

InTouch

A QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER OF VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT

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ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड

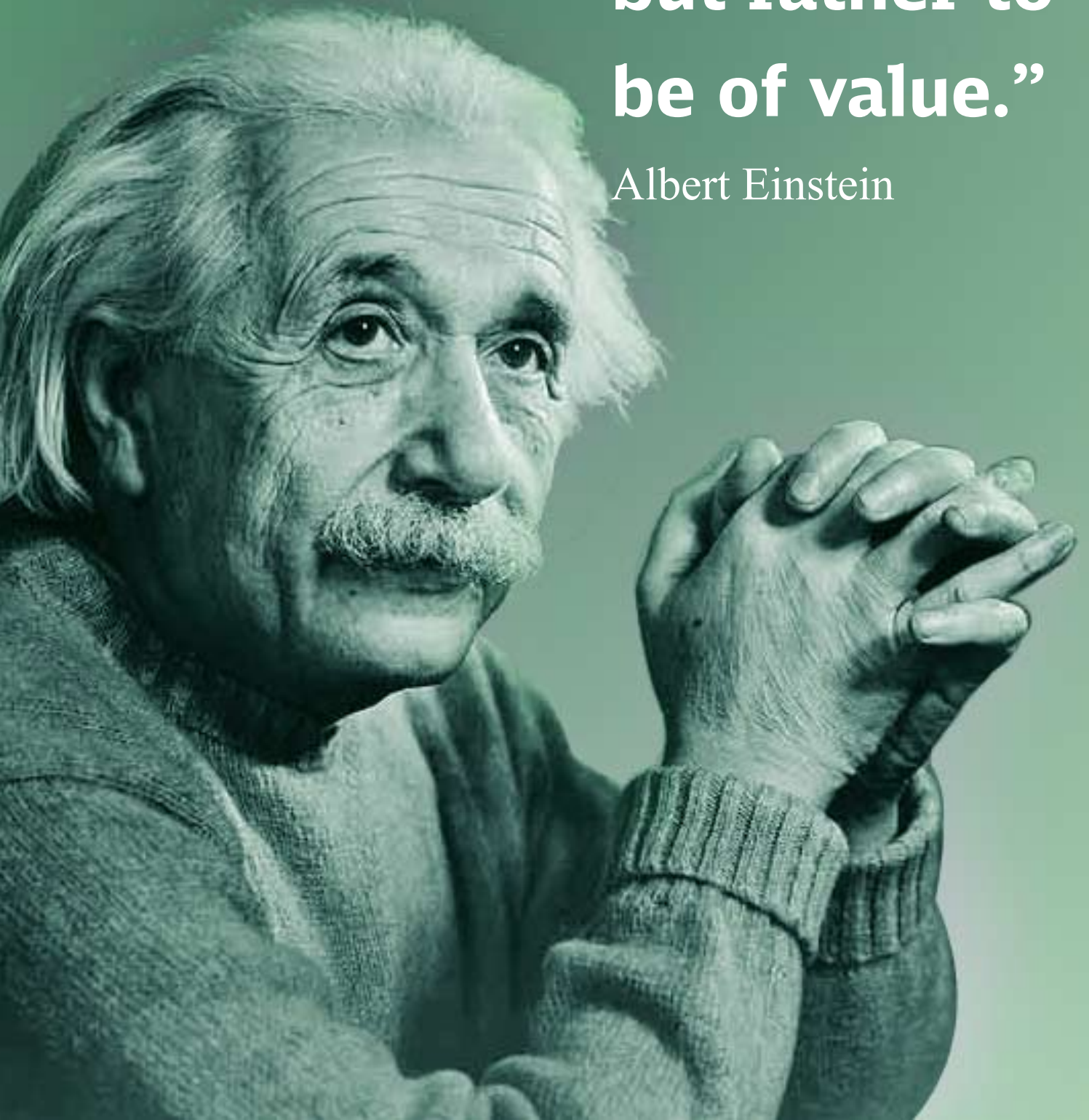
(भारत सरकार का उद्यम)

Oil India Limited

(A Government of India Enterprise)

**“Strive not to
be a success,
but rather to
be of value.”**

Albert Einstein





InTouch

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From CVO's Desk...



My Dear Fellow OIL Indians,

In my maiden communication to all of you, through the pages of the earlier issue of InTouch, I marked the presence of meaningful and relevant practices and the importance of the vigilance mechanism in our beloved organisation, Oil India Limited.

The winds of change of vigilance towards a more preventive regime rather than a punitive one were highlighted. I expected all of you to reduce my task, by remaining vigilant and contributing towards building up of a sustained clean image of our organization through practice of the core values i.e. Honesty, Integrity and Transparency.

In true essence, all of us must take pride to create the brand image of our dear organisation as a value based and vision driven organisation. Only then a sustained future of the organisation will be ensured. There is a Chinese proverb that says that "a thousand miles journey begins with a single step". As Oil Indians, we must pledge to take that single step towards effective anti- corruption measures.

