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आज़ादी का
अमृत महोत्सव

दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे **SOUTH EAST CENTRAL RAILWAY**



भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत – विकसित भारत

सतर्कता बुलेटिन : 2022

VIGILANCE BULLETIN : 2022



फलों से लदा पेड़ हमेशा
नीचे झुकता है। यदि आप
महान बनना चाहते हैं, तो
दीन और नम्र बनो।

- रामकृष्ण परमहंस

विनय कुमार त्रिपाठी
VINAY KUMAR TRIPATHI



अध्यक्ष एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी,
रेलवे बोर्ड
पदेन प्रमुख सचिव, भारत सरकार
रेल मंत्रालय
CHAIRMAN & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER,
RAILWAY BOARD
EX OFFICIO PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

MESSAGE

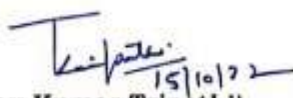
Vigilance Awareness Week is celebrated every year to emphasize the importance of morality and integrity in public life. I am glad to know that Ministry of Railways is observing Vigilance Awareness Week from 31st October to 06th November, 2022. For this year's Vigilance Awareness Week, the Central Vigilance Commission has chosen the theme "Corruption free India for a Developed Nation".

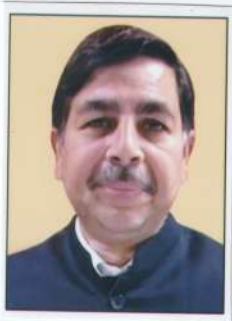
Ministry of Railways has been making valuable contributions in spreading awareness against corruption and also taking measures for its prevention and eradication. Corruption crumbles the vitals of the economy creating hurdles for development of nation. Indian Railways contributes substantially in the economy of the country and thus assumes greater responsibility in development. So, it becomes the pious duty of each railwayman not only to uphold the professional integrity and honesty to perform duties but also to assist in eradication and prevention of corruption in and around.

Ministry of Railways endeavor to promote integrity, transparency and accountability in public life to eradicate corruption in achieving the aim for a New India as a developed nation. It can be done only with the active support and participation of each of the railway employees and other stakeholders as public participation plays a very vital role in fighting corruption.

During this occasion, let's unite and take solemn pledge to eradicate corruption and to build a New India together.

I wish all success in this endeavor for making our system free from corruption and malpractices.


(Vinay Kumar Tripathi)



महाप्रबंधक,
द०पू०म० रेलवे
बिलासपुर

संदेश

इस वर्ष दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे दिनांक 31.10.2022 से 06.11.2022 तक सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह 2022 आयोजित कर रहा है।

सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह का उद्देश्य न केवल इसे एक वार्षिक अनुष्ठान के रूप में मनाना है, बल्कि रेलवे संगठन में पारदर्शी और भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त सेवा की आवश्यकता पर बल देना भी है। सतर्कता, प्रशासन का एक अभिन्न अंग है और समस्त अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों का महत्वपूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व है।

इस वर्ष सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह की थीम "भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत - विकसित भारत" है। भ्रष्टाचार न केवल संगठन की दक्षता और विकास को प्रभावित करता है, बल्कि मूल्यवान राजस्व में भी रिसाव उत्पन्न करता है और सेवा प्रदाता के रूप में रेलवे की छवि खराब करता है। भ्रष्टाचार केवल सभी रेलवे कर्मचारियों के सक्रिय सहयोग से ही समाप्त हो सकता है।

मुझे यह बताते हुए बहुत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह 2022 के अवसर पर दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे के सतर्कता संगठन के द्वारा विजिलेंस बुलेटिन का प्रकाशन किया गया है। विजिलेंस बुलेटिन में विभिन्न केस स्टडीज, सिस्टम इम्प्रोवेमेन्ट्स, महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर डूज एंड डोट्स और रेलवे बोर्ड सर्कुलर्स को समाहित किया गया है। यह बुलेटिन रेल कर्मियों के लिए पूरी ईमानदारी, कुशलता और निष्कलंकता से अपना कर्तव्य पूरा करने में उपयोगी होगी।

आशा करता हूँ कि यह बुलेटिन सभी रेलवे कर्मियों के द्वारा पढ़ा जायेगा तथा दैनिक कर्तव्यों के निर्वहन में इनका ध्यान रखा जाएगा।

(आलोक कुमार)
महाप्रबंधक

Chandra Vir Raman
Principal Exec. Director (Vig.)
&
Chief Vigilance Officer



MESSAGE

The Central Vigilance Commission observes the Vigilance Awareness Week each year to emphasise the significance of probity and integrity in public life. The theme chosen this year by the Commission **"Corruption Free India for a Developed Nation"** is very relevant as corruption adversely affects the growth & development of the nation. Accordingly, like every year, Indian Railways will also carry out activities with the motive to weed out corruption and ensure integrity in public life.

Vigilance Organisation of Ministry of Railways endeavours to promote integrity, transparency and accountability in public life with the ultimate objective to bring about improvements in governance, which will facilitate ease of living and ease of doing business.

The observance of such events helps in developing awareness about the consequences of corruption and educating the public to create a corruption-free society.

We will make every effort to promote integrity and to eradicate corruption with the active support and participation of all stakeholders. I do believe that public participation plays a pivotal role in combating corruption and in nation building. Outreach activities for dissemination of anti-corruption measures and stressing the necessity of vigilant India would lead to developed India.

Publication of special edition of vigilance bulletin on this occasion would really help in spreading awareness amongst all Railwaymen and go a long way in making corruption-free India.


(Chandra Vir Raman)
12/10/22



वरिष्ठ उप महाप्रबंधक
द० पू० म० रेलवे
बिलासपुर

प्रस्तावना

सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह 2022 के अवसर पर दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे के सतर्कता विभाग के द्वारा सभी रेल कर्मियों की जानकारी, ज्ञान वृद्धि एवं मार्गदर्शन हेतु यह सतर्कता बुलेटिन प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है। इस वर्ष सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह की थीम है "भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत - विकसित भारत"।

समाज में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार देश की उन्नति में सबसे बड़ा बाधक है। देश को भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त करने का हर संभव प्रयास प्रत्येक भारतीय को करना चाहिए। सभी रेलकर्मियों अपने काम में ईमानदारी और पारदर्शिता अपनाते हुए, अपने कार्यस्थल से भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाकर, भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में सक्रिय भूमिका निभा सकते हैं।

इस बुलेटिन में विभिन्न विभागों के बहुत से रोचक केस स्टडीज का समावेश है, जो समय समय पर पायी गयी अनियमितताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हैं। इन सबके के साथ ही सामान्य दिशा-निर्देश के लिए विभिन्न विषयों पर "डूज एंड डॉट्स" और सिस्टम इम्प्रोवमेंट का समावेश किया गया है।

आशा करता हूँ कि उपरोक्त जानकारीयों के साथ रेलवे कर्मियों के लिए यह बुलेटिन उपयोगी और रुचिप्रद होगा। मैं यह भी आशा करता हूँ कि इससे अच्छे रेल कर्मियों तथा अच्छे भारतीय नागरिक बनने में भी उन्हें सहायता मिलेगी।

भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में सभी रेलकर्मियों से मूल्यवान और रचनात्मक सुझावों की आशा करता हूँ।


21/10/2022

(अजय सिंह)

वरिष्ठ उप महाप्रबंधक

सत्यनिष्ठा शपथ

मेरा विश्वास है कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक, राजनीतिक तथा सामाजिक प्रगति में भ्रष्टाचार एक बड़ी बाधा है। मेरा विश्वास है कि भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन करने के लिए सभी संबंधित पक्षों जैसे सरकार, नागरिकों तथा निजी क्षेत्र को एक साथ मिल कर कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है।

मेरा मानना है कि प्रत्येक नागरिक को सतर्क होना चाहिए तथा उसे सदैव ईमानदारी तथा सत्यनिष्ठा के उच्चतम मानकों के प्रति वचनबद्ध होना चाहिए तथा भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में साथ देना चाहिए।

अतः मैं प्रतिज्ञा करता हूँ कि:-

- जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों में ईमानदारी तथा कानून के नियमों का पालन करूँगा:
- ना तो रिश्वत लूँगा और ना ही रिश्वत दूँगा:
- सभी कार्य ईमानदारी तथा पारदर्शी रीति से करूँगा:
- जनहित में कार्य करूँगा:
- अपने निजी आचरण में ईमानदारी दिखाकर उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करूँगा:
- भ्रष्टाचार की किसी भी घटना की रिपोर्ट उचित एजेंसी को दूँगा।

Integrity Pledge

I believe that corruption has been one of the major obstacles to economic, political and social progress of our country. I believe that all stakeholders such as Government, citizens and private sector need to work together to eradicate corruption.

I realise that every citizen should be vigilant and commit to highest standards of honesty and integrity at all times and support the fight against corruption.

I, therefore, pledge:

- To follow probity and rule of law in all walks of life;
- To neither take nor offer bribe;
- To perform all tasks in an honest and transparent manner;
- To act in public interest;
- To lead by example exhibiting integrity in personal behaviour;
- To report any incident of corruption to the appropriate agency.

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SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED

1. Preventing participation of debarred tenderer in re-tendering process

- A contract was terminated and the contractor was debarred from retendering process because of non submission of PG within 60 days of issuance of LOA. After termination of contract, re-tendering process was done twice. In 2nd re-tendering process, the contractor, who was debarred initially, had also submitted his bid and the same was accepted for discussion. This lapse might have happened because of change of TC members during tendering and re-tendering process.
- As per Para 14 of GCC-2020, tenderer should submit an undertaking, declaring that he is not blacklisted or debarred by Railways or any other Ministry/ Department of Govt. of India from participating in tender on the date of opening of bids, either in individual capacity or as a member of the partnership form or JV in which he was/in a partner/ member. Concealment/wrong information in regard to the above shall make the contract liable for determination under Clause 62 of the GCC. However, it is observed that tenderers usually do not submit his undertaking and tendering authorities also do not insist for the same.

System improvement suggested & implemented

- Since tendering process is being done in digital mode, some mechanism may be developed in IREPS by CRIS, so that debarred/banned contractors will automatically unable to participate in the tender process.
- Concerned officials may be sensitized on the aspect of obtaining undertaking from the tenderer.

2. Shortcomings noticed in a Tender case

- One of the summarily rejection condition of the tender, was not updated and kept as per the latest provision of GCC- 2018. L-1 bidder was disqualified on this account.
- Provisions of SOP, regarding constitution of TC & accepting authority, were not observed, while dealing with the tender. In fact these were pushed to higher level, without the approval of competent authority.
- TC did not discuss & deliberate upon a summarily rejection condition of the tender, while discussing & deliberating the offer of inter-se merit L-2 bidder.
- Compliance of this requirement gets more sensitive and critical, when, in a tender, the lower inter-se merit bidders get disqualified due to non-compliance of summarily rejection condition/liable to be rejected condition of the tender.

System Improvements suggested

- Summarily rejection condition : While finalizing and approving the tender documents, it should be checked and ensured that each summarily rejection condition is taken and kept in the tender strictly as per the latest instruction / provision issued by Railway Board and not as per the outdated / already superseded instructions/provisions.
- Constitution of TC (i.e. two member tender committee/three member TC), accepting authority of TC etc should be strictly as per the laid down latest instructions/SOP. Any change (even towards higher level) to this, should have prior approval of competent authority.
- Compliance/non-compliance of each summarily rejection condition of tender, by the participating bidders (who are failing to qualify the eligibility criteria/who

is eligible L-1 bidder in single packet tendering system/ all bidder in two packet tendering system), should be thoroughly discussed and deliberated upon by the TC and the same should also be clearly recorded in TC minutes.

- Tender conditions of “summarily rejection/liable to be rejected”, should be judicially followed & applied with uniform intense and consistency (by the Tender Committee) while evaluating the participating bidders.

3. Issue of completion certificate

- Firm ‘X’ participated in a tender claiming that it is a proprietorship firm and also got the contract based on the work completion certificate issued by the adjacent division as credential. This credential certificate did not mention the status of firm.
- After award of the contract, a complaint was made that the firm ‘X’ had earned the submitted credential in the capacity of Partnership firm whereas the contract has been awarded to the firm ‘X’, considering it as a proprietorship firm.
- Investigation in the matter revealed that the firm ‘X’ has been working in SECR as a partnership firm with partnership deed executed in 2005 and the submitted credential was also earned by firm ‘X’ in the capacity of partnership firm only.
- Because the firm got this contract awarded in a fraudulent manner, it has been proposed for banning of all business dealing of the firm with Railway, as per the provision of the contract.

System improvement suggested :

In this case, the firm ‘X’ was able to obtain the contract as a proprietorship firm because the credential certificate submitted with the tender did not mention the status of firm as partnership firm. Such lapses can be avoided if status of firm is mentioned on the work completion certificate itself. Thus, the following system improvement is recommended to obviate such lapses:

- In the work completion certificates, which are used as credentials in future tenders, the status of the contractor /firm whether proprietorship, partnership or limited company etc. may be mentioned.
- For further clarity the GST number of the firm may also be mentioned.

4. Standardization of tender documents in IREPS

Tendering authorities are not paying proper attention in regard to conditions mentioned in tender which have collective effect on deciding criteria for finalization. In e-portal, the conditions are marked as “Not allowed” which means it restricts access to upload documents but later on while deciding the tender, TC rejects the offer due to non submission of documents despite L-1 offer.

System improvement suggested

Tender document format for uploading in IIREPS module for each type of work may be standardized and followed uniformly in SECR by standardizing “Tabs” (Mandatory, Allowed and Non Allowed) in IREPS module through which the documents are uploaded by the bidder.

There might be some conditions which are not declared mandatory at the time of inviting tender. However, if it is felt that these conditions/documents are required to safeguard Railway’s interest for smooth execution, these documents should be obtained from the contractor well before signing the agreements.

5. Permitting unauthorized mining in the earthwork contracts

- The present contract conditions does not discourage the contractors to do unauthorized mining. In fact, the contract contains a tender condition that if royalty clearance certificate is not submitted at the time of preparation of bills, the royalty shall be deducted (@ Rs.50 per cum) and the same shall be refunded after production of royalty clearance certificate in original from State Government.
- So execution of earthwork was started before obtaining mining permission by contractor from the concerned civil authority.
- Railway had asked the contractor to submit the royalty certificate from Mining Department but copy of this letter was not given to the concerned mining authority, as required, as per the regulation of mining authority.
- As per tender condition, bills have been passed after deduction for royalty at Rs.50 per cum. However, the same has not yet been deposited to mining department as required, as per regulation of mining authority.
- Due to execution of work without having mining permission, the mining/revenue authority have seized the earthwork machineries like Dumper, excavators etc.
- Execution of earthwork without following Government Regulation lead to complaint, seizure of machinery & stopping of work for indefinite period.
- Penalties for un-authorized mining are as high as up to 70 times of royalty of illegally extracted/transported minerals.

System Improvement suggested :

1. Execution of earthwork etc (involving payment of royalty) should be started after getting mining permission from the concerned civil authority.
2. Tender condition should invariably stipulate –
 - Mandatory requirement of obtaining mining permission for execution of items of Earthwork etc,
 - interval for submission of royalty clearance certificate during progress of work (like every alternative running bill etc.).
3. The amount retained against non-submission of royalty clearance certificate, should be deposited to State Mining Department. It should not be kept with Railway.
4. Final bill should not be released by just retaining the due royalty amount and taking indemnity bond from the contractor.
5. Finally bill should be passed only after submission of royalty clearance certificate by the contractor from the civil authority.

6. Warranty period of reconditioning work

During an investigation regarding tendering process for reconditioning of wheel burn/scabbed rails/cupped weld joints, it was found that as per RDSO guidelines, minimum Guarantee Period for reconditioning work is 25 GMT, while in the instant tender, minimum Guarantee Period was 70 GMT. Recovery conditions for same work in different divisions were different. Frequent changes in warranty period and recovery conditions may restrict the participation in tender besides creating confusion in mind of bidder.

It was also observed that departmental rate was based on previous agreement and rate analysis has not been done for a long time, hence reasonability of rates was not ensured. However rates were taken from previous agreement and updated also.

System Improvement suggested :

It was suggested to issue clear warrantee period and recovery conditions, which should be followed by all the three divisions of zone in future. It was also suggested that rate analysis may also be done while deciding future tenders in similar type of work.

7. Accountal of materials in stores

A huge difference in the quantity was observed in ground balance as compared to ledger balance for consumable items. Record for accountal of materials were not up-dated neither inspection of higher officials of store items not recorded. In addition, huge quantity of old and expired welding portions were found in store causing occupation of space & wastage of manpower and also dangerous as portions are highly inflammable.

