and integrity are relative terms and complement each other. With positive minded leadership at the helm of the government and total involvement of the commonality in the cause of nation building with absolute transparency of actions, our country can certainly hope to remain youthful and advancing ahead of its age of 75 years.

JAI HIND

**All birds find shelter during a rain, but eagle avoids rain by flying above the clouds.
Problems are common, but attitude makes difference.**

PRIZE-WINNING ESSAYS : VIGILANCE AWARENESS WEEK - 2021**"Independent India @ 75:
Self-Reliance with Integrity"****Essay in English - Second Prize**

Shri Ashish Kumar Kandoi
Assistant Manager (CP)

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;
Where knowledge is free;
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;
Where words come out from the depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert of dead habit;
Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever widening thought and action;
Into that heaven of freedom my father let my country awake.

- Rabindranath Tagore

The above is an extract by one of the greatest poet and human being of all time. He imagined India to be the one which is being described in the above lines it is almost similar to the dream India that we all think of achieving it.

This India is built on hopes, aspiration and dream of over 1.3 billion citizens. Providing avenues and opportunities through policy initiatives, planning and effective implementation can work as a catalyst in building a new India. This transformation is envisaged on the pillars of Aatmanirbhar Bharat. Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, Digital India and skill India among many others.

Our Independence was the result of efforts by thousands of freedom fighters. We are indebted to the great souls like Mahatma Gandhi, Babasaheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar, Sardar Patel and numerous visionaries who dedicated their life towards the name. So, as we are about to celebrate our 75 years of Independence in 2022, it depends upon our commitment to become an economic powerhouse, with a robust Infrastructure leading to a \$5 trillion economy.

It will be the best tribute to our fore fathers and will also be like making their dream a reality.

The world has entered a new decade with expectations of heading this year of the pandemic this is the most opportune time for India to be at the forefront in leading the global and regional strategies, strengthening the "Brand India" through "Make in India", "Invest in India" ease of doing business, better infrastructure, Digital India being vocal for local and by

projecting India's soft power including spiritual cultural connect yoga, heritage tourism and cinema globally to make India the "Vishwa Guru" and all this can be achieved when India will be completely "Self-Reliant".

The basic thrust for any species around the world is to make their off-spring self-relevant. The birds teach their nestlings to gather food and spread their wings human nature their young one's from birth to till time they are old enough to earn a living, providing them food, shelter, education and guidance all through their growing age. The name pattern is followed among families, communities, Societies and nation at large self-reliance for a country is equipping it with a self-sustaining eco system of abundant produce with employment and growth opportunities for all.

The world is facing an unprecedented turmoil pandemics have come and gone over the countries but it has never made the people and resources around the world struggle collectively with crumbling economies and a grim job which we are seeing lately. India with its basic ethos of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam". The world is one family strives to stand with the world. Also it is equally important for each of their family members to be in a portion to support oneself and then the larger family.

The action plan for a self-reliant India is envisioned at a pertinent time. The five pillars of Aatmanirbhar Baharat-Economy, infrastructure system, Demography and Demand are aimed with a bird-eye view on all the sectors and sections of society alike. Infrastructure, as an identity of the country, system to bring in technology driven solution, vibrant demography and demand tapping the demand supply chain through optimum utilization of resources.

These reforms when implemented will have the potential to negate the challenges posed by Covid 19 scenario in the short term and taking the economy to new heights in a longer run. The initiatives and schemes undertaken by the government in last few years have already paved the way for this journey towards making India self-reliant. Be it Jan Dhan Aadhar Mobile (JAM) trinity of taking the benefits to the last whiles start up India for creating ecosystem for young entrepreneurs, punch for make in India, etc. has laid the foundation stone. Achieving self-reliance in the production of PPE kits in such a short span of time is another breakthrough in this direction but there is a big challenge or hurdle to be overcome before we become self-reliant the challenge of corruption and to move with integrity.