As I gradually stepped into looking into the activities of the organisation, I have felt the need for certain systemic improvements in the way we deal with our stakeholders and the society at large. Time and again, we at Vigilance Department are making efforts in disseminating the awareness level required in this regard.

The Vigilance Department in Oil India is endeavoring to create an environment in which the honest can work fearlessly and the corrupt have no place to hide. The Department is fully geared to work for

systemic reforms like simplification of rules & regulations, reduction of discretion and leveraging of IT & Technology to combat corruption, ensure probity and increase fairness, transparency and accountability in the organisation. It is evident that Vigilance is not a standalone activity. It has to be seen as a part of an overall Risk Management Strategy of any organisation. It is important to remember that the ultimate aim of any Anti-Corruption mechanism is to contribute towards achieving organisational goals.

Further, we must not forget the importance of the three aspects of organisational life i.e., People, Planet and Profit. A holistic balance is required in giving equal emphasis to all of these, without failure. I am sure, you all will agree with me in this regard. We must not default in rendering our duty towards these holistic aspects. I hope, getting willful participation, from all of you, in identifying and reducing gaps in our dealings will always raise our flag high as Proud Oil Indians.

Last but not the least; I invite all of you to share your feelings, knowledge and experiences, through your write ups, in order to usher in a sustained culture of Good Governance in Oil India Limited, by being InTouch with us.

Till then, Happy Reading.....

Anand Kumar, IPS
Chief Vigilance Officer

Editorial

Every employee of the organisation has a significant role to play in nation building. PSUs have access to vast natural resources and deal with substantial amount of public money. It is our responsibility to use these resources and funds in the best possible manner to ensure that the intended benefit is reaped by the society at large. Similarly, being commercial organizations, PSU should also ensure that they generate adequate returns on the investments (ROI) made by them. Such dual role and responsibilities necessitate that we conduct our business in a free, fair and transparent manner. It is the responsibility of each one of us to be watchful, to be alert, to be vigilant in our day to day business activities. In this perspective, Vigilance is considered to be one of the important roles of management, as an integral part of our business DNA.

For an organisation, Preventive vigilance is considered to be more important than Punitive vigilance. Therefore, let us all resolve that we will not wait for lapses to be committed, but will act in a proactive manner to prevent such lapses from happening. Ethics is one of our core values and should govern all our actions, if our organization has to reach commanding heights. No doubt, the bottom line in the business today is the profit, but it is also necessary that the employees are also to be coupled with soft skills like transparency, honesty and integrity which will further strengthen business results. Organizations today may choose to pursue any vision that suits them; but when it comes to being guided by certain values, then perhaps there is no choice but to relentlessly practice being transparent, honest and act with integrity and thereby achieve long term growth and success.

The editorial team wishes HAPPY RONGALI BIHU and HAPPY BAISAKHI to all our fellow OILINDIANS.

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Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

Firstly, I took this opportunity to congratulate Vigilance Department for all the efforts undertaken in recent years that helped to embed in us the deep rooted feeling that Vigilance is not a hindrance, but an equally important line function and arm of Management which aims to continuously improve the system and helps in doing things in a right, transparent manner and in taking sound business decisions for the growth of the Company. The effort started with "Keep In Touch"- the flagship sensitization program which covers majority of officers. Thereafter knowledge sharing initiatives continued regularly. Awareness Programs, Seminars, Quiz etc. saw increased participation of employees and Officers. These helped the officers and employees not only in enhancing their knowledge base on Vigilance matters, but also in periodically reminding rules and common lapse & errors. "Catch Them Young" is another program where the Executive Trainees are targeted to embed Principle of Equity, Transparency during their training phase at OIL. The focus of Vigilance has changed from Punitive to Preventive Vigilance.

A number of articles from Oilindians, Case studies, apart from Guidelines from CVC etc. are published in the "In Touch" Journal of Vigilance Department. My request to Team-Vigilance is to compile and publish Case studies regularly as Case study is a method involving detailed and in-depth examination of a subject of study, under contextual conditions. Case studies help the readers to find out what went wrong in the referred circumstances and what decisions should have been taken. May please look into.

A number of system improvement measures were implemented on the initiation of Vigilance Department. All these led to an environment where there is greater transparency, reduced rooms for discretion, increased scope of competition and fairness. These helped to earn goodwill from external stakeholders like vendors. Bill Tracking System (BTS) is one such initiative. This enabled vendors to track movement of their bills and at the same time eliminated scope for human interaction on this sensitive area. The vendors can log into the portal in OIL's Intranet and can see the status of his bill. Moreover e-mail is generated and sent to the vendor if his e-mail is registered in the vendor data base. My suggestion is that, the system can be made more "Vendor Friendly" if SMS triggering system could be implemented. The BTS requires the Vendor to log onto the system and many petty vendors may not have e-mail, but nowadays almost everyone has mobile numbers and incorporating them in the Vendors' data base would facilitate such a SMS Triggering System, which would instantly inform the vendor once his bill is settled or passed for payment the way we receive SMS from bank on transactions. This suggestion may please be looked into if feasible.