System improvement suggested

- It was suggested to conduct a survey and frame a guideline to dispose such old expired welding portions.
- It was also suggested to keep updation of record for accountal of materials and to ensure periodical check is being conducted by higher officials.

8. Issue of materials to executing agencies

Some materials were issued to a Railway PSU executing some work in the division on loan as per their request of and issue order of the branch officer. However, it was observed that the materials were not returned, even after passing of 4 years.

System improvement suggested

- Normally, materials from Railway's stock shall not be issued to external executing agencies like RVNL, RITES, IRCON and siding owners.
- In case of extreme urgency, materials may be issued on payment only and not on loan.
- Specific issue order shall be given by the concerned JAG Officer.
- Cost of material shall be deposited in advance. The formula for deciding the cost to be deposited may be worked out, duly protecting Railway's interest.
- This provision shall be used sparingly and not as a matter of routine .

9. Non admissibility of various allowances during leave/absenteeism etc.

Rules-

- In terms of RBE No. 66/1998, Ration Money Allowance to RPF personnel is admissible when they are on Leave on Average Pay at full rates for the first 60 days and at half the rate for next 60 days.
- As per provisions vide RBE No. 88/2018, Ration Money Allowance is not admissible to RPF personnel during Commuted Leave, Maternity Leave and Paternity Leave.
- In terms of RBE No. 79/2022, Ration Money Allowance is admissible during Child Care Leave at full rates for first 60 days and at half rate for next 60 days. If CCL is availed at a stretch of more than 120 days, it is not admissible beyond 120 days.
- Similarly as per RBE No. 80/2017, Transport Allowance is not admissible for the calendar month wholly covered by Leave/absent.

However, during preventive checks by vigilance, it was found in many cases that these allowances were paid to concerned staff during the period when they were on long sick or on leave etc., whereas the said allowance was not admissible to them as per rule.

10. Wrong interpretation of rules/guidelines

CBSE affiliated Schools have to register student of Class IX & XI every year for the Board examination of Xth & XIIth. The date for remittance of Fee for registration in class IX/XI for session 2020-21, as decided by Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi *without late fee* (Rs.300/-per student) was 07.09.2020 to 04.11.2020. The last date was extended for 15 days till 19.11.2020 without late fee and till 28.11.2020 with late fee.

As per CBSE guidelines, details of all students should be submitted only in one lot for each fee slab. Partial submission of data will not be allowed in a fee slab. Meaning thereby, in each slot only one list of the students will be accepted.

It simply implies that data of all students without late fee should be submitted in one lot while data of leftover students should be submitted with late fee.

However, during a vigilance investigation of a PIDR complaint in connection with allegation of corruption in a Railway School, it was observed that the in-charge Principal and examination-in-charge clubbed both slabs of without late fee students along with late fee students resulting in levy of late fee of Rs.2000/- each even to those students who had deposited fee in time. This happened due to mis-interpretation of instructions/guidelines of CBSE.

Investigation report has been submitted to Railway Board.

During investigation, the following observations have also been made:-

- There is no practice of maintenance of register in the school indicating date of fee collection and submission of photo by the students for registration with CBSE. Due to this, cross verification of exam fee remittance and photo submission by the students is not possible.
- No prescribed procedure exist for engagement of Guest Teachers. They were being engaged without any public notice etc. and without any specified criteria.
- Contract Teachers as well as Guest Teachers had been utilized for teaching work during Dushehara and Winter vacations and had been paid remuneration for those periods, whereas in terms of Para 5 of Estt. Rule No. 139/2014, teachers appointed on contractual basis will not be entitled for vacation pay and during Autumn/Winter break, payment should be calculated on prorata basis.

System improvement suggested

- Each Railway School should maintain a register carrying the details of Class IX & XI students for registration with CBSE for Board examination. The entry should be made in the register in respect of each student regarding the date of submission of fee, photo and other details by the students. The register should be kept in safe custody.
- To frame suitable guidelines for requirement and engagement of Guest Teachers.
- To issue proper guidelines regarding utilization of Contractual/Guest Teachers during vacation period in academic exigencies and payment of remuneration to them for those periods, if it is admissible.

11. Frequent transfer of officials

Field officials are transferred frequently merely completing 6-7 months at one place. After that, they are posted again at the same place after 7-8 months. In one case, it has been noticed that a work has been executed under 2 officials having posted at the same place in cyclic manner in very short period. Few irregularities noticed in the same work and it has been revealed that due to frequent transfers, field officials are unable to pay much attention to the quality of work and important aspects are skipped.

System improvement suggested

As far as possible, frequent transfers of officials may be avoided and minimum tenure on a particular post at a time may not be less than 2 years , so that they can concentrate properly on quality of work.

12. Allotment of rakes

During a vigilance investigation, it was observed that manual demand for loading 15 BOXN wagons was made by a firm for loading dolomite from a newly opened goods shed in SECR to another goods shed within SECR. Empty rake for above indent arrived at indenting station with 59 BOXNHL wagons and 15 wagons were placed and loading was shown as completed within the stipulated time. RR was prepared on PCC basis with wagon load condition and the forwarding note submitted by consignor declaring weight of 1020 tonnes. After loading and dispatch from loading station, the rake arrived at unloading station and was shown as placed and released within stipulated time.

At the originating station, the loading of dolomite had been shown only on documents, but there was no physical loading of dolomite. At the loading station goods shed, no stacking register was available and no stacking was done. The OHE on the placement line of goods shed was not isolated or made off for loading the bulk consignment into the BOXNHL type wagons.

At unloading station, goods made available for delivery was mentioned and date of removal of goods in received and delivery book and also mentioned the wagon numbers in the register of goods received and delivered. This is despite the fact that no actual loading or unloading took place.

Further, it was also observed that there was no system of working available with the station master, as the layout plan of newly opened Goods Shed was not modified and approved by the competent authority.

System improvement suggested

- If the booked consignments loaded in the wagons where seal is not warranted and the weighment of such rake is not possible due to weighbridge not available from originating to destination, then, such consignment shall always be booked at "Owners Risk (OR)". Here the commodities already exempted from mandatory weighment in Railways shall remain excluded.
- Administrative approval from PCOM shall be taken before any commercial notification is issued involving new/alteration in nomenclatures, layout of siding and/or station yard.

13. Stacking Permission

During a preventive check it was found that stacking time allowed for loading at goods shed was found to be varying as per the time demanded by the loading party. Maximum stacking time was not being observed and extensions were being given in stacking time without any established procedure. This can lead to complaints of unfair treatment by loading parties. Also, it was found that stacking time did not immediately start after departure of the previous rake/removal of unloaded goods from goods shed premises, but only after party had applied for stacking permission. In few cases, loading party has demanded stacking after passing of a lot of time post load completion/removal of unloaded items from premises of goods shed of previous rake.

System improvement suggested

- As specified in section 7.2 of Rates Master Circular Demurrage-Wharfage-Waiver/2016/0 No TC-I/2016/201/1 dated 11.05.2016, at the beginning of each financial year, based on the performance of the previous year and any

other factors as deemed fit (which shall be put in noting), the stacking time for all goods sheds of the division should be fixed by a joint note moved by Sr DCM and Sr DOM along with their comments which shall be approved by DRM of the respective division. All rules regarding stacking time should be kept in mind while finalizing stacking time for each terminal. In normal course, stacking time for any terminal should not exceed 5 days. Based on traffic pattern and to encourage traffic, stacking time up to 10 days may be allowed by DRM on recommendation of Sr DCM/Sr DOM but beyond 10 days may only be permitted by GM on recommendation of PCCM/PCOM on case to case basis.

- All indenters must be allowed the same stacking time at particular goods shed as approved by the above mentioned process. Stacking time would start from the completion of loading of previous rake or in case of an inward rake, immediately after clearance of goods shed premises (Time when Wharfage levy stops) to the next available senior most indent on that particular day at the goods shed and the party informed about it by Goods shed clerk/Supervisor. There will be no waiting for the indenting party to ask for stacking permission. If the party is willing to load in a rake before completion of stacking time, they may give stacking completion memo to the Goods shed supervisor and may be allowed to load the rake.
- There may be a mid-year review carried out by Sr DCM and Sr DOM and may reduce/increase the stacking time of any goods shed based on performances over the course of the half years or any other factors (which should be brought out in noting) and approved by DRM of the respective division.
- No extension of stacking time is permitted in general course of working. If it is required due to extenuating circumstance, file may be moved by Sr DCM/Sr DOM and approved by DRM in case to case basis but this extension should not exceed the maximum permissible stacking time which can be permitted by DRM i.e. 10 days. For giving stacking time beyond 10 days, file may be moved by PCOM/PCCM and accepted by GM.

सजग रहो, सतर्क रहो,
भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त रहो।



CASE STUDIES

Personnel

1. Demanding and accepting illegal gratification

A complaint was received regarding demand of bribe money of Rs. 3000/- by a dealer after already taking amount of Rs. 2000/- from the complainant, in lieu of processing his transfer case and issuance of releasing order in his favour for his Inter Divisional Mutual Transfer to another division of SECR. Accordingly a decoy check was planned. The complainant had also provided a recorded conversation held between him and the dealing clerk, wherein dealing clerk was found negotiating the final bribe amount of Rs. 3000/- to be given to him by the Complainant in lieu of providing him final release letter.

On the day of decoy, the complainant approached the alleged Clerk in his office for getting his release order. The Clerk told him to wait out-side the office, as the release order was under preparation. The Vigilance team along with the independent witnesses and the complainant waited out side the office.

After sometime, the alleged clerk called the complainant on his mobile and told him to come to a place out-side the office, about ½ km far from office. The complainant along with the decoy team moved to the place advised by alleged clerk to come. The independent witnesses and other VIs stood near a soda water vendor. The complainant also stood there and offered soda water drink to the alleged clerk and started negotiation with him in such a manner so that the decoy team members were able to listen to their conversation. After some time, the alleged clerk handed over the transfer release order to the complainant and asked him to give the bribe money to him. After doing so by the complainant, the alleged clerk took the money in his hand and put it in his scooty's dickey.

As soon as the alleged clerk put the amount of Rs. 3000/- in the dickey of scooty, the Vigilance teams caught him and brought him with his scooty to the office. Then the vigilance team recovered the bribe amount from the scooty's dickey in presence of the independent witnesses and other Ch. OSs/OSs of the office present at that time. After completing due formalities, the post decoy check memorandum was prepared.

From the investigation of the case, it revealed that there was unreasonable delay in processing of the IDMT case in favour of the complainant. The delay was caused mainly by the alleged clerk. The supervisor in-charge (Ch. OS) of the section also failed to discharge his duties as supervisor to expedite the process.

The alleged Sr. Clerk has been issued major penalty charge-sheet for demanding and accepting illegal gratification. The Ch. OS of the section has been issued minor penalty charge-sheet for his failure to supervise the activities of the section properly.

2. Excess payment of Ration Money Allowance and Transportation allowance

In terms of Railway Board's letter No: E(P&A)I-98/ALL/RPF/1 dated 01.04.1998, non gazetted RPF/RPSF personnel shall be entitled to Ration Money allowance. Vide this circular, it is stipulated that RPF/RPSF personal will be entitled to Ration Money Allowance (RMA) when they are on Leave on Average Pay at full rates for the first 60 days and at half the rate for next 60 days.

Further, Railway Board vide RBE No. 88/2018 Dated 14-6-2018, clarified that no Ration Money Allowance is admissible to RPF personnel during Commuted Leave, Maternity Leave and Paternity Leave. As per Railway Board order (RBE No. 80/2017) Dated 03-08-2017 (para 04(a)), Transportation Allowance will not be admissible for the calendar month wholly covered by Leave/absent.

However, during scrutiny of Salary Bills in two divisions of SECR, it was found that Ration Money Allowance had been paid to RPF personnel who were under Commuted

Leave/ other leave. Transport Allowance was also paid to those personnel who were on leave for the whole month.

After advice of Vigilance, it has been confirmed that total overpayment of Transport Allowance of Approx. Rs. 1,00,000/- and overpayment of Ration Money Allowance of Rs. 10,00,000/- has been recovered from the concerned staff of these two divisions. Further, no excess/irregular payment of Ration Money Allowance and Transportation Allowance has been made after Vigilance check.

To avoid occurrence of such irregularities, PCPO & PFA have been advised to take corrective measures in consultation with CRIS for incorporation of such provisions in IPAS so that such allowances are not paid to staff when not due during various kinds of leave/absent etc.

Engineering

3. Bypassing of lowest tenderers on account of non uploading of documents

During a investigation, it is observed that Tender was awarded to 6th Lowest eligible tender. Other five lower value offers were rejected as they did not submit the required documents as per Contract Conditions. During investigation, it is found that in the special condition of contract, certain documents required were mentioned, but the "TAB" of these conditions for Document uploading was marked as "NOT ALLOWED". Hence it was quite confusing for bidders that whether documents have to be submit or not. In this case, lowest five bidders did not submit the required document, because of which all those offers were bypassed and tender was awarded to L-6. It is quite possible that those bidders have all those documents, but because of those TAB, bidders confused and did not submit the documents. Difference between the offer of Inter-Se L-1 and L-6 is Rs.7,04,059.97. In the same case, it is also found that for same work, different conditions has been imposed in different divisions.

Hence it was suggested that conditions, which are mandatory and based on which, tender is to be decided, should be clearly highlighted in the initial pages of the tender documents and in the column of "Document uploading", it should be marked as "Mandatory", so that at the time of submission of tender, there should not be confusion in the mind of tenderer. And it is also advised to standardize the tender conditions to maintain uniformity in conditions for same work in all the divisions.

4. Non collection of requisite documents

In one of the tender case it is observed that both the tenderer numerically LI and L2 have not submitted power of attorney, in compliance of eligibility criteria of Tender documents. On going through the statements given by the TC members it is observed that TC members did not give much emphasis on above clause. In support of their action TC stated that documents uploading is "not allowed" and further the condition of this Para states that liable for rejection (not summarily rejection), therefore it provided a scope and discretion on the part of tender committee to form an opinion. In instant case, offer of lowest tenderer was not considered as in Document Verification Certificate, one of the partner has been considered as authorized signatory of the tenderer, but in Para-7 of same certificate, that partner's name has not been mentioned. From above TC concluded that firm was not taking responsibility and hence Document Verification Certificate is incomplete and inconsistent and hence offer of lowest tenderer was rejected. But TC considered offer of 2nd lowest offer, although Para-7 of same certificate submitted by 2nd lowest bidder, name of tenderer mentioned was different from Partnership Deed submitted. When asked from TC, it is stated the signature done by tenderer in document verification certificate was same in partnership deed. Hence they considered them as same person.

A system improvement has been suggested that while deciding tender uniform views should be kept by the TC while evaluating the documents/certificates submitted by the tenderer and should be discussed in TC minutes.

5. Irregularity in execution of work

During a vigilance investigation conducted in connection with execution of work, it was found that some cubes older than 28 days were found intact at site. As per the extant instructions, the compressive strength test of the cubes is to be conducted on 28 days after cast of cube. Hence, regular quality check has not been ensured by the field officials. The compressive strength test on the cubes was done in field by the vigilance team and test results were not up to the mark. Further, 3 samples of the cubes were sent to Railway Lab for testing. Test results of cubes tested in lab were unsatisfactory.

Minor penalty DAR action has been initiated against the concerned supervisors and it has also been advised to the division to ensure that the sub-standard concrete works get dismantled and recast at the cost of the contractor.

6. Discrepancies observed during execution of work

As per existing guidelines, the scope and location of the work should have been decided prior to calling of tender. However, during an investigation conducted in connection with execution of work for "Provision of secured drapery system for protection of rock fall in deep cutting", it was observed that the design report for slope stabilisation and rock fall protection work in a deep cutting has been prepared by outside agency after tendering.

Further, the main purpose in connection with execution of work for "provision of rock bolting shortcreting, grouting and weep holes in a tunnel", the main purpose was to improve the stability of the tunnel structure. Considering this, a detailed drawing was prepared after taking expert advice. For stabilising the tunnel, rock bolting is must before shortcreting. However, it is observed that the work was not executed as per drawing and scope of work was not completed on the plea of not getting sufficient traffic block. However, instead of raising this issue at higher level, short cut and easy method was adopted which defeat the very purpose of enhancing the stability and life of tunnel.

Administrative action has been recommended against the concerned officials and it has also been advised that if sufficient traffic and OHE block is not provided, the same should be arranged by taking up the case with higher authority, so that the work may be executed as per approved drawing. Contractor should be compelled to mobilize sufficient manpower and advance equipment so as to get maximum output in given traffic block, instead of adopting shortcut and easy method.