Truth values, corruption and integrity are a few virtues that define one's character. Integrity is the consistent and uncompromising adherence to such strong moral and ethical principles and values. The word integrity is derived from the Latin word integer meaning whole so without it no one is complete. One might person exceptional abilities, skill set or wealth, but if has compromising integrity then every other quality is seen in doubt. Similarly, India's self-reliance is sustainable only if it is achieved with integrity.

Whether it is professional or personal life, public or corporate and higher ups or a humble daily wagers integrity is irrespective of what you are or dealing with when it comes to a country bringing together different sets of people under the same ethical behavior is the most important face of the country. Only when the entire nation moves with the same commitment

of integrity and fighting corruption technology the whole nation will move forward.

Work ethics of each individual citizen along with the implementation of stringent code of conduct and citizens charter without any exceptions, given the ethical culture of the entire nation. If you trust a brand you start trusting its products alternatively if you find a quality product you work forward to other products of the brand and trust is built on overall brand. The same goes for brand India. In the recent corruption index released by transparency international, New Zealand has topped the list followed by the Scandinavian countries. And we all know the world seen these countries with due respect and all there are developed countries. Similarly, if we also want India to be a self-reliant country they need must be on the firm of foundation of integrity.

Integrity sets in the derived commitment to achieve the Nobel goals with full efforts and honesty so as India treads on its path to celebrate its Diamond Jubilee Independency anniversary i.e. India @75 in 2022, we all must take the pledge to take our country towards self-reliance with integrity to fulfill the dream of our freedom fighters.



PRIZE-WINNING SLOGANS : VIGILANCE AWARENESS WEEK - 2021**हिंदी****प्रथम पुरस्कार**

“आजादी के अमृत - वर्ष में, आत्मनिर्भरता बना एक मंत्र है।
संसाधन सब पास है अपने, विश्व का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है।”
- श्री प्रकाश चंद्र झा, उप महाप्रबंधक (ज.नि. - अभि)

द्वितीय पुरस्कार

“सत्यनिष्ठा से मनकी ज्योती जलायेंगे,
आत्मनिर्भर होकर समृद्ध भारत बनायेंगे”
- श्री अतुल हिरालाल आगवने, प्रबंधक (रूपांकन - अभि)

मराठी**प्रथम पारितोषिक**

“प्रामाणिकपनातून स्वावलंबन,
भ्रष्टाचाराचे होईल दमन”
- श्री अतुल हिरालाल आगवने, व्यवस्थापक (डिझाईन - अभि)