Regards

Anirban Bhagawati
Dy.CE-EO to Director(Operations)

Dear Editor,

We are extremely delighted to be part of IN-TOUCH magazine duly published by the Vigilance Department of OIL at regular interval. It carries valuable information which is an eye-opener for many of us in our day-to-day merchandise dealings. It is indeed a comprehensive magazine sharing various facets of positive life of an individual, in particular, & company, in general. In-Touch Magazine also shows its pro-activeness to share valuable suggestions in regard to carry out official job in right spirit. I, personally, convey my best wishes to the Editor of InTouch Magazine for its effort to keep sharing WISDOM & look forward to receive such information in the years to come.

"LONG LIVE"

Thanks & Regards
Uttam Paul
Manager Finance,
Oil India Ltd., Corporate Office, NOIDA



An Overview on Fraud and its prevention

L.K.Saikia, Head(Vigilance), FHQ

The dictionary meaning of fraud is the crime of deceiving in order to get money or goods illegally. It is also defined as an intentional, pre-planned and one sided act by the management or employees in order to obtain an unfair or illegal advantage. Therefore, the difference between fraud and error is the state of mind.

The term “Fraud” broadly covers the activities like theft, bribery, money laundering, corruption, extortion and conspiracy. Legal definition may vary from country to country but expected to be based on general themes as mentioned and for all practical purposes it points towards using deception to make personal gain and causing loss for others.

In Corporate perspective, fraudulent activities can be categorized broadly in two ways:- Removal of assets from the business like theft of cash, stock, payroll fraud, collusion with the suppliers or customers, manipulation in bank reconciliation and Intentional misrepresentation in the financial statement like over/under valuation of stocks, assets or liabilities; over/under estimation of sales, purchases, or expenses; manipulation in year & events.

Based on Dr. Donald Cressey’s works, the basic causes of fraud can be restricted to three elements i.e. Pressure or Motive, Opportunity and Rationalization. Generally, fraud occurs when someone with a financial need (motive) gains improper access to funds (opportunity) and is able to justify the act to himself and/or others (rationalization). In other words, people commit fraud because they need, or think they need money. They believe that they will not be caught and have adequate justifications to their act. Though this makes virtually everyone a potential fraud offender, it can be construed that there are at least three general ways of preventing fraud—by altering the motives of individuals, by limiting the opportunities for secretly gaining funds and by undermining common rationalizations, through general education or the interrogation of individuals.

Of late, researchers have come out with new theories/ concepts on Fraud Prevention and Deterrence like Classical Criminology, Biological theories, Psychological theories, Social Process Theories, Integrated Theories & Theories of Occupational Fraud Causation and Deterrence Theories, The Perception of Detection, Minimize Employee Pressure & Proactive Audit Policies.

In the present scenario, emphasis is given on Proactive Audit Policies as Anti-Fraud measure. It means that the Auditors will aggressively seek out possible fraudulent activities instead of waiting for instances to come to their attention. This can be accomplished by several means such as increased use of Analytical Review, Fraud assessment questioning and Unexpected Audit Procedures.

Most of the internal frauds are uncovered as a result of analytical review. For detecting fraudulent activities by this method, it must considerably impact the financial statements.

Questioning on fraud assessment is a non-accusatory interview technique used as a part of normal audit. It works on the theory that employees’ attitudes are a good indicator of potential problems and the most effective way to deal with fraud is to ask about it without accusation.

All fraudsters are aware of the auditors scheduled visits and therefore have time to alter, destroy or misplace records and other evidences. If employees know that someone will check their work, but not certain about how and when it will be done, their perception of being detected will be greatly increased. Then there will be less likelihood to bow down to the pressure to commit fraud. A practical fraud policy involves using the technique of surprise audit as much as possible. Such a policy can include performing unscheduled audits of business areas with high risk as well as other areas susceptible to fraudulent activities. Such process of auditing comes under Unexpected Audit Procedure.



The most common anti-fraud measure among the victim organization is external audits. Next common are code of conduct, fraud training for both managers/executives & employees and surprise audits. Since, statistically, occurrences of fraudulent activities are more common in financial institutions, the internal control in those organizations are to be strengthened to the maximum extent possible. Moreover, Organisations should have certain policies in place like Mandatory vacation, Rotation of jobs, Minimize Employee pressure, Transparent policies and Ethics policy, to discourage the fraudulent activities. Many a times, it is observed that persons holding sensitive position and not taking leave for a long time are involved in fraud activities. Incident of such activities come to light when they take leave

and their jobs are dealt by others. Similarly, rotation of executives/employees also helps organisation to curb fraudulent activities as the process bring in new persons who is usually found to expose many wrong doings by his/her predecessor. Further, the other policies as mentioned above, also contribute to great extent as impediment of frauds.

Nevertheless, in addition to the aforesaid policies, fraudulent activities can also be minimized by bringing improvement in the existing system/procedures/policies. The use of Information technology and Computerization of various tasks which are still done manually, also help enormously in curbing/streamlining the fraudulent activities/areas.