Stores

7. Delay in payment of supplier's bills

On the basis of a complaint regarding delay in payment of supplier's bills, an investigation was done. During investigation, it has come to notice that due to insufficient funds in the year 2019-20 & 2020-21, the payment could not be made. But this aspect of insufficient fund was not brought to the notice of higher authority by the concerned dealers and also they had not taken any action to get the fund from other sources to clear the bills. However, in the FY 2021-22, funds were arranged from the estimate of the division and payment made to the contractor.

Administrative action has been recommended against the concerned dealers for causing delay in payment.

8. Framing of JPO towards warranty claims

During a vigilance investigation in connection with lodging and handling of warranty claim against the materials fitted in rolling stock, it was observed that although the warranty claim was raised by the consignee but it was not as per the laid down procedures of Railway Board vide letter no. 2000/RS(G)/ 379/2 dated 07/08/2015 & 18/01/2018. Also the warranty claim was not lodged through RDSO portal as per the RDSO letter No.QAM/Misc.(Tech), dated-16.06.2021 & Railway Board letter No. 2014/M(N)/951/6 Pt.I, dated -20.07.2020. Due to the above reason, the warranty claims were getting delayed.

In view of the above, PCMM & PCME of SECR have been advised to frame a JPO, jointly signed by Mechanical and Stores department for early settlement of warranty claim of rolling stock items .

Traffic

9. Irregularities in execution of contract

One contract was awarded for loading/unloading of line boxes of Guards and Loco Pilot at different locations of one of the divisions of SECR. As per the CA, the contractor had to deploy Box Boys in three shifts of 8 hrs. roster at some locations and in 2 shifts of 12 hrs roster at other locations. However, while scrutinising the attendance register of a particular location for the period from 05.03.19 to 28.01.20 & 05.02.20 to 24.11.20, it was observed that the box boys were deployed in 12 hrs. roster instead of 8 hrs These records were also being counter signed by railway officials and regular payments as per contract terms was being made to the contractor for employing workers in 3 shifts.

In addition to initiation of DAR/Admn. action against the concerned officials, division has been advised to take following action:-

- Recovery of excess amount paid to the contractor for the above period and to ensure payment to those labours who worked 12 hrs. instead of 8 hrs.
- Scrutiny of attendance registers of all the locations covered under the instant contract agreement for the whole contract period and recovery of excess amount, if any, paid to the contractor.
- To take action for blacklisting the contractor for wilful violation of contract agreement.

A preventive check was conducted in connection with execution of work of mechanised cleaning at one of the stations. When the attendance register was scrutinised, it was found that all the contractual staff deployed for the work were shown as present on the date of check. When this was cross checked with physical appearance of on duty cleaning staff, it was found that only 56 staff were available against 65 staff as per attendance register. After 17 days gap, again check was conducted at the same location and 58 staff were found available against 65 staff marked as present in the attendance register. The attendance of contractual staff on other days were also shown as 100%. Detailed investigation is under progress.

10. Anomalies in Tatkal Ticket booking

Some Complaints were received regarding Tatkal ticket booking at one of the PRS locations. Also, during analysis of data of Tatkal tickets booked at that location, many instances of booking of tickets in popular trains of foreign railways was found.

Based on the above information, a preventive check was conducted at the PRS counter, wherein the Booking clerk was seen booking 2 tatkal tickets without any applicant being present on the counter. The booking clerk was also speaking on mobile to someone who was giving details regarding ticket booking. No money for the tickets had been collected by the booking clerk. The tickets were booked for journey beginning from Varanasi and Allahabad on the next morning.

The application form was incomplete and there was no applicants signature. The passenger names were generic first names only and there was no contact information provided.

When asked, the booking clerk referred to one person who was loitering around as the applicant. He was questioned in presence of RPF and he accepted that he was the employee of one booking agent who had been sending him for past 1 month to book Tatkal tickets. Instructions regarding booking details were directly given by Booking agent to the booking clerk on telephone.

All Tatkal ticket requisitions of previous month were collected for further investigation.

On analysis, out of 440 requisitions used for booking tickets, 112 were found suspicious. All these requisitions seemed to have been allotted the first token number for booking of Tatkal tickets. These 112 requisitions appeared to be filled in 2 handwritings (i.e. written by same 2 persons). Almost all these requisitions were incomplete. There was no applicant signature in any of them and contact details were either not filled or vague. The passenger names were either generic like A Kumar, S Yadav, P Mishra etc or having common first names only. Out of these 112 suspicious requisitions, 46 were for trains which do not travel over SECR at all.

The private cash of booking clerk was checked and found short by Rs 12863. His call records were checked and it was found that for the last 1 month he had received calls from the ticket booking agent around the time of Tatkal ticket booking regularly.

Major Penalty proceedings are under progress against the booking clerk. The applicant on behalf of the Travel agent was handed over to RPF and case has been registered under sections 143 and 179 of the Railway Act against the travel agent and his employee. Similar case was detected in another preventive check at another PRS location and disciplinary action is underway.

11. Mismatching of wagon type between 2 trips of same rake

During a preventive check in a siding it was seen that one rake was placed for unloading and after that allowed for back loading from the same siding. During further checks, it was seen that the rake wagon type entered in FOIS for the rake being back loaded was not matching with the wagon type of the rake which had been unloaded as per FOIS. This is despite the fact that it was the very same rake.

In the incoming rake for unloading, the wagon type was mentioned as BOXNEL which has a PCC of 67 tonnes whereas when the rake was being back loaded, wagon type was mentioned as BOXNHL which has a PCC of 70 tonnes. On actual check, physically the wagons were found to be of BOXNHL type.

The difference in PCC of wagon type has financial implications as during the first loading, railway had lost revenue of carrying 3 tonnes X 59 wagons = 177 tonnes. This came to around 2.47 lakhs of revenue lost in the present case.

DAR action against the responsible staff has been taken and recovery of revenue lost is being made after vigilance check.

Electrical

12. Irregularity in Running Room:

During a preventive check at a Running Room to check the facilities being provided to the users, the following were observed:

- No newspaper/magazines were available in the running room (As stated by CCC, magazine is not provided by contractor since long time).
- As per CA, there is a provision of biometric attendance by contractor for their staff deployed for performing of duty in running room, but biometric attendance is not followed and the same is not being used since long.
- Supervisor of contractor was working round the clock without any reliever and without identity card & without uniform.
- Two out of three cooks working in the kitchen were without uniform. The safai-wala was also without prescribed uniform.
- Kitchen was dirty and in unhygienic condition.
- All available Identity Card were issued by some other person and not the contractor who was awarded the contract. Thus the ID cards are invalid.
- As per contract agreement, all registers to be available in printed prescribed format, but no registers were available in prescribed printed format.
- As per contract agreement, all fresh washed bed sheets (2nos. each) and pillow cover (1 no. each) should be combined in one set and delivered in sealed paper (or Polythene) packets. But, physically it was available in open cloth bundle.

Penalty has been imposed on the contractor and administrative action has been recommended against the concerned staff.

13. Irregularities in accountal of materials

During a preventive check conducted in one of the field units in connection with accountal of materials, it was found that out of 14 items checked, 6 items were found short/excess. It was noticed that some items were issued on loan to a contractor without approval of competent authority. Further investigations revealed that 59 different items were issued to the contractor on loan basis without taking approval from competent authority.

As per the special conditions of contract, issue of material to the contractor on loan is permitted. The para also stipulates the recovery procedure if the contractor fails to return the material within four months. In spite of not returning the materials to the Railways by the contractor even after passing of 4 months, no action was taken to recover the cost of the issued materials from the contractor in terms of special condition of contract.

DAR action has been initiated against the concerned officials and recovery from the contractor has been done as stipulated in special condition of contract.

Accounts

14. Non accountal of outstanding debits raised by Sr.TIA

During a preventive check conducted in connection with outstanding debits especially those which are being raised by Sr.TIA at one of the sidings, it is observed that some of the debits raised by the Sr.TIA have not been taken into account either as admitted or objected. Moreover, out of Rs. 43,78,412/- raised as debits by Sr.TIA, only Rs. 7,27,155/- was realized. After vigilance check an amount of Rs. 32 lakhs approx. was realized further. Also Minor Penalty DAR action has been intimated against the concerned CGS.

Do's & Dont's

STORES

Local purchase

DO's

- In Indent, ensure that quantity and rate both are written in figures as well as in words.
- Estimated rate should be based on last purchase rate or budgetary quotations collected after market survey which is to be supported by price list etc.
- Description and specification of indenting item should be clear and complete.
- Price list, budgetary quotation etc. should be obtained from OEM, licensed distributors or reputed firms.
- Ensure that enquiries are sent/collected in rotations from local suppliers.
- Be vigilant while deciding offers with small differences on all-inclusive prices.
- Ensure that accepted rate is reasonable as per the prevailing market price.
- Ensure that accepted make/brand is specifically mentioned in the PO.

Don'ts

- Do not generate artificially inflated demands.
- Do not furnish names of fictitious/ non- existent vendors on the indent.
- Do not collect more than one quotation from single firm in one particular local purchase case.
- Do not split indents to bring the purchase within the local purchase.
- Do not purchase material as non stock item which is already available as stock item.

PERSONNEL

Settlements

DO's

- Publish retirement list of employees retiring within the next two years and notify the employees concerned.
- Ensure regular and continuous updating of Service Register & Leave accounts to avoid delays in settlements.
- Ensure verification of service of employees on completion of 18 years service or 5 years before retirement, whichever is earlier.
- As per Railway Board's letter No. F(E)III/2008/PN1/11 dated.06.02.2009 (RBE No.27/2009) [Estt. Rule No. 44/2009], the Personnel and Accounts Departments of the unit have to undertake verification of correctness of emoluments of Railway servants at regular intervals and one such review should be done in the beginning of the third year preceding the date of retirement in order that irregularities in pay and allowances, if any, are rectified and recoveries affected from the salary of the railway servant well before the retirement.
- Ensure safe custody of SRs and leave accounts and watch the movement in case of transit to other sections/units.
- Take immediate action in reconstructing the lost Service Records and missing leave Accounts.
- Organize permanent drives to obtain nominations from staff by utilizing services of S&WIs.

- Make nomination entries in the Service Register and paste the same in it.
- Advise the employees to promptly report the additions/alterations of family.
- Advise the employees to declare Aadhar number & date of birth and age of each family member including married children, irrespective of their ineligibility for availing Pass/PTO.
- Ensure periodical checks by senior subordinates to ensure that SRs/Leave accounts are updated.
- Ensure verification of Service Register and leave Accounts by Accounts department before six months in case of NRs and as quickly as possible in case of ONRs.
- Reckon 'Qualifying Service' but not 'length of Service' for grant of pensionary benefits.
- Advise the retiring employee/family to opt only an authorised Nationalized Bank for drawl of Pension/Family pension.
- Ensure mentioning in the PPO, of additional quantum of pension @ 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% & 100% on completion of 80 years, 85 years, 90 years, 95 years and 100 years respectively.
- Ensure correct calculation of settlement dues and supply of 'Calculation Sheet' to employees along with settlement papers.
- Ensure recovery of RELHS subscription, if opted, by the employee.
- Ensure to obtain declaration in prescribed form, if the employee opts for Fixed Medical Allowance.
- Ensure mentioning all eligible family members in the PPO with their dates of birth.
- Ensure sanction of provisional pension, in case departmental/judicial proceedings are pending on the date of superannuation of the employee.
- Ensure sanction of provisional pension, in case the employee is suspended on the date of superannuation.
- Decide family member to receive Family Pension as per pension Rules, since nomination is not required for family pension.
- In the absence of nomination, release DCRG to family member(s) defined as such in Rule 70(5) of RS (Pension) Rules, 1993.
- In the absence of nomination, release amount of PF to family member(s) defined as such in chapter 9 of IREC-I.
- In the absence of nomination, release CGEIS amount to family member(s) as per PF rules.
- Ensure releasing of Leave encashment to the family as defined in Rule 549A of IREC-I.
- Insist for succession certificate only when there is no family member who is eligible to receive a particular settlement due or there is dispute in family.
- Ensure release of withheld DCRG in cases of commercial/Stores debits within time limits prescribed to avoid payment of interests.
- Ensure fulfillment of income and other eligibility criteria by widowed/divorced daughters before sanctioning family pension.
- Ensure receipt of Foreign Service contributions from the respective organization in favour of employees on deputation with them.
- Ensure receipt of 'No due Certificate' from all the Railways/Organizations where the employee has worked before his retirement.
- Obtain legal opinion in all cases of disputes and dual/rival claims before releasing of settlement dues.

Don'ts

- Don't recover government dues from any settlement benefit except DCRG & DR payable on pension.
- Don't authorize Guardian to receive family pension in favor of a minor child, but ensure PPO on the name of the minor child, indicating Guardian's name.
- Don't release DCRG if the employee does not vacate the Railway accommodation on the day of superannuation.

- Don't release DCRG if any departmental/criminal proceedings are pending against the employee or he/she is suspended on the day of superannuation.
- Don't insist for medical examination if the retired employee applies for commutation of pension within a year.

SIGNAL & TELECOM

DO's

- Supply portion in schedule by contractor should be taken into books with proper invoice bills and test reports.
- Ensure proper termination of cables and soldering and bunching of wires.
- All technical drawings mentioned in the contract should be available with the supervisor at site.
- Ensure proper Insulation Resistance through testing of cables and recording of readings.
- Cable marker and emergency communication posts should be provided with proper concreting and as per drawing..
- Verify the serial nos. of equipments, whether it is matching with RITES/RDSO inspection certificates or not. .
- Verify the Holograms/distinctive markings on equipments with the RITES/RDSO Inspection certificate.
- Ensure that Degree/Diploma holder engineer of the contractor are available as per contract conditions.
- Daily Progress Register is to be maintained for each work .

Don'ts

- GI and similar pipes must be tested before accepting by its specified weight/ thickness only, but not based on paint mark.
- Don't accept the materials after the delivery period of purchase order
- Don't issue credentials before completion of the work.

ELECTRICAL

DO's

- Validity of Electrical Contractor's Licence as stipulated in the contract is to be ensured.
- Attendance of the outsourced manpower should be maintained using biometric systems.
- Ensure submission of EPF and ESI contribution documents in case of outsourced manpower during billing.
- Energy recorded should be properly billed on regular intervals for both Railway and non-Railway consumers.

Don'ts

- Do not accept material of other make, which is not approved.
- Do not extend temporary power supply to outsiders/ contractors without completion of procedures/ formalities or without meter.
- Do not initiate EIG process without completion of the works.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

Do's

- Do ensure that expenditure has been sanctioned by the Competent Authority.
- Do ensure that the expenditure has been properly and fully vouched to disclaim the second claim on the same account impossible. The bill should be in original and in prescribed form.
- Do ensure that alternations, if any, in the Bill have been duly attested by the Officer and Contractor.
- Do ensure that the rates claimed in the Bill are as per Agreement.
- Do ensure that the claim is not time barred.
- Do ensure that the bill has been signed by the officer competent to sign the same. Do ensure that the prescribed percentage checks are done in the concerned Measurement Book on which the bill is based.
- Do ensure that advance payment (Mobilisation Advance) is released only in accordance with provisions of contract and that such payments are adjusted as per terms and conditions of the contract.
- Before making final payment, ensure that a certificate has been furnished by the executives that the properties or material, if any issued for temporary use of the contractors is returned in good conditions or appropriate amount is recovered in lieu thereof.
- Wherever feasible do prepare checklist for passing bills and exercise checks based on checklist. Do verify Bills of the Contractor as per the Check List. Checklist prescribing necessary checks
- Do ensure that accounts inspection/checks are planned in advance and conducted faithfully as per prescribed schedule.
- Do ensure that while passing the contractors bill, entry in Measurement Books is scored out and cancelled in red ink in order to prevent double payment in future.
- Accounts officials passing the contractor bill and issuing the cheque for payment should make an entry for the same in MB with voucher no. etc. under his signature and stamp.
- Do ensure the party has properly charged the GST/IT/any other statutory tax as per existing rule and they have been properly deposited with the authority.
- Do observe proper checks while passing bills of suppliers leading to Payment made but material not supplied. Do effect recoveries against defective material of supply. Do recover liquidated damages in line with the contract provisions.
- Do effect recoveries on account of Rent, Electric Charges, Water Charges, etc. from Vendors, Food Plazas and others as applicable from time to time.
- Do analyze and check tendered rates for reasonableness.
- Do observe Purchase Order/Contract terms in its totality for releasing payments.
- Do have proper physical control over cheque book/pass book/money value books being used within Accounts jurisdiction of the Railway.
- Do ensure that Technical specifications and bidding format are well documented.
- Do ensure proper remittance of cash from EFTs, Traffic & Parcel Earnings, bills recoverable, Departmental Charges and other collections and earnings.
- Do resort to physical verification of the Mortgage and Hypothecation Agreements for any legal flaws for HBA advance etc.
- Do periodically check cash counters and keep records of such verifications meticulously.
- Do make entries in the Imprest Account Register on day-to-day basis with relevant records and vouchers.
- Do ensure due verification of stock items periodically.