द्वितीय पारितोषिक

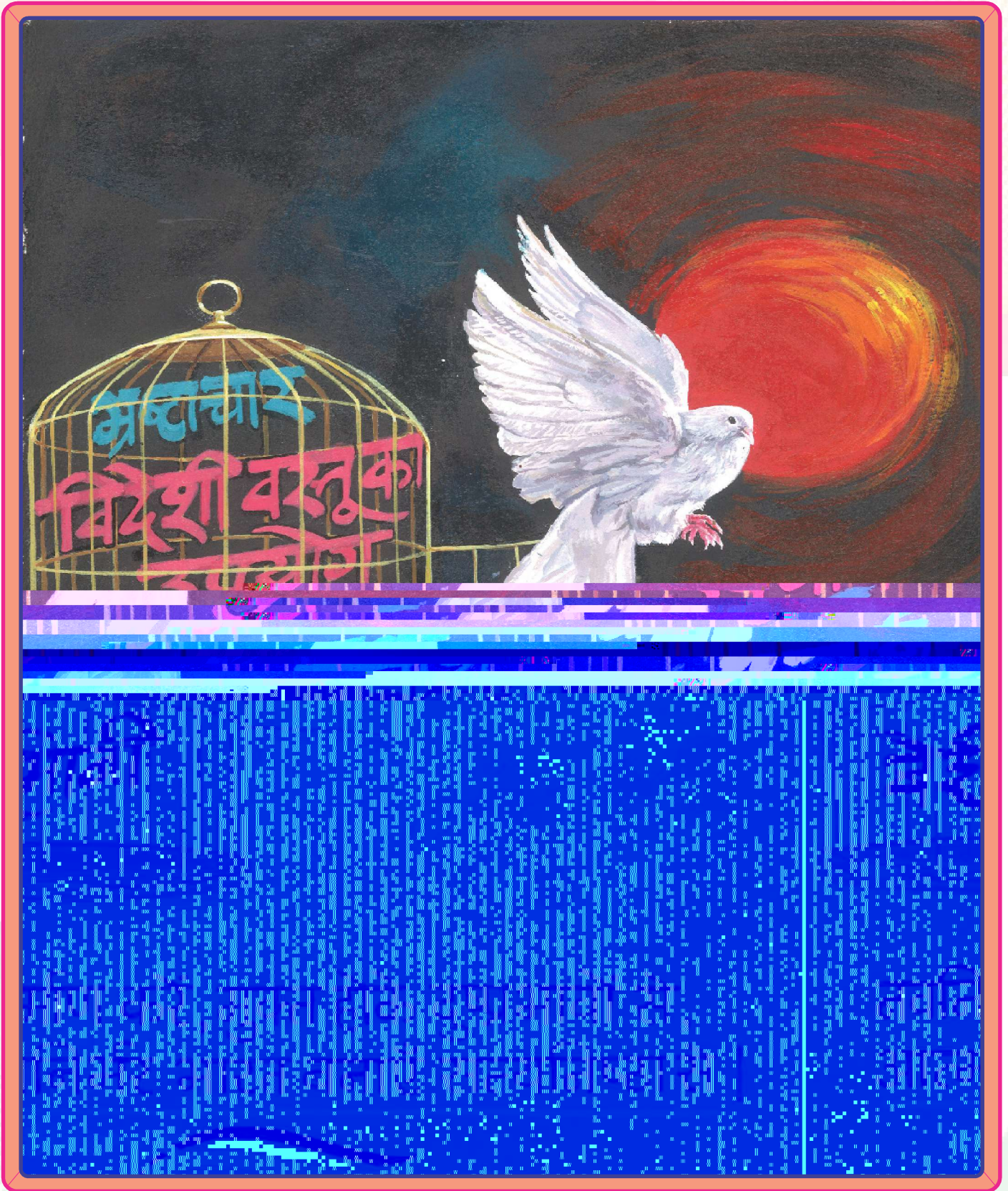
“घोषणा गूंजते घोघर,
देश माझा आत्मनिर्भर”
- श्री राजेंद्र लोखंडे, उप महाप्रबंधक (ओ टी एस)

ENGLISH**FIRST PRIZE**

India is now of 75, self - reliance become necessity.
We can easily achieve this, need to have just integrity.
- Shri Prakash Chandra Jha, DGM (SB - Engg.)