Six Ethics of Life

Before you pray	-	Believe
Before you speak	-	Listen
Before you spend	-	Earn
Before you write	-	Think
Before you Quit	-	Try
Before you Die	-	Live



Vigilance! Oh my God!!!

Debasish Thakur
Sr. Manager (Materials)

Based on my experience of 20 years in service I dare say that everyone must have done one mistake or the other in the anxiety to keep pace with the time and fast changing business trends. When it comes to investigate through Vigilance of righteousness of an honest manager, you imagine the extent of pain! Even the most upright manager cannot bear the vigilance investigation if it comes to catching someone doing wrong under his/her domain, I bet my last penny.

Nowadays, Play-Safe syndrome is spreading in almost all organizations. It may take time for Human Resource Department to bring the managers from the Play-safe syndrome to risk-taking dwellings by helping them developing their Risk-taking muscles. A turtle may live hundreds of years, but it moves only when it sticks out its head! And if sticking one's head out turns out to be injurious, the choice is obvious - live on hundreds of years safely under the hard shell. This bears more relevance to managers who are by and large groomed to play-safe. The concept of 20-80 is an ill-starred fact - 20% hi-fliers take risks while pulling the cart and implement the path-breaking strategies only as he is trusted, supported and protected even when he does a mistake with a bonafide intention. Catching someone doing wrong by setting the snares, is a simple but a costly practice. Where is then Predictive and Preventive Vigilance?

Honest and righteous people are neither out of stock nor short in supply. Such stock can be upgraded by creating right environment, supportive systems and a new mindset - above all by inbreeding the feeling that someone is there to protect such honest guy if he is caught committing a bonafide mistake. The worst mistake of all is 'The Do-No-Mistake'! As someone said, if you don't risk, you risk even more! But when it comes to getting into the jaws for taking risk for the sake of business, 'Play-safe' attracts and I have seen many a such concert who got in such syndrome after burning their fingers. Those who dare bite the bullets if pushed to the corner would get into the syndrome.

Much depends on the vigilance approach! Predictive and Preventive Vigilance is perhaps the only homogenous mixture. Like TPM (Total Productive Maintenance), one can try TPV (Total Productive Vigilance). Creation of the desired work ethos and the management culture could be a cross-functional purpose of Human Resource Department and Vigilance.

It is the era of joint ventures...

Human Resource Department and Vigilance can jointly carry the mission to create awareness.

Predictive and Preventive Vigilance is not only operable but is also the need of the day. The business environment is changing fast with the pace of Nano and Pico seconds, and shall gallop with the next cockcrow in terms of Femto and Atto seconds - second, millisecond and microsecond was the speed of 80's.

Vigilance is not only investigation but it is more of prevention.

If systems are supportive of predictive and preventive vigilance, thing would change for better where not even a single innocent manager will need to sweat for jumping the fence or flouting the rules, procedures or systems in his anxiety to meet the fast changing entrepreneurial requirements. The business needs and trends gallop faster than the need that is felt by the corporate managers to amend the rules or streamline the systems.

Change is needed; making change is difficult, though. The solution that worked yesterday is only slightly appropriate today and will be irrelevant tomorrow.

Today while new business trends and the violent winds of change are biting into the foundations and most of the business organization stand on the shaken soil, it is time to be vigilant against such external mega trends.

In the present times every one needs to contribute his bit. The days have gone when the disciplines like Internal Audit or Vigilance could sit in the visitors' gallery watching the game. Visitors' gallery is no more their constituency.

People perform best when they are caught doing something right! Can Vigilance counterbalance its functions by sometimes catching someone doing Right. Catch the good guys doing the good things and project them larger than their life-size. Such exaggeration is sometimes required. Create a new brand of good guys and let others watch, rush and fall to get into the fold.

Allow people to be daring, be first, be different, be just

I would pray:

God!

Show us the straight path...

Catch someone doing Right!



Statutes May Not, But Ethics Can

(Observations : By K.S.B. Rao)

The duty of youth is to challenge corruption.
– Kurt Cobain.

As long as happiness and contentment in life are sought to be acquired through acquisition of wealth, the evils of society shall continue to stay. It is therefore, essential that the meaning and purpose of life are required to be well understood. Eloquent speeches by religious leaders and voluminous scripts of our ancestors will be of no avail, unless we practice ourselves and are in preparedness to understand. Of what use would it be, if one has a scholarly brain loaded with theoretical knowledge on ethics, when it cannot help him swim effectively through the currents of life. We observe that neither the death sentence could prevent heinous crimes in the society, nor the draconian laws could be affective to mitigate crime rate, including terrorism. Observance of ethical standards will do a great deal in ameliorating the situation. Ethics advise on right and wrong in human endeavors.

Therefore, when I brood on the societal evils, my mind is forced to focus on the imbalances of the present political system and the escalating issue of corruption. Mahatma Gandhi advised the rulers of independent India that the rules in independent India should be made, keeping in view the poorest of the poor and what happened in free India is for all of us to see. Gandhi, through his teachings, also advised that rather than pursuing our own happiness, we should sacrifice ourselves to a greater cause. Though, we can, as proud citizens of a great functional democracy, say that the situation is alleviated since independence, the dreams of Gandhi and all those leaders who had sacrificed their lives for the cause of independence could not be realized, due to indulgence of brown rules in large scale corruption. The failure of the political leaders in realizing and recognizing that they are not voted to the seat of power for the well being and happiness of the ruling class, but

to increase and improve the standards of those whom they are expected to rule seems to be very evident. This flaw reduced our political will and administrative ability in successfully achieving our target goals, as dreamt by our ancestors.