Don'ts

- Don't pass the bill containing erasures or alterations unless attested by the bill signing authority as many times as such alterations are made.
- Don't allow payment of rates higher than those included in the Agreement without specific competent sanction.
- Don't pass the advance bills of suppliers as per terms and conditions of the agreement until accompanied by the proof of dispatch of the material i.e. the original Railway Receipt/LR(Lorry Receipt)/Consignment note and proof of inspection where required.
- Don't delay refund of earnest money/security deposit to the contractors after the work of supply has been completed and the maintenance period has been completed.
- Don't allow delays in passing contractor's bills and staff payments such as PF (Provident Fund) or final settlement bills etc. as delays are major source of corruption.
- Don't delay refund of Earnest Money to the unsuccessful tenderers after tenders are finalized.
- Don't fail to exercise test check in the matter of pending items of passing Earnest money, security deposit and staff payment such as PF advance, TA bills/medical bills or final bills, so that prompt action by the concerned staff is ensured.
- While accepting the deposit in connection with collection from Vendors/Commission Agents etc. earnings, do not forget to get the relevant vouchers from the concerned executive who has collected the amount and also ensure that such collection is in accordance with the extant provisions.
- Don't pass bills without exercising requisite checks.
- Don't deliberately omit or postpone deduction of the favored employees or private parties/suppliers/contractors.
- Don't release payments without due approval of Competent Authority or as laid down in Work Order or in the SOP (Schedule of Power). Don't leave any ambiguity in the SOP (Schedule of Power) provisions leaving scope for arbitrary interpretation.
- Don't accept Bank Guarantee (BG) issued by banks other than any scheduled commercial bank from contractors/bidders.
- Don't raise objections on flimsy grounds on petty claims whereas big claims are freely passed and paid.
- Don't adopt laxity in follow-up and clearance of employee related advances.
- Don't sanction loans in anticipation of documents to be submitted by the employee.

ENGINEERING

Concreting Work

DO's

- Particular specifications (अर्थात M25, M30 आदि) के लिए उपयुक्त mix design का ही उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए।
- समय-समय पर Design mix की कार्य स्थल पर नमूना जांच की जानी चाहिए ताकि mix design की आवश्यकता का विश्लेषण किया जा सके और सामग्री की बचत हो सके।
- Site पर Concreting कार्य Labour के भरोसे नहीं बल्कि skilled supervision के तहत किया जाना चाहिए।
- Design Mix Report में जिस विशेष कार्य का उल्लेख किया गया है, उसके लिए हमेशा सही सीमेंट चुनें।

- सबसे पहले Dry Concrete को पूर्व निर्धारित मात्रा (यानी कंक्रीट सामग्री की बैचिंग) के अनुसार समान रूप से मिलाएं i.e. cement, coarse aggregates, fine aggregates (either manually or in transit mixture)।
- Sand and Aggregates की नमी का विश्लेषण करने के बाद ही पूर्व निर्धारित मात्रा के अनुसार पानी मिलाएँ।
- Consistent Concrete प्राप्त करने के लिए wet concrete को लगभग 2 मिनट तक अच्छी तरह मिलाएं।
- पर्याप्त manpower, उचित उपकरण और tools के साथ कंक्रीट की placement शुरू करें।
- Concrete place करने से पहले workability/slump test करें।
- Concrete को पानी मिलाने के 15 से 20 मिनट के अंदर एक समान मोटाई में placed किया जाना चाहिए।
- Concrete से हवा निकालने के लिए वाइब्रेटर या लकड़ी के टैम्प के साथ कंक्रीट का उचित compaction करें।
- हमेशा फॉर्मवर्क के props/ supports की स्थिरता की जांच करते रहें। देखें कि cover insert विस्थापित न हो जाए।
- Cover block उसी design mix का होना चाहिए जिस mix का concrete है।
- Concrete की सतह और किनारों की finishing में ट्रॉवेल या लकड़ी के फ्लोट्स या धातु के फ्लोट्स का उपयोग करें। सुनिश्चित करें कि ट्रॉवेलिंग करते समय कंक्रीट उसी दिशा में समाप्त हो।
- Concrete निर्माण के दौरान joints पर उचित finishing करें।
- Concrete के रिसाव पर ध्यान दें। पानी तेजी से वाष्पित नहीं होना चाहिए।
- 6 से 10 घंटे बाद curing शुरू करें।

DON'Ts

- जब तक जरूरी और अपरिहार्य न हो, रात में कभी भी concreting न करें। कार्यस्थलों पर प्रकाश व्यवस्था कभी भी पर्याप्त नहीं होती है और इसलिए कहीं न कहीं कुछ त्रुटियां हमेशा हो सकती हैं।
- क्षतिग्रस्त formwork का उपयोग न करें। यह कंक्रीट को प्रभावित करता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप honeycomb बनता है।
- Volumetric batching का कभी न करें। कभी भी गमले के उपयोग की अनुमति न दें।
- Concrete में बिना धुले aggregates का प्रयोग न करें; इसके परिणामस्वरूप कमजोर कंक्रीट और रखरखाव की लागत बढ़ सकती है।
- Concrete मिक्सर को overrun न करें जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कंक्रीट के घटक अलग-अलग हो जाते हैं।
- Concrete बनाने के दौरान placement में आसानी के लिए अधिक पानी न डालें।
- Concrete cube cast करने से पहले concreting शुरू न करें। कंक्रीट की मजबूती पूर्व निर्धारित मिश्रण डिजाइन के अनुसार होनी चाहिए।
- High concrete slump, excessively high air content or excessive fines का उपयोग न करें।
- Semi-dry concrete का प्रयोग न करें। इससे कंक्रीट के अंदर honeycomb बनने की संभावना रहती है।
- कंक्रीट डालने के दौरान एक स्थान पर कंक्रीट का ढेर न लगने दें।
- Initial setting के बाद कंक्रीट को vibrate न करें। (अर्थात 30 मिनट के बाद)
- कंक्रीट की सतह पर स्राव मौजूद होने पर concreting खत्म न करें।
- कंक्रीट को अधिक ऊंचाई से न गिराएं क्योंकि इससे अलगाव हो जाएगा।
- कंक्रीट को पर्याप्त strength मिलने तक फॉर्मवर्क को न हटाएं।
- कंक्रीट की फिनिशिंग में, कंक्रीट की सतह पर पानी को कभी भी फेंकें या छिड़कें नहीं।
- सूखे कंक्रीट की फिनिशिंग न करें।

Works Tender

DO's

- Market rate का सर्वे करें, estimate और tender schedule फ़ाइनल करने से पहले proper & realistic rate analysis करें।
- Eligibility criteria और similar nature of work को एनआईटी और निविदा दस्तावेज में रेलवे बोर्ड/मुख्यालय के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार सख्ती से शामिल करना सुनिश्चित करें।
- कार्य की समान प्रकृति की गलत interpretation के परिणामस्वरूप lowest offers को bypass नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।
- सुनिश्चित करें कि reasonableness of rates का तर्कसंगतता, तार्किक और तकनीकी रूप से जांच की गई है।
- सुनिश्चित करें कि special conditions जिनका financial implications है, उनका मूल्यांकन प्रस्तावों की सही inter-se position निकालने में किया जा रहा है।
- Summarily rejection conditions पर विवेकपूर्ण ढंग से चर्चा और विचार-विमर्श होना चाहिए।
- IREPS में अनिवार्य आवश्यक दस्तावेजों को अपलोड करने के लिए "TAB" को "NOT ALLOWED" रूप में चिह्नित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।
- TC द्वारा dissenting notes को ध्यानपूर्वक संज्ञान में लाना चाहिए।
- Contractor द्वारा deployed कर्मचारियों और इंजीनियर की दैनिक उपस्थिति का रिकॉर्ड maintain करना चाहिए।

DON'TS

- किसी विशेष कार्यकारी की स्वीकृति शक्तियों के अंदर बनाए रखने के लिए अलग-अलग निविदाएं बुलाने के लिए कार्य को विभाजित न करें।
- अनावश्यक/अप्रासंगिक विशेष शर्तों को शामिल करके सभी पात्र ठेकेदारों की भागीदारी को प्रतिबंधित न करें।
- निविदा समिति के सदस्य होते हुए स्वीकार करने वाले प्राधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग न करें।
- निविदा समिति के विचार-विमर्श करने से पहले किसी विशेष प्रस्ताव की उपयुक्तता पर सलाह न दें।
- अनुशंसित प्रस्ताव की स्वीकृति को प्रभावित करने के लिए विशेष शर्तों के मूल्यांकन में विसंगतियों की अनुमति न दें।
- निविदा में over all major items के respect में individual item के दरों को असामान्य रूप से उच्च और अव्यवहार्य स्वीकार न करें।
- While dealing with works tender current guidelines of Railway Board must be adhered to.

Have the courage to say no. Have the courage to face the truth. Do the right thing because it is right. These are the magic keys to living your life with integrity

William Shakespeare

भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत : विकसित भारत

मनोज कुमार सिंह

मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी (अभि०)

इस वर्ष स्वतंत्रता दिवस के अवसर पर प्रधानमंत्री जी ने लाल किले के प्राचीर से भारतवर्ष को 2047 अर्थात् स्वतंत्रता के 100वें वर्षगांठ पर विकसित देशों की श्रेणी में लाने के लक्ष्य का उद्घोष किया है। परंतु आज की तारीख में भारत विभिन्न स्तरों पर भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या का सामना कर रहा है। करप्शन परसेप्शन इंडेक्स में भारत की 180 देशों की सूची में 85वें स्थान पर है। आज स्थिति यह है कि देश की अधिकांश आबादी को यह स्वीकार करने में कोई हिचक नहीं होगी कि उन्होंने अपना काम कराने के लिए कभी ना कभी घूस दिया है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में विकसित भारत का यह लक्ष्य काफी दुष्कर प्रतीत होता है। भ्रष्टाचार केवल ईडी, सीबीआई या सतर्कता विभाग की कार्रवाई से खत्म होने वाला नहीं है, क्योंकि इसकी जड़ें गहराई तक व्याप्त हैं। भारत के विकसित देश के लक्ष्य प्राप्ति में सबसे बड़ा अवरोध है।

विकसित देश की श्रेणी में आने के लिए भारत को अगले 25 वर्षों में निम्न मध्यम आय वाले देश से उच्च आय वाले देश में बदलना होगा। यह लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए 4 निर्णायक उपक्रम हमारे पक्ष में हैं :- लोकतंत्र, उद्यमी जन समूह, निर्णय शक्ति और मांग। परन्तु इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के हमारे सारे उपक्रम परास्त हो जायेंगे यदि हम भ्रष्टाचार नामक दानव से पार नहीं पा सके।

विकसित राष्ट्र के निर्माण के लिए संचनात्मक विकास की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि हम विश्वस्तरीय सड़कों, रेल यातायात, हवाई यातायात तथा विश्वस्तरीय संस्थानों का निर्माण करें। किन्तु अक्सर हम देखते हैं कि ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए अनुमोदित राशि का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा भ्रष्टाचार की भेंट चढ़ जाता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि निर्माण की गुणवत्ता में कमी आती है, कार्य पूर्ण होने में देरी होती है और प्रोजेक्ट की लागत भी कई गुना बढ़ जाती है। किसी प्रोजेक्ट की पूर्णता में देरी जहाँ देश की अर्थव्यवस्था तथा जनता पर अनुचित भार डालती है, वहीं वैश्विक स्तर पर देश की छवि भी खराब करती है। विकसित भारत के निर्माण के लिए ऐसे छोटे छोटे लक्ष्यों की सतत प्राप्ति आवश्यक है, तभी विकास दर की सततता बनी रहेगी।

विकसित भारत के निर्माण के लिए हमें नौकरशाही को भी जवाबदार बनाना होगा। उनके कार्यों की पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करनी होगी तथा उनके कार्यों की समीक्षा लक्ष्य पूर्ति पर आधारित करनी होगी। आखिर केंद्र और राज्य सरकारें विकास और जनकल्याण की जिन योजनाओं पर अरबों रुपये खर्च करती हैं, उन पर अमल की जिम्मेदारी नौकरशाही की ही होती है। इस धनराशि का पूरा उपयोग अपना प्रयोजन सिद्ध करने के लिए हो तथा तंत्र भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त रहे इसके लिए आवश्यक होगा कि हम तकनीक को अपना सहारा बनाएं। हमें प्रयास करें कि अधिकतम भुगतान नकद होने के बजाय ऑनलाइन हो, ताकि सभी भुगतानों का रिकॉर्ड रहे, और कोई भी राशि काले धन में ना बदल पाये और सभी के आय के साधनों की पर्याप्त निगरानी हो पाये। ईडी, एसीबी, कैग जैसी जांच एजेंसियों को भी मजबूत और पारदर्शी बनाना भी इस दिशा में एक मजबूत कदम होगा। भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की सुनवाई फास्ट ट्रैक अदालतों में चला कर उन पर त्वरित कार्रवाई से भी समाज में एक स्पष्ट संदेश जाएगा।

भ्रष्टाचार का स्वरूप केवल वित्तीय ही नहीं, अपितु नैतिक भी है। अपने देश के प्रति, समाज के प्रति और अपने परिवार के प्रति कर्तव्यों की अनदेखी करना और आबंटित कार्यों में टालमटोल करना भी मेरी समझ में नैतिक भ्रष्टाचार है। एक संस्था के रूप में रेलवे पर भी यही बात लागू होती है। किसी भी संस्था के कर्मचारी जितने उच्च नैतिकता के होंगे, देश भी उतनी ऊँचाइयाँ छुएगा। भारतीय रेलवे इतने बड़े देश में, इतने बड़े नेटवर्क को इतने सुचारु रूप से चला पाता है, यह केवल देश के कर्तव्यपरायण रेलकर्मियों के कारण ही संभव हो पा रहा है। यही नैतिक ईमानदारी अगर सारे देश के नागरिक अपने जीवन में आत्मसार कर लें, तो विकसित राष्ट्र का सपना हम तय समय में अवश्य ही पूरा कर लेंगे।

अंततः कानून चाहे कितने भी मजबूत बना लिए जाये, परंतु वास्तव में किसी भी कानून में लूप होल्स तो हमेशा होते ही हैं, मुख्य बात यह है कि नागरिकों में नैतिक ईमानदारी होना चाहिए। नैतिक ईमानदारी और कर्तव्यपरायणता की भावना के बिना हम भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत – विकसित भारत का सपना पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं और यह भावना एक छोटे से छोटे कर्मचारी में भी होनी चाहिए। भ्रष्टाचार 100 रुपये का हो या 100 करोड़ का, भ्रष्टाचार तो भ्रष्टाचार ही होता है। मुख्य बात है कि हम अपने भविष्य के नागरिकों के सामने क्या उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं। आखिर एक बच्चे की शिक्षा की शुरुआत तो उसके घर से ही होती है और बच्चों के सामने ऐसा उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करके हम उन्हें एक तरह से भ्रष्टाचार करने की ही शिक्षा दे रहे होते हैं। अपने निजी हितों को साधते साधते हम यह बात अक्सर भूल जाते हैं कि देश के समग्र विकास से ही हमारा और हमारे बच्चों का भविष्य उज्ज्वल होगा। देश के विकास के बिना एक व्यक्ति का विकास सिर्फ उसी तरह से होगा जैसे किसी पानी, बिजली और सड़क की सुविधा विहीन गाँव में एक ऐसे विशाल राजमहल का होना जिसका उस गाँव के विकास से कोई प्रयोजन नहीं। इसलिए भ्रष्टाचार के इस राक्षस को समाप्त कर देश की प्रगति के लाभांश को अंतिम व्यक्ति तक पहुँचा कर ही हम अपने भारत को विकसित राष्ट्रों की पंक्ति में शुमार कर सकते हैं।

॥ जय हिन्द, जय भारत ॥

COMMON PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY DEALERS AND SUPERVISORS OF PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

**A.V.S. Nehru, Sr. Inquiry Officer &
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1. Muster Roll is the foremost important document for preparation of Salary bill. Bill Dealers should check the Muster Roll with maximum precaution particularly in respect of staff who are either sick or availing leave or absent without any mention in the Muster Roll.
2. Leave sanctioned by Supervisors or officers in respect of staff down under should be cross verified with leave balance at credit and should be debited so to ensure that no over payment takes place.
3. It is commonly seen that the Bill Section Dealers take the leave aspect very casually which results in huge overpayment at the time of retirement of staff. Under latest orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court overpayment of staff retiring within one year should not be recovered. As a result of it Railways faces huge financial loss.
4. As an example of **one case study of**, case of recovery of over payment from one Commercial staff of one of the division who retired few years ago can be a worth case for study. On verification of reasons for non recovery of over payment it was noticed that the employee was contributing a large amount towards savings with Co-operative Society (Urban Bank) and his take home salary was very meagre; hence over payment could not be affected. But a careful study by the Dealer could have revealed that the employee was contributing towards savings with Co-operative society only to avoid recovery of Over Payment from his salary. This can be a worth case for study. Resultantly three Bill dealers were issued SF-11 and awarded punishments.
5. As a remedy of **3** above it should be ensured that the Service Sheet, Leave record of the employees retiring should be verified at least 18-24 months before retirement. This will help in timely detection of Over Payments and affecting recovery.
6. Proper maintenance and regular updating of Service Records is most important part of duty of Bill Section. Primarily every Dealer in Bills Section should satisfy himself that he is having in his custody, the Service Sheets of all the employees he is preparing the salary bill for. If there are less, he should identify the missing service records with respect to the units from the SRs are due to be received. If there are more, he should ensure to send to the same to other units where the staff are posted. **In a case study** a letter has been received in 2022 in one of the divisions of SECR from Central Railway/BB Division wherein BB Division has requested the particular division of SECR to send the SR of an employee who has been transferred to BB Division of Central Railway in 2004. This is a worth pondering case in the light of the fact that BB Division might have drawn annual increments in favour of the staff over 18 years alongside fixations of implementation of two Pay Commission Reports of 2006 and 2016, affecting promotions over last 18 years, drawl of leave encashment etc.