SECOND PRIZE

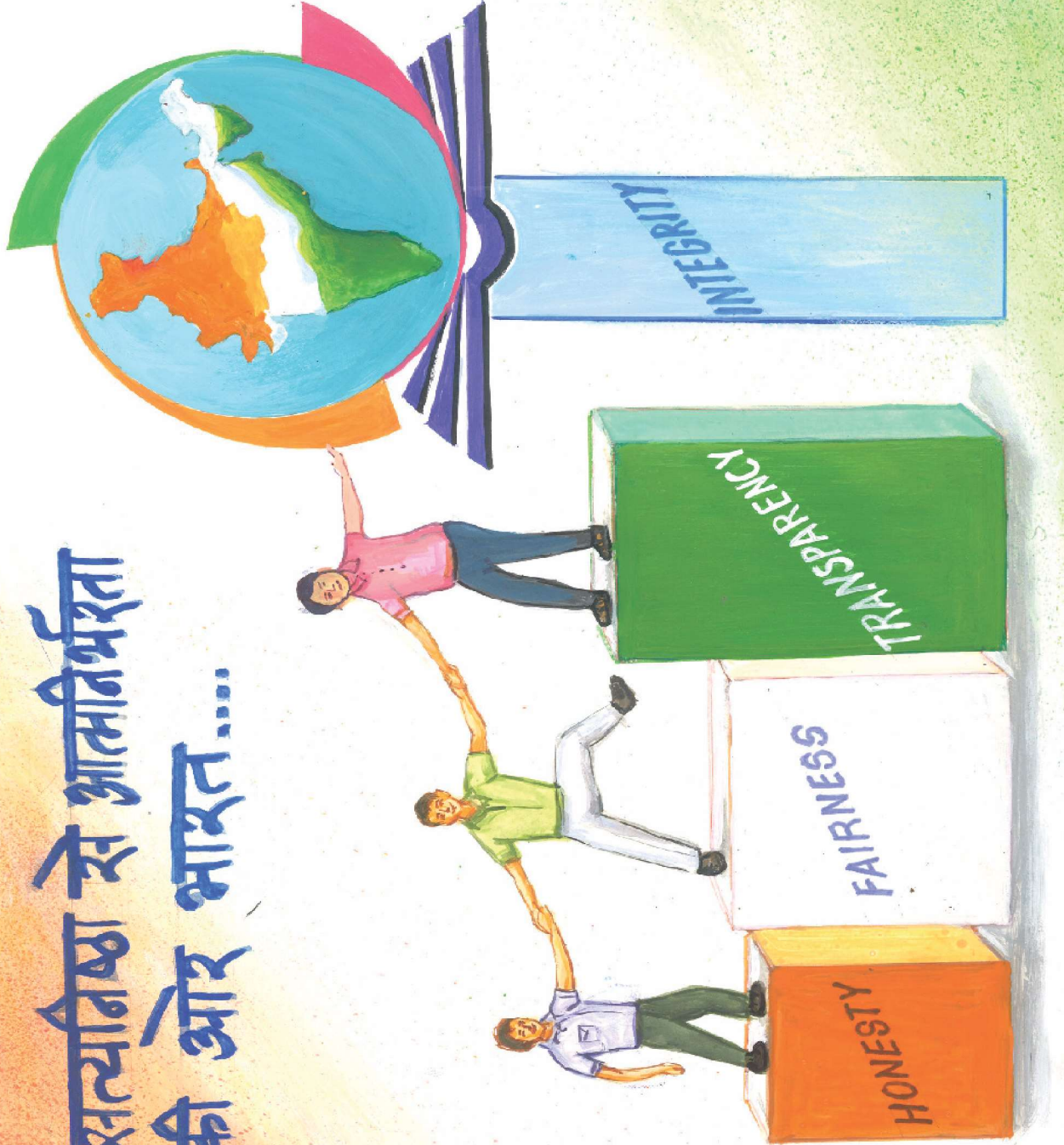
Speak with HONESTY
Think with SINCERITY
Act with INTEGRITY
- Shri Shivaji R. Bait, Office Superintendent (SB-SQC)



Shri Nilesh Niwate, Painter (SB - Paint Shop)

Poster Competition 2021 - 1st Prize

सत्यनिष्ठा से आत्मनिर्भरता
की ओर भारत....



Shri Manoj M. Joyashi, Painter (SB - Paint Shop)

Poster Competition 2021 - 2nd Prize



माझगांव डॉक शिपबिल्डर्स लिमिटेड
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आम जनता की सूचना हेतु FOR THE INFORMATION OF GENERAL PUBLIC