To my mind it goes that owing to the flawed political management, the suffering and less fortunate masses of India are not able to realize their dreams. This leaves a dismal picture for the youth of our country. The onus of today's youth, who constitute 60% of our population, is that they have a great responsibility to identify the evils of the society; participate actively in the eradication of the same, so that a golden tomorrow with less of corruption and less of evils could be enjoyed by the future generations.

Genesis of political corruption, which is integral in every society, existed in pre-independent India and has grown to become a hydra headed monster. In a book, Corruption in India: DNA & RNA, written by Debroi and Bhandari, it was revealed that each year public officials earn as much as 92,122 cores through corrupt means. The Controller and Auditor General of India estimated this figure to be Rs.1,05,339 crores. Corruption, as said, is increasing by 100% every year. In India, one of the greatest democracies, in which the politicians go to Legislature, through the votes of the masses, the responsibility and contribution of the voters participating in elections through voting, cannot be ignored or undermined. It is therefore appropriate to state that you and me and in fact all of us would have been corrupt at least once over the time.

If the youth, the Guardians of tomorrow, do not come forward to take the reins in their hands and create awareness through the suffering masses of India, like



the experiments, recently seen in the National Capital, the future will continue to be gloomy.

People have come to believe that Democracy, as a tool of governance, is a failure in India and have started losing faith in the system, without realizing that the politicians we choose to send to our respective legislatures have failed us but not the system. I strongly believe that the nation belongs to the youth, the harbingers of tomorrow; what they do today, will reflect in their future society.

The irony is that most of the bright students, who make to the civil services and to the higher echelons of the IT Industry, find their respective professional fates decided by politicians, who were their back bench boys during the days of their respective academic pursuits. Is it not important to put an end to this? It is time that the youth of our nation fearlessly realize to take up politics, give new dimensions to it and march forward as torch bearers in the process of creating a society full of values and high ethical standards. Let the responsibility be shouldered by every parent and every teacher who is creating a generation in a four walled classroom.

If the country is to be corruption-free and become a nation of beautiful minds. I strongly feel that there are three key societal members who can make a difference. They are the father, the mother and the teacher. Abdul Kalam.

Fighting corruption cannot be an over- night achievement. It requires determination, sense of sacrifice and more than all, will of Politicians and Civil servants. They shall no more be less than role models in the strict implementation of the laws and regulations. In the parliamentary democracy in India, the ultimate responsibility for running the administration rests with

the elected representatives of the people, with the able support from Civil Servants, who are considered as the back bone of the administrative machinery. Unfortunately, the ever escalating depths of corruption reveal that both the above class of administrators along with certain sections of citizens have failed us.

The avenues where remedial measures are badly needed are:

- (1) Active judiciary to admonish and punish political administrators with expeditious trials and punishment. Implementation of code of conduct for political administrators with penal provisions for violations, including prohibition to fight elections.
- (2) Create an independent civil services body, with full autonomy, service stability with minimum fixed tenure of posting etc.. This could enable the civil servants to work with High Performance Work Practices and keep pace with the aspirations of the people without hindrance from political leadership, while crafting measures for the welfare of the people.
- (3) Creating awareness and imparting the advantages of maintaining Ethical standards in one's own life.

The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil, but by those who watch them without doing anything. Albert Einstein.

It shall therefore be the bounden responsibility of the youth to dedicate themselves in fabricating a steel frame of administration with responsible political administrators and civil servants acting with conscience.

Truth alone will endure; all the rest will be swept away before the tide of time.

– M. K. Gandhi

**An Award winning essay of Vigilance Awareness Week****COMBATING CORRUPTION - TECHNOLOGY AS AN ENABLER**

Basabdutta Bose, OIL ID-201789, Legal Deptt.

INTRODUCTION :-

Corruption, in today's world and day is an evil eating away into the financial and moral integrity of public life. It affects efficacy, efficiency of the system owing to poor accountability and leads to huge set back to the economy in terms of Gross domestic product largely inefficient public services delivery system. India, though touted as one of the emerging nations of the world, is plagued with severe corruption at all levels of administration. The Transparency International Report-2012 places India at a poor value of 87 out of 178 nations. It is imperative that India addresses this problem as India is a signatory to the United Nations Convention against corruption which requires signatories to establish checks and balances to ensure efficient device delivery and hold corrupt officials accountable.

There are several autonomous institutions which are responsible for ensuring accountability and combating corruption. The Election Commission of India is working on war footing to ensure electoral transparency by making disclosure of educational background, criminal records of candidates mandatory. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India helps with performance and financial audits – which have helped unearth irregularities in NREGA scheme, the Coalgate scam. It ensures that the public resources are used expeditiously and optimize the utilization of sources thereby enhancing performance. The Judiciary – is the third pillar of democracy plays a very proactive role through Judicial Adviser to ensure that basic tenets of democracy and good governance are upheld.