Suggestions:

There can be similar cases in all the units which need to be closely monitored every month by Dealers as well as In-charges. Any variation should be brought to the knowledge of Sr. DPOs/Dy.CPO/AWPOs.

7. The promotion orders should be timely implemented duly collecting the option for fixation of pay from the staff so promoted. Most of the times staff promoted are ignorant of the promotion related fixation rules. The sectional Staff and Welfare Inspector should elaborate the fixation rules to the concerned staff and ensure that maximum benefit is given to the staff on promotion.

In context of Case study one staff of Mechanical Department of one of the Division, who was promoted but had not opted for fixation of pay where as staff who were promoted to the identical pay level after the particular staff had opted for fixation of pay and their pay got above the particular employee. On a later date the employee made a series of representations on this subject. A timely advise to the employee for exercise of option could have avoided the unpleasant situation.

8. Posting of promotion orders in Service Sheet duly filing copy of promotion order in Personal File of the employee is a vital exercise and most commonly ignored. This is most often due to lack of coordination between the Bills Section and General Section. **As an example of case study** it was seen that a staff of Operating Department was issued orders for promotion to the post of OS in Pay Matrix: Level-6 where as even in the Muster Roll of the concerned unit for the month of issue of promotion orders for the post of OS, the designation of the employee was mentioned as Jr. Clerk. It implies that the employee had not taken the charge of Sr. Clerk orders for which were issued around 5-6 years back. In the records of General Section he was a Sr. Clerk around 5-6 years back where as no orders of his promotion as Sr. Clerk were available in the Service Sheet of the employee. This is a perfect example of lack of coordination between two sections of Personnel Department i.e. Bills Section and General Section. **Thereafter** the employee submitted an undated charge assumption report to the post of Sr. Clerk which was forwarded by the Unit In-charge without date.

Suggestion:

As remedy the In-charges of two sections should sit together at least once in a month and ensure that the promotion orders are appropriately implemented.

9. Rates of damage rent for unauthorized retention of Railway Quarters are revised w.e.f. **1st. AUG' 2018 VIDE PCPO/SECR's ER No. 214/2018 to read with Master Circular 49 (PCPO/SECR's ER No. 250/2019)** where as calculation as well as recovery of damage rent on the basis of revised rates is mostly ignored quite possibly as a nexus between the Bill Dealers and the employees who are unauthorizedly retaining the Railway Quarters even after retention period as permitted. **As an example of case study** one staff was unauthorizedly retaining the Railway Quarter at his previous place of working since his transfer in 2009. The employee had never applied for permission for retention of Railway Quarter after his transfer. A very meager amount was being recovered till 2020. The simple reason for less recovery was lack of awareness of the Bill dealer about the revised ruling. The new revised rates were affected and total damage rent was reassessed from the effective date of revised rate. This resulted in recovery of huge recovery of regular as well as revised damage rent from the salary of the concerned employee. The matter went to the notice of DRM and the Railway Quarter retained unauthorizedly was got evicted with his interference. However the arrears damage rent is to be recovered till the retirement of the employee.

Suggestion: A strict vigil should be maintained by Personnel Department with regard to transfer of employees and their retention of Railway quarter at the previous place of working. In the transfer order itself the matter of recovery of huge damage rent should be mentioned. At the same time all Branch Officers should be intimated about revised damage rent and to motivate their staff to vacate Railway Quarters timely to avoid huge amount of damage rent. The Staff & Welfare Inspectors, Organized Union/Associations should also take care in this aspect. This applies for retiring/retired employees.

PREVENTIVE VIGILANCE-NEED OF THE HOUR

Manoranjan Kumar Jha
Chief Vigilance Inspector (Accounts)

The term 'vigilance' according to the dictionary means watchfulness or keeping an eye open for anything fishy which might happen. The concept of 'Vigilance' does not promote waiting for the lapses to occur. But it works on the fact that how can those lapses be avoided so as to avoid any losses. Vigilance is thus an action or state of keeping careful watch for possible danger or difficulties. It takes several forms, which are often classified as:

1. Preventive vigilance, which is aimed at reducing the occurrence of a lapse (violation of a law, a norm, or broadly speaking, a governance requirement)
2. Detective vigilance, which is aimed at identifying and verifying the occurrence of a lapse; and finally,
3. Punitive vigilance, which is aimed at deterring the occurrence of a lapse. The analysis herein will provide a conceptual framework to understand these various aspects of vigilance, how they interact with each other, and why preventive vigilance is the need of the hour.

Preventive vigilance takes centre stage and becomes a key effective tool of governance in an organisation. When lapses can arise due to background noise outside of the employee control, punitive vigilance becomes even less attractive due to further demotivation that it might induce; in turn, so does detective vigilance.

The phrase "Prevention is better than cure" has stood the testimony of time since centuries. It has not only been effectively proved in the medical history but has now become essential in the field of combating war against corruption in modern day to day life. It is difficult to eliminate corruption altogether or even significantly reduce it unless preventive steps to tackle or combat the root causes of corruption are planned and implemented by the Vigilance Unit in a sustained and effective manner.

The preventive vigilance aspect is not a new one. Way back in 1964 the Santhanam Committee had recommended that preventive measures should be taken to reduce corruption and suggest suitable measures for producing a social climate in which corruption would not flourish.

An urgent need of the hour is to identify the corruption prone areas in every sphere of an organization and to take effective measures to eliminate the same by implementing the existing rules and regulations in true letter and spirit. Surprise vigilance inspections must be intensified and follow up action taken to see that all the corruption prone loopholes existing in the organization are plugged. Presence of the Vigilance Wing in the organization has to be felt by all the officers/employees working therein and its functioning should be effective.

Thus, the CVOs' functions can broadly be divided into three parts, as under: (i) Preventative vigilance (ii) Punitive vigilance (iii) Surveillance and detection. While "surveillance" and "punitive action" for commission of misconduct and other malpractices is certainly important, the 'preventive measure' to be taken by the CVO are comparatively more important as these are likely to reduce the number of vigilance cases considerably.

Thus, the role of CVO should be predominantly preventive. Santhanam Committee, while outlining the preventive measures, that should be taken to significantly reduce corruption, had identified four major causes of corruption, viz.

- Administrative delays;
- Government taking upon themselves more than what they can manage by way of regulatory functions;
- Scope for personal discretion in the exercise of powers vested in different categories of government servants; and
- Cumbersome procedures of dealing with various matters which are of importance to citizens in their day to day affairs.

The CVO is thus expected to take following measures on preventive vigilance side:

- To undertake a study of existing procedure and practices prevailing in his organisation with a view to modify those procedures or practices which provide a scope for corruption, and also to find out the causes of delay, the points at which delay occurs and device suitable steps to minimize delays at different stages;
- To undertake a review of the regulatory functions with a view to see whether all of them are strictly necessary and whether the manner of discharge of those functions and exercise of powers of control are capable of improvement;
- To device adequate methods of control over exercise of discretion so as to ensure that discretionary powers are not exercised arbitrarily but in a transparent and fair manner;
- To educate the citizens about the procedures of dealing with various matters and also to simplify the cumbersome procedures as far as possible;
- To identify the areas in his organisation which are prone to corruption and to ensure that the officers of proven integrity only are posted in those areas;
- To prepare a list of officers of doubtful integrity-The PUNITIVE VIGILANCE list would include names of those officers who, after inquiry or during the course of inquiry, have been found to be lacking in integrity, such as
 - (a) officer convicted in a Court of Law on the charge of lack of integrity or for an offence involving Moral turpitude but who has not been imposed a penalty of dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement in view of exceptional circumstances; (b) awarded departmentally a major penalty on charges of lack of integrity or gross dereliction of duty in protecting the interest of government although corrupt motive may not be capable of proof;
 - (c) against whom proceedings for a major penalty or a court trial is in progress for alleged acts involving lack of integrity or moral turpitude; and
 - (d) who was prosecuted but acquitted on technical grounds as there remained a reasonable suspicion about his integrity;
- To prepare the "Agreed List" in consultation with the CBI- This list will include the names of officers against whose honesty or integrity there are complaints, doubts or suspicions;
- To ensure that the officers appearing on the list of officers of doubtful integrity and the agreed list are not posted in the identified sensitive/corruption prone areas;
- To ensure periodical rotations of staff; and
- To ensure that the organisation has prepared manuals on important subjects such as purchases, contracts, etc. and that these manuals are updated from time to time and conform to the guidelines issued by the Commission/ Railway Board.

The punitive vigilance is by and large "specialized" in nature. It deals with actual vigilance cases. A complaint is received from various sources. After investigation a decision is taken by the competent authority to initiate disciplinary proceedings. An oral inquiry is conducted and finally a formal penalty is imposed if the charged officer is found guilty of any misconduct. In fact, punitive vigilance is like conducting a "post-mortem of the misconduct or misdemeanour already committed by a public servant.

On the other hand preventive vigilance is not much specialized. It had never got adequate attention in the past. Preventive vigilance is rather more effective than punitive vigilance and detective vigilance because it is a fore-warning to all concerned in the organization that any misconduct or malpractice will have serious repercussions.

There are many aspects of Preventive Vigilance. These tools are as follows:

- **Standardization** – This process removes unbiased conditions. It does not leave any scope of prejudice among the workers. The conditions and procedures are crystal clear and they are the same for everyone.
- **Automation** – The machines have taken over the routine processes of an organization. In this era of machines, computers have come in very handy. The computerized system reduces the interference of officials and ensures transparency.
- **Transparency** – All official functions and legalities are there on the table for public to see. There is no matter or issue which the public does not know about. This also means that there are no dealings done under the table or in sealed envelopes.
- **Accountability** – The system holds the officials under this system accountable. They are responsible for their action or inaction. For every improper activity, penalty is decisive.
- **Control and Supervision** – The success of this program depends upon effective control and supervision. Without effective control on subordinates, corruption free system is not possible.
- **Conducive work environment** – Employees should be provided a healthy work environment. This environment should be free of any unhealthy competition and illegal dealings.

Corruption starts in a small way. It starts in your hearts. Eventually, it creeps up in your way of living when you see a corrupt world around yourself. You learn the corrupt ways bit by bit without realizing that they are corroding your actions. Vigilance Organisations should work on finding a new way out. They should not aim to penalize and file bash officers. They should plan to create and develop a model to create preventive approaches. This would make sure that officers in various government departments do not indulge in acts of corruption. Every government official should be analysed on the basis of their past and present performances. Keeping both in mind, the predictions for future responsibilities are set. This lays down the arena for the performance of the official by the analysis of his track record and thus fulfill the objective of preventive vigilance. The above preventive measures will surely tone-up the functioning of the Vigilance Wing and enhance the efficiency and productivity of the organization.

Integrity is telling me the truth and honesty is telling the truth to other people

Spencer Johnson

भ्रष्टाचार का सामाजिक निहितार्थ-एक विमर्श

मनीष कुमार सिंह ,

मुख्य कार्य अध्ययन निरीक्षक

“नौकरी में ओहदे का ध्यान मत देना, यह तो पीर का मजार है। निगाह चढ़ावे और चादर पर रखनी चाहिए। ऐसा काम ढूंढना जहां कुछ ऊपरी आमदनी हो। मासिक वेतन तो पूर्णमासी का चाँद है, जो एक दिन दिखाई देता है, फिर घटते-घटते लुप्त हो जाता है। ऊपरी आमदनी बहता हुआ स्रोत है जो सदैव प्यास बुझाता है। वेतन मनुष्य देता है, इसलिए इसमें वृद्धि नहीं होती। ऊपरी आमदनी ईश्वर देता है, इसी से उसकी बरकत होती है। तुम खुद ही विद्वान हो, तुम्हें क्या समझाऊं।”

हिंदी साहित्य के उपन्यास सम्राट मुंशी प्रेमचंद की भ्रष्टाचार पर केंद्रित कहानी “नमक का दरोगा” का लिया गया उपरोक्त अंश, जिसमें नौकरी की तलाश में जा रहे एक शिक्षित युवा मुंशी वंशीधर को उनके पिताजी द्वारा दी गई सलाह भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति परिवारिक-सामाजिक मान्यता के कटु सत्य की अभिव्यक्ति है।

निःसंदेह भ्रष्टाचार एक सामाजिक अभिशाप है। इससे सामाजिक संतुलन एवं स्वस्थ परम्परा में समावेशी एवं धारणीय विकास पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ता है। सामाजिक संघर्ष एवं समग्र विकास पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव इसके असर के रूप में हम स्पष्ट देख सकते हैं। बावजूद इसके, भ्रष्टाचार की व्यापक स्तरीय परिवारिक एवं सामाजिक मान्यता हमारे समग्र व्यवस्था के लिए गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। यह एक आम सामाजिक मान्यता हो गई है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति तभी-तक ईमानदार है, जब तक की उसे भ्रष्टाचार करने का अवसर नहीं मिलता। कोई व्यक्ति कितना भी गलत एवं अवैध तरीके से अकूत सम्पत्ति सम्पत्ति खड़ा करता है, उसका सामान्यतः अपवादों को छोड़कर न तो परिवार में न ही समाज में कभी नैतिक मूल्य एवं मर्यादा के पैमाने पर बहिष्कार किया जाता है। स्थिति तो यह है कि येन-केन प्रकारेण भी वैभव खड़ा करने वाले व्यक्ति को समाज में दिखावे के लिए ही सही, सम्मान ही दिया जाता है। एक चोरी-डकैती करने वाले व्यक्ति को तो समाज निश्चित तौर पर गलत निगाहों से देखता है और उसका बहिष्कार करता है। जबकि, कोई लोक सेवक अगर बेईमानी और घुसखोरी करता है, रिश्तत की सम्पत्ति घर में लाता है, उसके प्रति वैसा सामाजिक तिरस्कार नहीं होता। उनकी रईसी और ओहदे के चकाचौंध में उनका भ्रष्ट आचरण समाज में छुप जाता है। ऐसे में भ्रष्टाचार को हतोत्साहित करने वाले सामाजिक-मनोवैज्ञानिक कारक कमजोर होते जा रहे हैं। दार्शनिक चिन्तक कार्ल मार्क्स का कथन इस संदर्भ में प्रासंगिक है -“भ्रष्टाचार वेश्यावृत्ति से भी घातक है, दूसरे से जहां किसी व्यक्ति की नैतिकता खतरे में पड़ती है, वहीं पहले से पुरे समाज की नैतिकता पर ही प्रश्नचिन्ह लगता है।”