- सूचना:** कृपया रिश्त न दें। यदि इस कंपनी में कोई आपसे रिश्त मांगे या आपके पास इस कंपनी में होने वाली भ्रष्टाचार की कोई जानकारी हो या आप इस कंपनी में भ्रष्टाचार के शिकार हुए हों, तो अपनी शिकायत इनके पास दर्ज करें:
- सूचना:** कृपया लाच देऊ नका। या कंपनी मध्ये एखाद्या कर्मचार्याने आपल्याकडे लाच मागितली किंवा आपल्याकडे या कंपनीतील भ्रष्टाचाराची काही माहिती असल्यास किंवा आपण भ्रष्टाचाराला बळी पडत असाल तर आपली तक्रार खालील ठिकाणी करावी:
- NOTICE:** DO NOT PAY BRIBES. IF ANYBODY OF THIS COMPANY ASKS FOR BRIBE OR IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION ON CORRUPTION IN THIS COMPANY OR IF YOU ARE A VICTIM OF CORRUPTION IN THIS COMPANY, YOU CAN COMPLAIN TO:

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	या	OR
2	मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी पहली मंजिल, पश्चिम खंड ईमेल : cvo@mazdock.com दूरभाष : 022-23726082 फैक्स : 022-23778319	Chief Vigilance Officer 1 st Floor, West Block E-Mail : cvo@mazdock.com Tel No : 022-23726082 Fax No. : 022-23778319
	या	OR
3	सचिव केन्द्रीय सतर्कताआयोग सतर्कता भवन, ब्लॉक-ए, जी.पी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स, आईएनए नई दिल्ली -110 023. ईमेल : cenvigil@nic.in दूरभाष : 011-24600200 फैक्स : 011-24651186/24651010	Secretary Central Vigilance Commission Satarkata Bhavan, Block-A, GPO Complex, INA New Delhi - 110 023 Email : cenvigil@nic.in Tel No : 011-24600200 Fax No : 011-24651186/24651010
	या	OR
4	पुलिस अधिक्षक केन्द्रीय जाँच ब्यूरो एंटी करप्शन ब्यूरो 8वीं, 9वीं एवं 10वीं मंजिल, प्लॉट संख्या: सी 35ए, ब्लॉक-जी, बांद्रा कुर्ला कॉम्प्लेक्स, बांद्रा (पूर्व), मुंबई - 400 098 ईमेल : hobacmum@cbi.gov.in दूरभाष : 022-26529938/26529934/26529042 फैक्स : 022-26529951	Superintendent of Police Central Bureau of Investigation Anti-Corruption Bureau 8 th , 9 th & 10 th Floor, Plot No. C-35A, G Block Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai-400 098 Email : hobacmum@cbi.gov.in Tel No : 022-26529938/26529934/26529042 Fax No : 022-26529951

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केन्द्रीय दक्षता आयोगाला करण्यात येणा-या सर्व तक्रारी (www.cvc.gov.in) या आयोगाच्या संकेतस्थळावर उपलब्ध असलेल्या तक्रार हाताळण्याच्या नितीनुसार करण्यात याव्यात. आयोगाच्या संकेतस्थळावर सुद्धा तक्रारी दाखल केल्या जाऊ शकतात.

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MAZAGON DOCK SHIPBUILDERS LTD.

VIGILANCE TEAM



**Shri Mahesh Chandra, IRSS
CVO**



**Shri T. J. Jacob
AGM(VIG)**



**Shri Manoj B. Meshram
DGM(VIG)**



**Shri Naran K. Mahida
DGM (VIG)**



**Shri Rajkumar Deori
CM (VIG)**



**Shri Hanmant Karmalkar
CM (VIG)**



**Shri Jaykar Patil
M (VIG)**

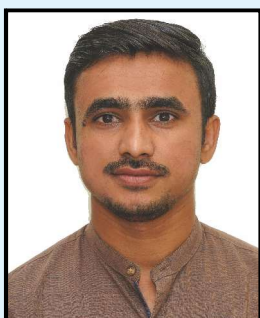


**Shri Yogiraj Potnis
M (VIG)**



**Shri Shrikant Jadhav
DM (VIG)**

Supporting Staff



**Shri Sanjay B. Adhav
PA to CVO**



**Shri Padmanabha Kulal
Sr Attendant**



Commissioning of **INS Visakhapatnam**



Launching of '**Vagsheer**' (MDL Yard 11850)
on 20 April 2022