In the Lily Thomas Vs. U.O.I case, the Supreme Court held that any politician against whom a charge sheet has been filed for corruption by any lower court shall be disqualified from legislature. This will help in removing the problem of criminalization of politics. Moreover, it has held that the Central Bureau of Investigation,

need not seek approval of parliament to prosecute high valuing bureaucrats charged for corruption – this will help break the politician – criminal bureaucracy nexus which is making the administrative set up inefficient.

Parliament has helped enact the Lokpal & Lokayukta Act the Whistleblower Protection Act – all of which will help bring probity in the governance set up and encourage disclosure of corruption by officials and help end red tape sum. The Media & Citizens form the fourth pillar who are through their active participation are to ensure the other three organs of the government function efficiently.

ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY AND EFFORTS SO FAR - The goal of combating corruption is to be integrated as a part of overall risk management strategy of a nation and it requires a concerted effort of all spheres. In present day, Information and communication Technology (ICT) is an administrative tool that can help curb corruption and generate awareness. It helps reduce the human interface in various processes thereby reducing personal discretion and corruption. The government of India is actively using ICT to regularize public services delivery. The e-ticketing system – has immensely helped to reduce corruption by railway officials, making travel hassle free. Further, SMS alert system online railway enquiry has made Railways efficient.

In many states Public Distribution System is being integrated with ICT. In India, most subsidy schemes are thriving centres of corruption due to ghost beneficiaries, middlemen diverting nation,

Kerosene; poor targeting of beneficiaries. In states like Chattisgarh, e-PDS has been introduced wherein public ration shops are monitored over ICT network for diversion of goods, adulteration of quality. Many trucks carrying food grains are monitored using GPS(Global Positioning System) network so that leakage can be addressed efficiency of PDS system can be improved.



The recent Food Security Act which requires distribution of subsidized food grains to 75% of the masses will heavily increase our fiscal burden, hence PDS system needs to be strengthened through technology for better targeting of subsidies.

The parliament had introduced Electronic Services Delivery Bill, 2011 - which provided for online lodging of complaints making of service delivery and ----- services to be provided. It had a strong redressal mechanism to hold officers liable personally for unreasonable delay in service delivery. It was a landmark legislation which will help track application like Passport Status, State Pension System etc which currently is in shambles due to increased human interference making the system non transparent . The tax authorities and Land Registration Authorities have started online tax return system, uploading of land records making it easy for public & reducing discrepancy in data.

The Direct Benefit Transfer scheme will use Aadhar Unique Identification system and bank accounts to make subsidy payments, NREGA wage payment, pension. This will help to eradicate middlemen problem, ghost beneficiaries and PDS leakage thereby reducing government fiscal burden.

The Judiciary has set up an online platform to track cases and judgments – thereby helping regularization of records and making public a part of the growth process. Several bureaucrats and local area committee set up interactive online portals to deal with citizen grievances directly. It brings administration closer to public and grassroots. It helps address local problems thereby establishing participatory planning or **bottom up** planning.

CONCLUSION A WAY FORWARD - The primary role

of technology is reducing scope of human interface and discretion. A system generated portal has less scope for manipulation – hence corruption greatly reduces. The growth of a nation lies on the bedrock of Good Governance - which entails the basic principles of accountability, efficacy and efficiency in government decision and participative planning , ensuring involvement of civil society groups, media to highlight local problems , demand locally suited solutions and monitor implementation. The entire nation of good governance can be facilitated by use of technology as an enabler. It provides a bridge between citizens and government – a direct interactive platform where government actions can be easily monitored & evaluated. It helps and empowers citizens demand public service delivery as a right and help pin accountability on the official responsible for delay. India can progress and row in totality only when economic growth is complemented with socio – economic development and empowerment of citizens . There is need for massive awareness campaigns to urge people to use online systems and training in basic technology for regular accessing of various government websites wherein the government departments will be forced to update data regularly.

The growth of technology will see the ascendance of paperless system wherein the future procurement by government will be made on online system, public services will be accessible online. All this will lead to transparent governmental and administrative set up which forms the backbone of a corruption free system.

The dream of “ INDIA SHINING ” can become a reality only with an efficient government system working on the principles of transparency , predictability, public participation and its realization is possible by using technological tools to usher in a corruption free India.