भारत के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति एवं दार्शनिक-वैज्ञानिक भारत रत्न ए पी जे अब्दुल कलाम की यह उक्ति इस संदर्भ में प्रासंगिक है -“अगर किसी देश को भ्रष्टाचार-मुक्त और सुंदर मन वाले लोगों का देश बनाना है तो, मेरा दृढ़तापूर्वक मानना है कि समाज के तीन प्रमुख सदस्य यह कर सकते हैं -माता, पिता एवं गुरु।” स्पष्टः समाज में परिवर्तन की बुनियाद परिवार एवं विद्यालयों में रखी जाती है। यह भी निर्विवाद सत्य है कि व्यापक स्तरीय सामाजिक बुराइयों को केवल कानून बनाकर नहीं खत्म किया जा सकता है। शासन का प्रयास ही पर्याप्त नहीं होता, वरन् व्यापक सामाजिक जागरूकता बेहद अहम होती है। केवल विधान बनाकर विधि नियामक एजेंसियों को बुराइयों से लड़ने का हथियार जरूर दिया जाता है, लेकिन समाज में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन के लिए सामाजिक जागरूकता एवं जनभागीदारी भी जरूरी है। राष्ट्र-समाज में जागरूकता एवं सकारात्मक परिवर्तन नागरिकों के संस्कार, उनके अचार-विचार एवं नैतिक मूल्यों से निर्धारित होता है।

उस नैतिक मूल्यों से परिपूर्ण संस्कारों का निर्माण व्यक्ति की उन शिक्षाओं से होती है , जो माता-पिता द्वारा परिवार में एवं गुरु द्वारा विद्यालयों में दी जाती है। दृष्टान्त सामने है, प्राचीन भारत में चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य एक ईमानदार शासन प्रणाली की स्थापना करने में इसलिए कामयाब हुए क्योंकि तत्कालीन प्रशासनिक समाज में चाणक्य जैसे गुरु ने उदात्त नैतिक मूल्यों की स्थापना की। इससे पूर्व वैदिक समाज नैतिकता का उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण था क्योंकि समाज की मर्यादाएं ऋत से निर्धारित होती थी। गुप्तकालीन समाज में पंचतंत्र एवं हितोपदेश जैसी कथाये नैतिकता से परिपूर्ण आचरण के लिए एक सरस संदेश थीं। प्राचीन दक्षिण भारतीय संगम युग एवं कालांतर के चोल, चेर एवं पांड्य सम्राज्य में नैतिकता एवं सुआचरण की सुव्यवस्थित मान्यताएं प्रशासन के सभी स्तरों पर सामाजिक परम्परा के रूप में अभिनिर्धारित थी। *चतुर्वेदीमंगलम* जैसी स्थानीय शासन की व्यवस्था में समाजिक मर्यादा के रूप में ईमानदारी एवं नैतिकता के कठोर मानदंड निर्धारित थे। स्पष्टः प्राचीन भारतीय समाज में सार्वजनिक जीवन के विविध पक्षों यथा लोक सेवा में ईमानदारी एवं नैतिकता के मानदंड निर्धारित करने के लिए सामाजिक सम -व्यवहार एवं सुआचरण की सुव्यवस्थित एवं सुदीर्घ परम्परा थी।

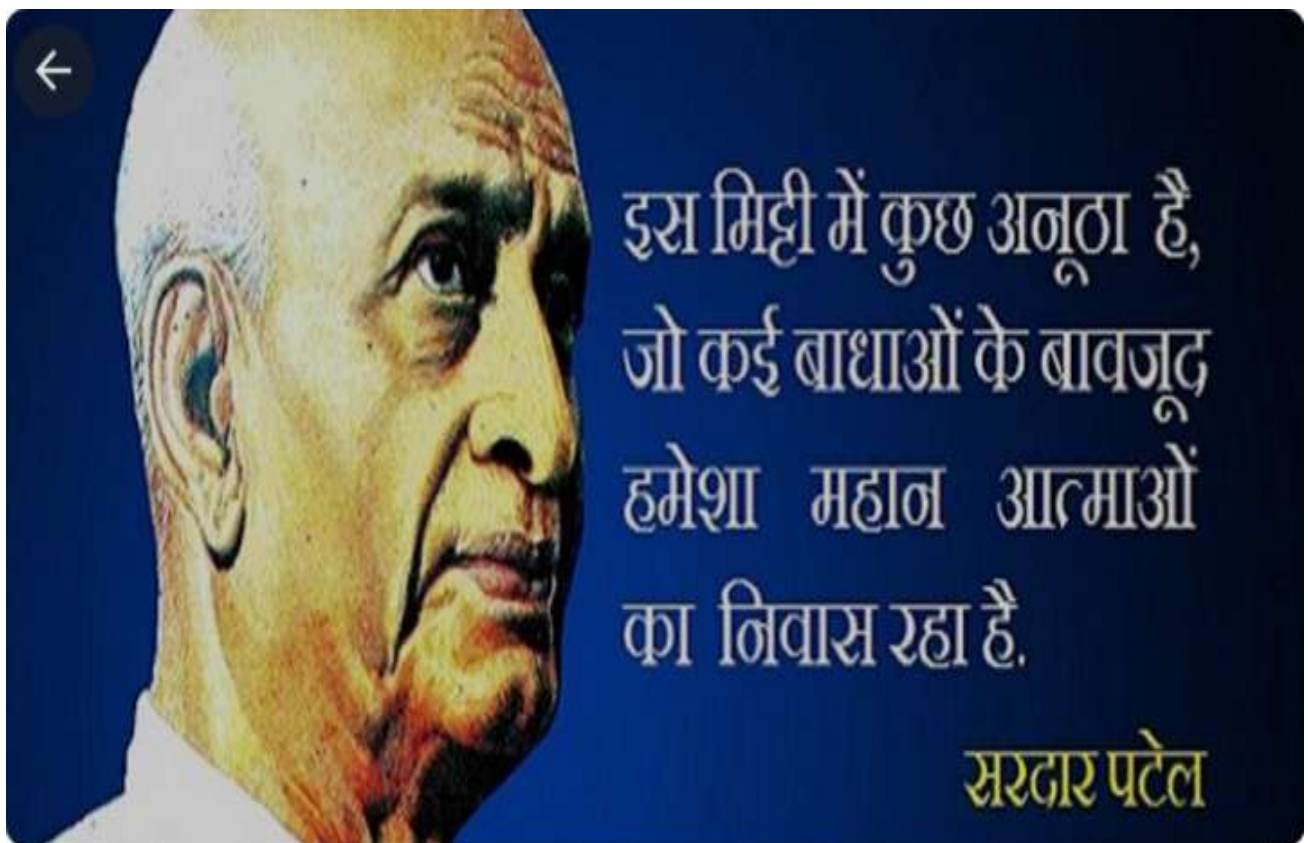
अगर हम पूर्ववर्ती अनुभवों से कुछ सीखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि व्यापक स्तरीय समाजिक बुराई को दूर करने के लिए केवल विधि निर्माण एवं उसको लागू करना ही पर्याप्त नहीं , वरन व्यापक स्तरीय जन-जागरण भी जरूरी है। सती -प्रथा जैसी समाजिक बुराइयों पर रोक लगाने में केवल इसलिए सफलता नहीं मिली की ब्रिटिश शासन ने इसे प्रतिबंधित करने हेतु कठोर कानून बनाया , वरन राजा राम मोहन राय जैसे समाज सुधारकों द्वारा इसके विरुद्ध लाये गए व्यापक सामाजिक चेतना का भी योगदान था। बाल -विवाह जैसी प्रथा पर कानून ब्रिटिश शासन काल से ही लागू है ,परन्तु इसे रोकने में प्रशासन को समाजिक चेतना के आपेक्षित स्तर प्राप्त करने तक इंतजार करना पड़ा। वहीं दहेज प्रथा के विरुद्ध सख्त कानून दहेज निवारण अधिनियम 1961 के लागू होने के बाद भी इसे रोकने में प्रशासन को कामयाबी लगभग नगण्य ही मिली है, क्योंकि इसके विरुद्ध व्यापक सामाजिक आंदोलन अभी -तक मूर्त रूप में सामने नहीं आया है। दहेज प्रथा के प्रति समाज में लिंग-विषमता एवं परिवारिक-समाजिक स्तर पर सकारात्मक धारणा इसके उन्मूलन में सबसे बड़ी बाधा है। ऐसा ही कुछ भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन के संदर्भ में भी देखा जा सकता है। केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग , लोकपाल, केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो, एंटी करप्शन ब्यूरो जैसी भ्रष्टाचार निवारक संस्थाएँ, वहीं भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम 1988 जैसे विधिक प्रावधान अस्तित्व में हैं, बावजूद इसके भ्रष्टाचार भारत की गंभीरतम समस्या बन चुका है। ट्रांसपेरेंसी इंटरनेशनल के भ्रष्टाचार धारणा सूचकांक वर्ष 2021 में भारत की 85 वीं रैंकिंग एक चिंताजनक तस्वीर को प्रस्तुत करती है। प्रति वर्ष स्वाधीनता दिवस को ऐतिहासिक लाल किला के प्राचीर से प्रधानमंत्री महोदय अपने सम्बोधन में भ्रष्टाचार को देश की गंभीरतम समस्या बताकर इसके विरुद्ध अभियान चलाने का उद्घोष करते हैं। ऐसे में भारत में भ्रष्टाचार की व्यापकता को स्वतः समझा जा सकता है। कानून लागू है और संस्थाएं अपना कार्य कर रही हैं। आये दिन छापेमारी हो रही है, भ्रष्ट लोगों की अवैध कमाई सामने आ रही है और भ्रष्टाचार का पर्दाफाश हो रहा है। भ्रष्ट लोग को सेवा से हटाने, जेल भेजने जैसी कार्यवाही, देर से ही सही, एक स्तर तक हो रही है। इसके साथ सुचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी के कामकाज में व्यापक प्रयोग एवं सतत प्रणालीगत सुधार जैसे उपागमों से भी भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन का समानांतर प्रयास किया जा रहा है। बावजूद उसके यदि भ्रष्टाचार एक गंभीर समस्या बनी है तो इसके पीछे सामाजिक कारकों की भूमिका को नकारा नहीं जा सकता है।

निःसंदेह भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध हमारी लड़ाई तब तक अधूरी है जब तक इसे जन-भागीदारी से नहीं जोड़ा जाता। प्रशासनिक स्तर पर सख्त एवं त्वरित विधिक उपचार तथा प्रभावी संस्थाओं का होना भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन में कारगर

है। इसके साथ ही सामाजिक जागरूकता के साथ लोक व्यवस्था के प्रति जन-सहयोग भी इसमें बेहद प्रभावी हो सकता है। देश के लोक सेवक के साथ-साथ आम नागरिक एवं उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को यह संकल्प लेना होगा की न तो वे भ्रष्ट आचरण करेंगे ना ही करने को प्रोत्साहित करेंगे, न ही इसका वे साथ देंगे। साथ ही इसे व्यवहार में भी लाना होगा। परिवार एवं पाठशालाओं में नैतिक मूल्यों से युक्त उच्च कोटि के संस्कार दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है , ताकि वे देश में ईमानदार एवं जिम्मेवार नागरिक दे सकें। दहेज -प्रथा एवं उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति जैसी प्रवृत्तियों का भी भ्रष्टाचार से अनोयाश्रित संबंध है, इसलिए इन पर भी नियंत्रण की जरूरत है। सभी सम्प्रदायों के धार्मिक गुरु, जिनका समाज में व्यापक प्रभाव है, उनको भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध जागरूकता का संदेश देने की जरूरत है। हमें सीख स्वीडन, नार्वे, आइसलैंड, बेल्जियम एवं स्विट्जरलैंड जैसे देशों से भी लेने की जरूरत है जहां ईमानदारी एक सामाजिक परम्परा के रूप में दिखती है।

निष्कर्षतः इससे पहले कि भ्रष्टाचार हमारे सामाजिक संस्कार का हिस्सा बन जाये, इसके उन्मूलन हेतु बहुआयामी प्रयासों की आवश्यकता है, जिसका एक पक्ष सामाजिक चेतना सहित जन-भागीदारी भी है। इस संदर्भ में भ्रष्टाचार रोधी संस्था ट्रांसपेरेंसी इंटरनेशनल में मेक्सिकन राजनयिक एंजेल गुरिया के व्याख्यान में दिए इस कथन का उल्लेख करना समोचिन प्रतीत होता है :

“ईमानदारी, पारदर्शिता और भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ाई , इसे उस संस्कृति का हिस्सा बनाना होगा जिसे उन्हें मौलिक मूल्यों के रूप में माना जाना चाहिए। ”



CONSEQUENCES AFTER A VIGILANCE INVESTIGATION

Manoranjan Kumar Jha
Chief Vigilance Inspector (Accounts)

Responsibility for maintenance of purity, integrity, and efficiency in the management of an organization rests with the Disciplinary Authority. It is the over-all responsibility of the Disciplinary Authority to look into the misconducts alleged against or committed by the public servants within its control and to take appropriate preventive measures so as to prevent commission of misconducts/ malpractices by the employees under its control and jurisdiction. The Disciplinary Authority is assisted by the Chief Vigilance Officer in the discharge of functions related to vigilance matter.

There are broadly two consequences after a vigilance investigation:-

1. **Cases where no irregularity or misconduct is detected/found**- These cases are closed without any action after ensuring that there is no traces of irregularity/ misconduct.
2. **Cases involving irregularity or misconduct.**

After vigilance investigations when some irregularity or misconduct is detected, then the official responsible for it, or the loophole in the system causing the irregularity has to be suitably taken under deterrent and punitive measures by the Vigilance and the Railway Administration.

Prompt and deterrent action is required against the person held responsible in DAR cases arising out of vigilance investigations. Inadequate action against persons, where charges have been proved dilutes the impact of vigilance action and it sends incorrect signals down the line. Norms for punishment in DAR cases arising out of vigilance investigations are stipulated for the guidance of Disciplinary Authority/Revisionary Authority in terms of Railway Board's letter No. 98/V1/Meet/4/1 dated 08/09/1998. Accordingly,

Major penalty should be recommended by Vigilance in one of the following:-

1. If prima facie malafide is indicated,
2. Where major loss of Railways' money has been caused,
3. Trap cases

In other cases, a Minor penalty could be recommended.

When any official is found responsible for any irregularity or misconduct, then the official is taken under deterrent and punitive measures by the Railway Administration and the following norms for Punishment is applied considering the degree of gravity of the irregularity or misconduct: -

A) Major Penalty

- (1) In case of fraud, forgery, permanent misappropriation of Government money, trap cases and assault on Vigilance Officials, one of the following major penalties should normally be imposed:
 - Dismissal
 - Removal from service.
 - Compulsory retirement (when superannuation is at least five years away)

These penalties are also specified in the Railway servants (D&A) Rules, 1968 and in case such a penalty is not imposed, the reasons thereof shall be recorded in writing.

- (2) In case of major loss of Government money due to negligence etc. but where malafide intention is proved, one of the following Major penalties, should normally be imposed:
- Reduction for a period not less than 6 months to a lower time scale of pay, grade, post or service, with or without further directions regarding conditions of restoration to the grade or post or service from-which the Railway servant was reduced and his seniority and pay on such restoration to that grade, post or Service,
 - Reduction for a period not less than 6 months to a lower stage in the time scale of pay for a specified period with cumulative effect.

B) Minor Penalty

- (3) In cases where irregularity is of minor nature and no malafide intention is established, but the past vigilance record of the staff is bad, one of the following Minor penalties should normally be imposed.
- Withholding of increments of pay for a specialised period but not less than one year with further directions as to whether on the expiry of such period this will or will not have the effect of postponing the future increments of his pay
 - Reduction to a lower stage in the time scale of pay for a period, not less than 1 year but not exceeding 3 years without cumulative effect and not adversely affecting his pension
- (4) Where the offense is of minor nature and the past record and reputation of staff is good, one of the following Minor penalties should normally be imposed:
- (a) Censure,
 - (b) Withholding of privilege passes or PTOs or both
 - (c) Recovery from his pay of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused by him to the Government or Railway administration by negligence or breach of orders.

Recovery from the staff as pointed out in 4(c), may be imposed in addition to any other penalties, Major or Minor as described in Paras (1) to (4)

The D.A should apply his mind independently taking into account special circumstances, the record of service etc. while imposing the punishment as suggested in the norms without making any reference to these guidelines in his speaking orders

The adequacy of punishment imposed should be reviewed by the SDGMs every month to see that action has been prompt and punishment awarded according to the norms. In case of deviation, the case may be brought to the notice of the General Manager personally for his orders.

C) Administrative Action

The administration has the right to caution, warn, counsel, admonish, reprimand any officer for any act of negligence, omission, commission of minor nature for which no action as prescribed in the D&AR rules is considered necessary. Such actions are termed as administrative actions.