DO WHAT IS RIGHT, NOT WHAT IS EASY



सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह का एक पुरस्कार जीतने निबंध भ्रष्टाचार से संघर्ष – प्रौद्योगिकी की समर्थक भूमिका

बी. सूर्यनारायण

टेक्नीकल ऑडिट – डिपार्टमेंट

भ्रष्टाचार यह शब्द आजकल सर्व सामान्य हो चुका है। लेकिन इस शब्द के मूल अर्थ तक हम पहुँचते हैं तो हमारा दिल कांप जाता है। इसका मूल अर्थ है कि कोई अपने के लिए या अपनों को लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए ऐसा कोई कार्य करता है जो संविधानिक नहीं है या कानून के बाहर है ऐसा कार्य को भ्रष्टाचार कहा गया है।

इस धरातल पर जब मनुष्य का समाज बना तब से भ्रष्टाचार भी पनपा। मानव की उन्नति के साथ-साथ भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़ता जाएगा। इसे जड़ सहित निर्मूलन करना असम्भव है। लेकिन मनुष्य अपनी बुद्धि-कौशल से इसे कम कर सकता है।

हम यदि अपने इतिहास के पन्नों का आंकलन करें तो हमें ऐसी बहुत से उदाहरण मिल जायेंगे जो समय समय पर भ्रष्टाचार की याद दिलाता है। हमारे पुराणों में उल्लेखित सागर मंथन की घटना ही ले लीजिए। यहाँ भी भ्रष्टाचार की बू आती है लेकिन सतर्कता के कारण उसे तुरंत निर्मूल कर दिया। अतः हमें सदा अपने या समाज के लिए सदैव सतर्क बना रहना चाहिये।

आज पूरा विश्व भ्रष्टाचार से घिरा हुआ है। हमारा देश तो अब विश्व की भ्रष्टाचार की देशों की सूची में अर्चिसर होता जा रहा है। इसे मिटाने की बात तो दूर इसे सब ओर से प्रोत्साहन मिलने के कारण अब समाज में भ्रष्टाचार अपने चरम सीमाओं को पार करना वाला है। धीरे धीरे हम भ्रष्टाचार के हाथों में फँसकर हम यह अनुभव करते हैं कि यह हमारी देश के समाज के या व्यवस्था के नीति नियम है। इसे हमें मानना ही पड़ेगा। हम विवश होकर उस कार्य की पूर्ण प्राप्ति के लिए काम करते हैं। भ्रष्टाचार ऐसी जंजीर है जो व्यक्ति, व्यवस्था, समाज देश सभी को बाँधकर रख देती है।

ऐसे भ्रष्टाचार से लड़ने के लिए सर्वप्रथम मनुष्य को शिक्षित होना अति अनिवार्य है। शिक्षा ही ऐसा साधन है जो मनुष्य की बुद्धि को विकसित कर उसे पूर्ण विकास की ओर ले जाता है। एक शिक्षित व्यक्ति यह अनुभव कर सकता है क्या गलत हो रहा है। लेकिन हमें देखने को मिलता है कि अधिक से अधिक शिक्षित व्यक्ति ही भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है। इसके लिए शासन की व्यवस्था में सुधार आना चाहिये। भ्रष्टाचार के विपरीत में कठोर से कठोर दण्ड-कानून का प्रावधान बनाना चाहिये। क्योंकि व्यक्ति की प्रवृत्ति है वह कानून के डर से अपने को नियन्त्रण में रखता है। एक व्यक्ति भारत से यदि अमेरिका या सिंगापुर जाए वह वहाँ की कठोर कानून से डर कर पहले से ही सजग हो जाता है। वही व्यक्ति यदि भारत आए तो वह अपनी आदत की प्रवृत्ति में आ जाता है।

भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति सजगता लाने के लिए पारदर्शिता बहुत ही जरूरी है। हमारी व्यवस्था, शासन आदि में आवश्यकता के अनुसार कार्यों की परदर्शिता लाकर अधिक से अधिक लोगों तक जानकारी पहुँचाता रहना चाहिये। इससे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति उस सफल कार्य के श्रेय का अनुभव कर सकता है।

आधुनिक युग में कम्प्यूटर-प्रौद्योगिकी का बहुत ही योगदान है। इस कम्प्यूटर के माध्यम से बहुत हद तक भ्रष्टाचार पर रोक लग सकता है। आज सी – सी टी कैमरा की भूमिका से औद्योगिक हो या सार्वजनिक सभी क्षेत्रों में तहलका मचा है। यही नहीं, आज सभी क्षेत्रों में आधुनिक यांत्रिक उपकरणों के माध्यम से भ्रष्टाचार के ऊपर नियंत्रण पाने का आशा दिखाई पड़ती है। इसलिए हमारा प्रशासन भी आज देश की सभी क्षेत्रों में आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकीकरण पर जोर दे रहा है। हमें भी इस भ्रष्टाचार की निर्मूलन में एकत्रित होकर कार्य करना चाहिये।

यहाँ एक विषय पर हमें गौर करना चाहिये कि जबतक हम न बदले चाहे सरकार कितनी ही कानून बना ले, सतर्कता की ओर हमें सजग करे तो भी कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। सर्वप्रथम हम अपने आप को पहचाने, कोई भ्रष्टाचार करने के पहले अपनी अन्तरात्मा की आवाज को सुनें और अपने कर्तव्य को जाने। सरकार की ओर से भी इसे नियन्त्रण करने का पूर्ण सहयोग होना जरूरी है। व्यक्ति, समान और शासन आदि के पूर्ण प्रयास से ही भ्रष्टाचार पर हम काबू पा सकते हैं। इसे कुछ हद तक ही सीमित कर सकते हैं।

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सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION



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सं./No..... 014/VGL/066
19th March, 2015
दिनांक / Dated.....