In para number 807 and 808 of the Vigilance Manual 2018 the procedure for administrative actions has been explained. It may be seen that in case of recorded warning so cause notice has to be served on the person and his representation has to be properly considered by the competent authority. The person also has right to represent against the order of recorded warning. For other administrative actions like admonishing, counselling, warning, reprimanding etc. there is no necessity of issuing show cause no-

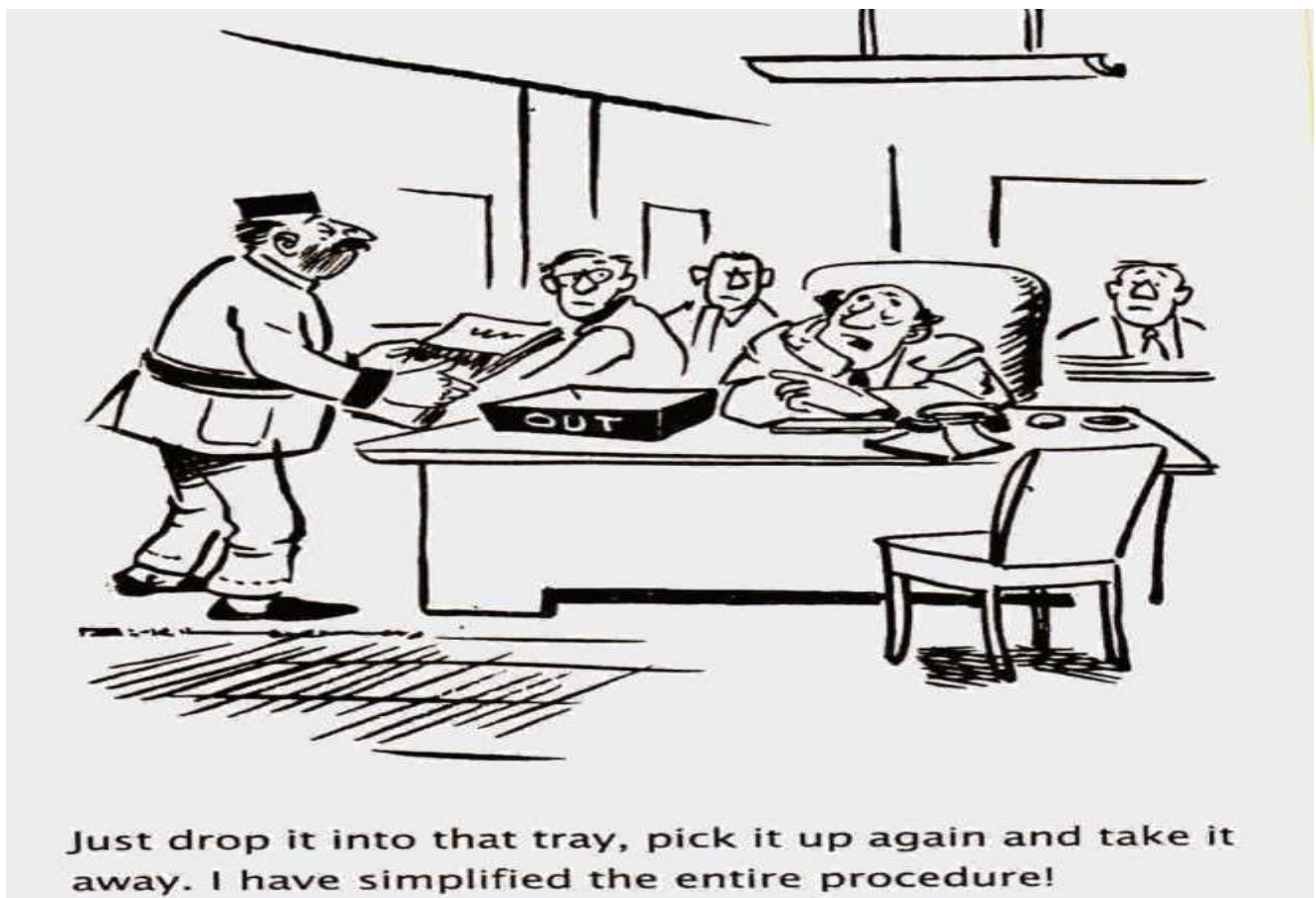
tice as explained in the Para 807(C). However, if any of the above action has to be mentioned in the APAR of the official it should be done after issuance of show cause notice 808(C).

It may also be noted that the superior authority authorised to issue recorded warning, counselling admonishing etc. proposed to be placed in the APAR dossier of the employee should be the reporting officer. The employee however would be entitled to represent against such administrative action.

System Improvement: -

Apart from the above punitive measures sometimes it is detected that any irregularity has happened due to any loophole or leakage in the system then the vigilance investigations suggest suitable "system improvement" measures. System improvements are generally advised in order to streamline such issues/subjects/procedures about which the prevalent rules are silent. There is a clear-cut difference between reiteration of rules and a system improvement. A system improvement suggests a totally new aspect of any issue or subject which has not been clearly guided and covered under a rule, procedure or codal provision but it is a very important aspect of preventive vigilance.

The above consequences after a vigilance investigation are general in nature and can vary case to case. Proper analysis of facts and observations within a reasonable time in an objective manner is very essential for a vigilance official to reach the conclusion. The vigilance view must be without personal prejudice and influences while conducting an investigation so as to go to depth of the facts and the evidence till we get all the links and are able to conclude in a fair, just and logical manner.



एक गन्दी मछली, पूरे तालाब को गन्दा कर देती है...

संदीप कुमार राजकुमार सोनी

मुख्य सतर्कता निरीक्षक (यातायात)

हमारा प्यारा भारत देश, यहाँ की रंग-बिरंगी संस्कृति, भिन्न-भिन्न धर्मों को मानने वाले लोग, सबके अपने-अपने रीति-रिवाज, विस्तृत और समृद्ध भूभाग, युवा आबादी और गौरवपूर्ण इतिहास। अपने इस देश पर हम, यहाँ विद्यमान सामाजिक समरसता एवं अनेकता में एकता की सुदृढ़ भावना के लिए सदा गर्व करते आये हैं। इस बात के पुख्ता प्रमाण है कि पृथ्वी के इस भूभाग पर कभी दुनिया की सबसे प्राचीन और अपने समय की सबसे विकसित मानव सभ्यता का विकास हुआ था। किन्तु इतना गौरवशाली इतिहास तथा समृद्धशाली सांस्कृतिक विरासत होने के बावजूद आज के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हमारा देश आर्थिक रूप से उतना संपन्न नहीं है जिसके योग्य, यह महान देश और यहाँ का विशाल जनमानस है। ऐसा नहीं है कि हमेशा से हम शेष दुनिया के मुकाबले आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए थे। बल्कि आर्थिक विशेषज्ञों द्वारा प्रस्तुत ऐतिहासिक तथ्य बताते हैं कि जहाँ आज दुनिया के सकल घरेलु उत्पाद में भारत देश का योगदान केवल 3-4 % है, वह पहली पूरी सहस्राब्दी में स्थायित्व के साथ दुनिया के सकल घरेलु उत्पाद का लगभग 30 % हुआ करता था। और हमारा देश तब विश्व की सबसे बड़ी आर्थिक महाशक्ति हुआ करता था। किन्तु दूसरी सहस्राब्दी की शुरुआत से देश की आर्थिक वृद्धि की रफ्तार धीरे-धीरे मंद पड़ती गयी और यह क्रम जारी रहा सन 1947 में सैकड़ों वर्षों की गुलामी के बाद देश को मिली स्वतंत्रता के वर्ष तक। इससे अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि विदेशी आक्रान्ताओं के द्वारा की गयी लूटपाट ने न सिर्फ हमारी सांस्कृतिक एवं बौद्धिक संपदा का नाश किया, वरन हमें आर्थिक रूप से भी विपन्न करने में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी।

आज़ादी के बाद देश की कर्मशील जनता नए सिरे से राष्ट्रनिर्माण में जुट गयी। सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक एवं शैक्षणिक सभी मोर्चों पर पुनः उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने के सार्थक प्रयास हुए तथा इसके सकारात्मक परिणाम भी प्राप्त हुए। आज संपूर्ण विश्व में फिर से हमारी समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक पहचान पुनः स्थापित हो चुकी है तथा सारी दुनिया में हमारी बौद्धिक सम्पदा का परचम लहरा रहा है। न सिर्फ दुनिया के लोग हमारे योग, आयुर्वेद और अध्यात्मिक विचारों को अपनाकर अपना जीवनस्तर सुधार रहे हैं बल्कि भारत की भूमि पर जन्में बुद्धिजीवी अपनी योग्यता के दम पर दुनिया की अनेक प्रमुख कंपनियों में उच्च पदों पर आसीन है। तथापि हमारे भारत में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद जैसा सांस्कृतिक एवं बौद्धिक पुनर्निर्माण हुआ है, उस तीव्रता से हमारा आर्थिक विकास नहीं हो सका। यह अत्यंत चिंताजनक है और यदि आज जब हम इसके संभावित कारणों की विवेचना करते हैं तो, आर्थिक मोर्चे पर हमारी इस विफलता के सभी कारणों में से सबसे प्रमुख कारण जो नज़र आता है, वह है देश में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार।

ऐसा नहीं है कि देश के पुरोधाओं एवं राजनीतिक विद्वानों ने देश में व्याप्त इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने हेतु कोई प्रयास नहीं किया। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के तुरंत बाद देश के प्रथम उप-प्रधानमंत्री सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल के द्वारा सुझाये गए प्रशासनिक सुधारों से लेकर वर्तमान प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी द्वारा अपनाई गयीं “ना खाऊंगा, ना खाने दूंगा” की नीति तक सभी अच्छी नीयत से किये गए प्रयास ही कहलायेंगे। यहाँ तक कि देश के पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री दिवंगत राजीव गाँधी द्वारा सन 1985 में दिया गया यह इमानदार वक्तव्य कि “सरकार द्वारा व्यय किये जाने वाले 1 रुपये में से मात्र 15 पैसा ही लोगों तक पहुंचता है” भी इस ओर इशारा करता है कि भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति हर दौर में सरकारें सजग रही है।

हालाँकि यह वक्तव्य भ्रष्टाचार कि भयावहता का भी सूचक है। अर्थात् देश के विकास में व्यय की जाने वाली राशि का 85 % यदि भ्रष्टाचार की भेंट चढ़ जाये तो क्या परिणाम होंगे ? एक ऐसा राष्ट्र जिसमें भ्रष्टाचार ने इतना विकराल रूप ले लिया हो क्या उसके नागरिक आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन का शिकार नहीं हो जायेंगे ? आखिर हुआ भी यही, इस भ्रष्टाचार ने देश की आर्थिक प्रगति के पहियों को जाम कर दिया।

अब प्रश्न उठता है कि जब देश में जनता अपने संस्कारों के वशीभूत आदर्शवादी एवं सैकड़ों वर्षों के संघर्ष और बलिदानों से मिली आज़ादी के फलस्वरूप उपजे राष्ट्रप्रेम से ओतप्रोत है तो फिर यहाँ भ्रष्टाचार ने पैर कैसे पसार लिए ? और दुनिया में क्या केवल हमारे देश में ही इतना भ्रष्टाचार है कि हम बाकी दुनिया से पिछड़ गए ? तो इसका खरा-खरा उत्तर है “हाँ”। हमें यह स्वीकार करना होगा कि हमारे यहाँ भ्रष्टाचार अपने चरम पर है, क्योंकि यह छुपा हुआ नहीं है और एक आम भारतीय होने के नाते हमें अपने दैनिक जीवन में आसपास घट रही घटनाओं में यह आसानी से परिलक्षित होता है। इसे हमें इसलिए भी स्वीकार करना चाहिए ताकि भ्रष्टाचार ने अपनी जड़ें यहाँ कैसे जमा ली इसके कारणों का पता लगाया जा सके और इसके निदान पर ध्यान केन्द्रित किया जा सके

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के उपरांत एक नए राष्ट्र के निर्माण के समय जब राष्ट्रप्रेम चरम पर था और देश की लगभग वही स्थिति थी जो किसी नए जन्मे बालक या कुम्हार के हाथों में पड़ी कच्ची मिट्टी की होती है तथा जिसे अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार गढ़ा जा सकता है। अतः वह उपयुक्त समय रहा होगा जब देश सही दिशा में आगे बढ़ता। किन्तु उस समय दुर्भाग्यवश देश को विभाजन का दंश झेलना पड़ा। इसके अलावा चूँकि वर्षों से चली आ रही घोर अव्यवस्थाओं के कारण नवनिर्मित देश की जनसँख्या का एक बड़ा वर्ग उचित शिक्षा के अभाव में अशिक्षित था, इसलिए मौके का फायदा उठाकर कुछ अवांछनीय लोग सरकारी तंत्र में घुसने में सफल हो गए। जैसे लम्बी बीमारी के उपचार के उपरांत कुछ कीटाणु शरीर में रह जाते हैं, तो इनसे शरीर की रोगप्रतिरोधक क्षमता को स्वयं ही लड़ना पड़ता है। उसी प्रकार ऐसे लोगों का भी उपचार संभव था किन्तु पड़ोसी देश के रूप में मिले नए दुश्मन पाकिस्तान और चीन के साथ प्रारम्भिक वर्षों में चलने वाले संघर्षों और अन्य आंतरिक विषम परिस्थितियों के परिणामस्वरूप हमारा देश इस समस्या पर ध्यान केन्द्रित नहीं कर सका, जिससे धीरे-धीरे इस समस्या ने इतना विकराल रूप ले लिया। और अंततः सरकारी तंत्र में मौजूद ये अवांछनीय लोग पुरे तालाब को ही गन्दा कर देने वाली मछली साबित हुए।

किसी भी राष्ट्र का निर्माण उसके सुपरिभाषित भूभाग, सुनियोजित सरकारी तंत्र एवं सुशिक्षित नागरिकों से मिलकर होता है। किन्तु इनमें से किसी एक में भी यदि विकृति आ जाये तो इसका दुष्परिणाम होना निश्चित है। इनमें भी सरकारी तंत्र की भूमिका निर्णायक है क्योंकि वह नीति-निर्धारण और उसके कार्यान्वयन के द्वारा राष्ट्र के नागरिकों पर प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव डालता है। इसलिए सरकारी तंत्र में बैठे लोगों का सही चुनाव अति-आवश्यक है। सरकारी तंत्र में यदि एक भी भ्रष्ट व्यक्ति घुसने में सफल हो जाये तो वह गन्दी मछली ही साबित होता है। क्योंकि महत्त्वपूर्ण पदों पर बैठे ऐसे भ्रष्ट लोग न सिर्फ स्वयं भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं बल्कि वह अपने सम्पर्क में आने वाले अन्य लोगों को भी भ्रष्टाचार के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं। भ्रष्ट लोगों की कार्यशैली ही ऐसी होती है कि उनके संपर्क में आने वाला व्यक्ति भले ही कितना भी ईमानदार हो वह हतोत्साहित होकर उनके प्रभाव में आ जाता है।

इसे एक उदाहरण से समझते हैं, मान लीजिये कि कोई अपराधी किसी गंभीर अपराध में पकड़ा जाये तो उसे पकड़ने वाला पुलिसकर्मी उपलब्ध साक्ष्यों के आधार पर प्राथमिकी दर्ज करेगा। इसके बाद जांच अधिकारी मामले की अच्छे से छानबीन करेगा। तदुपरांत उस अपराधी की न्यायालय में पेशी होगी जिसमें प्रतिवादी पक्ष से कोई नामी वकील एवं अभियोजन पक्ष की ओर से सरकारी वकील न्यायाधीश के समक्ष केस को प्रस्तुत करेंगे। अब यदि अपराध सही में घटित हुआ है, मगर तंत्र में बैठे किसी एक व्यक्ति के भ्रष्टाचार पूर्ण रवैये के कारण अपराधी दोषमुक्त हो जाता है तो इसका व्यापक दुष्परिणाम यह होगा कि आगे से वह पुलिस कर्मी किसी अपराधी को पकड़ने में रुचि नहीं लेगा, यदि पकड़ लिया भी तो उचित प्राथमिकी दर्ज नहीं करेगा, जांच अधिकारी पहले की तरह निष्ठापूर्वक जांच नहीं करेगा, अभियोजन पक्ष की ओर से नियुक्त सरकारी वकील उतनी तत्परता से केस प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा और ना ही न्यायाधीश निष्पक्षता के साथ निर्णय सुना पाएंगे। अर्थात् इस पूरे प्रकरण में भ्रष्टाचार करने वाला एक व्यक्ति सभी को अपना कार्य निष्ठापूर्वक करने से हतोत्साहित कर देगा। यह उदाहरण है उस गन्दी मछली का जो पुरे तालाब को गन्दा कर देती है।

उपरोक्त उदाहरण से समझा जा सकता है कि एक गन्दी मछली (भ्रष्टाचारी) पूरे समाज के लिए कितनी घातक सिद्ध हो सकती है, और स्वस्थ सरकारी तंत्र के निर्माण के लिए इन्हें रोका जाना कितना आवश्यक है। चूँकि सरकारी तंत्र की स्वस्थ कार्यप्रणाली ही विकसित राष्ट्र के निर्माण की पहली सीढ़ी है इसलिए हम सब को मिलकर इस दिशा में समेकित प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है। प्रथम दृष्टया जो उपाय इस विकराल समस्या से निपटने हेतु सुझाया जा सकता है वह यह है कि देश के सभी नागरिक, विशेषतः वे जिन्हें सरकारी तंत्र में कार्य करते हुए देश की सेवा करने का सौभाग्य मिला है वे प्रतिज्ञा करें कि कम से कम वो तालाब की गन्दी मछली नहीं बनेंगे। अंत में संत कबीरदास कि ये पन्क्तियाँ याद आती है....