CIRCULAR No. 03/03/15

Sub: Referring matters of alleged commission of criminal offences and frauds etc., in CPSEs to CBI – Special Chapter for Vigilance Management in CPSEs – reg.

The Commission in terms of its powers under Section 8(1) (h) of the CVC Act, 2003 exercises its function of superintendence over the vigilance administration of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). The Commission has of late, observed that the number of cases/instances involving criminal misconduct including financial irregularities and frauds detected in the CPSEs being referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for investigation are very few every year.

2. As a general rule, investigations into such type of criminal matters should be entrusted to the CBI. The provisions laid down in Para 11.3.1 of the Special Chapter for Vigilance Management in CPSEs provide that cases are to be entrusted to CBI with the approval of the CMD of the CPSE, if the allegations: (i) are criminal in nature (e.g. bribery, corruption, forgery, criminal breach of trust, possession of assets disproportionate to known source of income, cheating etc. or (ii) require inquiries to be made from non-official persons; or (iii) involve examination of private records; or (iv) need expert police investigation for arriving at a conclusion; or (v) need investigation abroad. Further, vide Para 9 of the Special Chapter for Vigilance Management in CPSEs, the CVOs of the CPSEs are required to interact frequently and exchange information with CBI on a quarterly basis. In Para 9.4 *ibid*, it is also prescribed that the CPSEs should ordinarily send to CBI only cases involving transactions not less than ₹25 lakhs or otherwise possessing national or international ramifications and other cases are to be sent to the local police authorities. In other words, matters wherein, *prima-facie* commission of any criminal offence under the Indian Penal Code (IPC), PC Act, 1988 or any other law are required to be referred to the CBI by the CPSEs.

3. The Commission has also noticed instances of some CPSEs referring cases/matters *prima-facie* involving criminal offences, financial irregularities and high value frauds involving officials of CPSEs or outsiders to the Local police/State police authorities instead of referring to CBI for investigations. The Commission would advice all CPSEs to strictly adhere to the laid down procedure and principles as in the Special Chapter for Vigilance Management in CPSEs.



4. Accordingly, it is clarified that all such matters wherein involvement of officials of the CPSE is prima-facie evident shall be referred to the Anti-Corruption Branch of CBI and where involvement of officials is prima-facie not evident shall be referred to the Economic Offences Wing of CBI. Further, criminal matters of the above nature would be referred to the local police/State police only in matters wherein the CBI has refused/rejected to take-up investigations or transactions less than ₹25 lakhs.

5. All CPSEs are advised to comply with the above provisions in referring cases/matters of criminal nature involving both insider/outside detected in the CPSEs. The CVOs of CPSEs would report to the Commission, the details of cases/matters noticed in the CPSEs and the action taken status thereon regularly in their monthly reports.



(J Vinod Kumar)

Officer on Special Duty

To

All Chief Vigilance Officers of Ministries / Departments

All Chairman & Managing Directors of CPSEs

All Chief Vigilance Officers of CPSEs

Copy for information to: - The Joint Director (Policy), Central Bureau of Investigation, Policy Division, North Block, New Delhi – 110 001 – with the request to suitably inform all Anti-Corruption Branches/Economic Offences Wing Branches of CBI accordingly.

Test Yourself- Quiz



1. "Non cooperation with evil is as much a duty as in cooperation with God"----Who said this ?
 2. The designated agency to receive complaints under the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informer Resolution is:
 3. The international headquarters of Transparency International is in:
 4. CVC was formed in the year 1964. In which year was the CVC act passed by both the Houses of Parliament ?
 5. Complaints can be lodged by addressing letter/ e-mail directly to the CVC. There is another way of lodging complaints. What is that?
 6. Central Vigilance Commissioner of India is selected by a 3 member high powered committee headed by the Prime Minister of India. The 2nd member is the Home Minister. Who is the third member?
 7. There is a popular word for the complainant who complains under Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers Resolution. Can you name that popular word?
 8. Who is authorized as the designated agency to receive written PIDPI complaints?
 9. For implementation of Integrity Pact between OIL and bidders, who did OIL sign the MOU?
 10. Who developed Integrity Pact?
- (Answers are on the last page)



VISIT OF CVO AT PIPELINE HEADQUARTERS, NOONMATI AND MEETING WITH GM (PLS) AND OTHER SENIOR EXECUTIVES OF PHQ



CVO'S VISIT TO DIGBOI FIELD



DEPARTMENTAL MEETING IN PROGRESS AT PIPELINE HEADQUARTERS, NOONMATI, GUWAHATI





Promoting Good Governance in OIL

Answers

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. CVC
3. Berlin, Germany
4. 2003
5. Directly on CVC's web-site
6. The leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha
7. Whistle Blower
8. CVC
9. Transparency International India
10. Transparency International



ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड
(भारत सरकार का उद्यम)
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