बुरा जो देखन मैं चला, बुरा न मिलिया कोय ।

जो दिल खोजा आपना, मुझ से बुरा न कोय ॥

गायत्री परिवार के संस्थापक पंडित श्रीराम शर्मा आचार्य ने भी कहा है कि “स्वयं का सुधार संसार की सबसे बड़ी सेवा है” अतएव इस लेख के लेखक के तौर पर मैं प्रतिज्ञा करता हूँ कि मैं अपने सार्वजनिक जीवन में भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त गन्दी मछली नहीं बनूँगा और पाठक के तौर पर आपसे भी आशा करता हूँ कि आप भी भ्रष्टाचार के दुष्चक्र में पड़कर वो गन्दी मछली साबित नहीं होवेंगे जो पूरे तालाब को गन्दा करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होती है, क्योंकि यह केवल तालाब नहीं हमारा प्यारा भारत देश है।

चच्चा की चप्पल

अरुण कुमार

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“ घूस का पर्ईसा जोड़ जोड़ के, चलयो हंस की चाल ।

माल वो कभी काम न देगा, ज़िंदगी रहेगी फटे हाल ॥

तो इन्हीं पंक्तियों से शुरुआत करते हुए, इस कहानी का आरंभ करते हैं। प्राकृतिक रूप से, उर्ध्वाधर दिशा, अकसर गुणवत्ता का मानक सूचकांक मानी जाती है। जो शिखर के बिंदु पर विराजमान होता है, वो श्रेष्ठ और निम्नतम बिंदु पर जो स्थित हो, वो निम्न। इस मानक पैटर्न पर चप्पल की स्थिति निम्न ही मानी जाएगी। परंतु कालांतर में इसको मूलभूत आवश्यकता बताकर, आविष्कार- कर्ताओं ने इसे इज्जत, प्रतिष्ठा और सुरक्षा की गारंटी के रूप में स्थापित कर दिया और देखते देखते जनमानस इसके चपेटे में आ गयी।

बाल मन पवित्र और मासूम होता है, उसको चप्पल पहनने की भी सुध नहीं रहती। आज फिर मोहल्ले का 7-8 साल का बालक बिल्कुल नंगे पांव, वायु के वेग में भागता हुआ, चिल्ला चिल्ला के सबको बता रहा था - "चाची ने आज फिर पीट दिया है, चच्चा को, चलो रे सब" और हमेशा की तरह सभी चल दिए, चच्चा का हाल जानने, जैसे उनको पक्के से पता है कि चच्चा की कोई गलती नहीं होगी।

चच्चा अपने दिनों में बहुत शौकीन हुआ करते थे। उस दिन चाची के साथ मूवी देख के आए थे, गाना भी गुनगुना रहे थे - "आज रपट जाएं तो हमें न बचईयो....."। चाची ने नहीं बचाया, और सीधे, धड़ाम से मुंह के बल रपट गए ...गीले सतह पर उनका चप्पल धोखा दे चुका था। प्रकृति ने मानव शरीर का पिछला हिस्सा नैसर्गिक तौर से थोड़ा ज्यादा प्रहार झेलने के लिए बनाया है, जबकि सामने का हिस्सा उस प्रहार के द्वारा उत्पन्न पीड़ा को दर्शाने के लिए। सच्चे और ईमानदार लोग सामने से प्रहार झेलते हैं और चोर अपने पीठ से...कॉन्फिडेंस का डिफेंस होता है। चोरों का बाँड़ी गलती पकड़े जाने पर, ऑटोमैटिक रूप से थोड़ा कोण बना लेता है, पीठ पर प्रहार झेलने के लिए। चच्चा भी थोड़ा एंगल बना लिए थे, रपटते समय। चाची, धोखेबाजी अंदाज में बोली "ही ही ही ही, अरे आप तो सच में रपट गए, और हमको भी बोल रहे थे कि खुद भी रपट जइयो, अगर हम भी रपट के आपके ऊपर गिर गए होते तो आपका क्या हाल होता ??” चच्चा को डायरेक्ट मुंह और जबड़े में चोट लगी थी। बोलने से पहले, वो कन्फर्म हो रहे थे कि बत्तीसी ठीक है या चल दिया सब के सब। फिर पता चला कि केवल फ्रंट के दो तीन ही गए हैं। चाचा ने धीरे से बोलने की कोशिश की "चलो उठाओ हमको"। लेकिन फ्रंट लिकेज होने की वजह से "चलो" की जगह "सलो" निकल रहा था। सहारा देते हुए चाची हंसने लगीं और बोलीं - आंय महाराज, आपका वर्णमाला का उच्चारण परमानेंट डिस्टर्ब हो गया क्या, रपटने के चक्कर में?? चच्चा ने पैर की तरफ देखा, चप्पल अभी भी एकदम सही पोजिशन में स्टेबल था। वो बोले -"वर्णमाला नहीं, ये स्वर्णमाला ब्रांड की चप्पल है, इसको कभी डिस्टर्ब नहीं होने दूंगा"।

"ऊपरी आमदनी के चक्कर में, सुख चैन सब खोय।

ढीठ बनने की लत लगी, तो लाज कहाँ से होय ॥"

सभी इक्कठा पंहुचे और हमेशा की तरह, चच्चा ने पीछे के दरवाजे से निकल के अपनी एंट्री मारी। सबने पूछा - क्या चच्चा, आप भी न !....क्या रोज रोज, वो भी इस उम्र में, आपके साथ लगभग रोज ही कांड हो जा रहे हैं। आज क्या हो गया ?? चच्चा ने गहरी सांस ली और बोले - "छोड़ो, जाने दो"।

सबने पूछा -"कहां जाने दो, कहां जायेंगे आप"? चाचा बोले -"अररे, मेरे बोलने का मतलब, बात को जाने दो, मुझे नहीं जाना कहीं"।

"ठीक है, जाने देते हैं, लेकिन ये तो बताओ, आज काहे से पिटे??", वापसी सवाल। चच्चा बोले- "उसी चप्पल से"।

चाची भले ही थोड़ी मोटी थीं लेकिन बहुत तेज आई.क्यू. की थीं। उनको पता चल गया कि जिस आदमी के साथ, स्टाइल के चक्कर में बड़ा हादसा होते होते रह गया है, वो आदमी अपने चप्पल को दोषी न मानते हुए, अपने गलत स्टेप को दोषी मानता है। जबकि वास्तविकता यह थी कि चप्पल और स्टेप, दोनों ही गलत थे। वो उसी दिन से चप्पल के पीछे पड़ गयी और किसी बहाने से उसे कई बार बाहर फेंका। लेकिन चच्चा तो चच्चा थे, इसको हूँठ के बार बार ला देते। समस्या यहीं से गंभीर होनी शुरू हो गई। चाची बहुत परेशान हो चुकी थीं - "इससे इनको कैसे छुटकारा दिलाऊँ"। वो बहाने से रोज झगड़ा शुरू कर देती और बात बात में उसी चप्पल को फेंक के प्रहार करती। शुरू शुरू में चच्चा भी हल्के में लेते रहे लेकिन जब तक उनको बात समझ में आती, तब तक उस चप्पल का प्रयोग उन पर कई बार हो चुका रहता है। खैर, धीरे- धीरे समय के साथ चच्चा उस प्रयोग के आदि हो गए और चाची प्रयोग के नए-नए विकल्प की तलाश में

"क्या चच्चा, वही पुराना ब्रांड और उसी चप्पल के चलते बार बार पीटते हो, दूसरा क्यों नहीं ले लेते, अपना लाइन क्यों नहीं चेंज कर लेते ?? जबरदस्ती काहे चाची को चिढ़ाते हो, "..सबने समझाइस दी।

"अरे, तुम लोग नहीं समझोगे, मुझे बहुत मजा आता है यार "।

कैसे ??? सबने पूछा।

"वो क्या है, एक तो वो चप्पल बिल्कुल नहीं घिसा है, दूसरा उसमें पावर नहीं बचा, इतना रिपेयर जो हो चुका है। हमेशा बिना कील के रिपेयर करा के लाता हूँ। तुम्हारी चाची दांत भींच के मारती है, लेकिन चप्पल लचीला होने के कारण मुझे चोट नहीं करती। मैं तो ताक में रहता हूँ, पहुँच से पहले ही, कोण बना लेता हूँ, पीठ से रोक लेता हूँ "।

"हद है चच्चा, आप तो टॉप लेवल का ठीठ बन चुके हैं। मगर पीट तो जा रहें हैं न उसी चप्पल की वजह से। उसका त्याग क्यों नहीं कर देते ? आखिर चाची, मारती ही क्यों है ??? इसपर जरा प्रकाश डालिए, प्लीज।

साँरी और प्लीज जैसे शब्द से अच्छे अच्छे लोग पिघल जाते हैं, बस इसका इस्तेमाल सही टाइम पर करना आना चाहिए। अच्छी खासी गलती भी माफ हो जाती है। ये पैटर्न काफी पहले से ट्रेंड में आ चुका है।

चच्चा -"देखो, अईसा है, फ्रंटल लिकेज का प्रॉब्लम दूर करने के लिए मैंने नकली दांत फिट करवाए, लेकिन कंडीशन ये थी कि खाने के पहले फिट करना है और बाद में धो के रख देना है। मतलब जब जब मन हो यूज करने का तभी लगाना है, डुप्लीकेट है न। हर चीज का जुगाड है, इस संसार में। एक प्राण ही ऐसा चीज है जो अभी तक डुप्लीकेट नहीं बन पाया। शुरू शुरू में ऐसा हो जाता है, लेकिन उम्र के साथ साथ सब स्लो-डाउन पड़ जाता है, यार, क्या बताएं। पहले बिना दांत के हंसने में सोचना पड़ता था कि मेहमान क्या सोचेंगे, अब फर्क नहीं पड़ता। नकली दांत निकाल के रखने की आदत पड़ गई, हटाओ, कौन बार-बार लगाए। समय के साथ साथ सब कुछ बदलता है, वर्तनी भी बदलता है।

शरीर कमजोर होने लगता है, सांस में वो प्रेशर ही नहीं रहता, जिन जिन शब्द में च, छ, श, फ आता है, मुंह से सिटी बज जाती है, लो प्रेशर के कारण। कन्फ्यूजन में चाची गुस्सैल होती चली गई -"हे राम, शर्म नहीं आती, इस उम्र में सीटी मार रहे हो, किसी के भी सामने, हमने कहा था रपटने को?, सब तुम्हारे उस डुप्लीकेट चप्पल का नतीजा है" और फिर उस चप्पल से बैर हो गया

उसको। शुरुआत में चीजें नॉर्मल रहीं, बाद में आदत बन गई। हालांकि गलती उसकी भी नहीं है, यदि मैं डुप्लीकेट स्वर्णमाला चप्पल इस्तेमाल नहीं करता, तो मेरी ये गत नहीं होती।"

"क्या बोल रहे चच्चा? नकली दांत में भी कांड हो गया क्या ?? सबका कौतूहल जागा। चच्चा मुस्कराए - "अरे, छोड़ो, जाने दो यार"। सबने बोला - "कहां"??

चच्चा फिर से बोले - "अरे, मतलब, बात को जाने दो, मुझे नहीं जाना कहीं"। सबने पूछा -बताओ न चच्चा, प्लीज। चच्चा फिर पिघल गए और बोले - "क्या है, प्रॉब्लम एकदम से बढ़ते जा रही थी, सिचुएशन आउट ऑफ कंट्रोल होने लगी। एक बात बताओ यार, नींद में किसी का कंट्रोल रहा है, कभी ?? सोने वाले को क्या पता कि वो सांस मुंह से ले रहा है कि नाक से। लिकेज मुंह के फ्रंट पोर्शन से ज्यादा होने लगी थी। बोलने में तो कभी कभार ही सिटी बजती थी, नींद में तो बिगुल का रूप ले लेता था। चाची डिस्टर्ब हो रही थी, उसी ने फोर्स किया - "२-३ ही तो टूटे हैं, नकली दांत फिट करा ही लो अब", अपने तो सो जाते हो, हमें उल्लू बना कर ही मानोगे क्या ??" तो हम डॉक्टर के पास गए। डॉक्टर ने देखा और बोला - "ऐसे कैसे टूट गया है जी, न पूरा ही बचा है, न ही पूरा टूटा है। नहीं फिट हो पायेगा ऐसे में तो। कामचलाउ जुगाड हो सकता है, बलपूर्वक कुछ काट नहीं सकते, वरना वहीं खुल जाएगा। इतना समझ लो, केवल डेकोरेशन पर्पज के लिए ही हो पायेगा। चाची बोली - "वो सब छोड़िए डॉक्टर साहब, इनका सिटी बंद हो जायेगा न?" डॉक्टर ने सर हिलाते हुए बोला - "ओब्वीअसली"। मैंने सिर्फ इतना ही सुन पाया - असली। तो मैंने फिट करवा ली। मुझे लगा कि परमानेंट दांत वेल्डिंग-सेल्डिंग करेगा, लेकिन नाप लेके डुप्लीकेट दांत हाथ में पकड़ा दिया यार। हर जगह धुरफांदर भरा हुआ है सब। कभी भी फर्जी काम में हाथ नहीं डालना चाहिए।" इतना कहके चच्चा थोड़ा मायूस हुए और विराम ले लिए। फिर डीप थिंकिंग से वापस आकर बोले - "काश ! उस दिन न चप्पल धोखा देती, न हम अकेले रपटते, न फ्रंट लीकेज होता, न इतना सारा प्रॉब्लम खड़ा होता। भ्रष्टाचार का चप्पल ऐसा ही होता है"।

इतना सारा सुनने के बाद, सभी ने डुप्लीकेट चप्पल कभी नहीं पहनने की कसम खाते हुए, चच्चा को गले लगाया, चाची के पैर छुए और आश्वासन दिए कि चच्चा को अब ये चप्पल वापस लाने नहीं देंगे।

वो 7-8 साल का बालक नंगे पांव दौड़ते हुए अपने घर की ओर भागा, वायु के वेग में। शायद उसे दौड़ना बहुत पसंद है। पक्का बड़ा होके बूट वाला अफसर बनेगा।

“ शुचिता से चिंता मिटे, मिटे शरीर से दुख।
तीन चीज़ का लोभ न रखिए, भोग-विलास और सुख ॥”

॥ वन्दे मातरम् ॥



“पाप का घड़ा एक दिन भरना ही है”

चन्दन कुमार

मुख्य सतर्कता निरीक्षक (या.)

न्याय की आसन पर बैठकर अन्याय करना बहुत आसान काम है , परन्तु न्याय की सीट पर बैठकर न्याय करना बहुत ही मुश्किल काम होता है ! इस काम को जो बखूबी नहीं करता , प्रकृति और ईश्वर के विधान में उसका दंड तय है ! जहाँ तक मुझे ख्याल है , जब बचपन में क्रिकेट खेला करते थे तो आउट होने के बावजूद भी जिरह करते रहते थे की आउट तो बिलकुल ही नहीं है , ऐसा इसलिए होता था की उस समय बतौर क्रिकेट प्लेयर खुद से निर्णय नहीं ले पाते थे ! लेकिन जब खुद अंपायर बनते थे, तो निर्णय देने में बहुत मुश्किल होती थी , कभी कभी आउट नहीं होने के बावजूद आउट करार दे दिया जाता था ! जो खिलाडी आउट होता था वो काफी कुछ बोल देता था “ भगवान् तुझे माफ़ नहीं करेंगे , तुमने झूठा आउट करार दिया है “!

जिम्मेदार पदों पर रहते हुए किया हुआ अन्याय का दंड एकत्रित होता जाता है और एक दिन पाप का घड़ा भर जाता है ! फैसला उस दिन होता है , जब सच दुनिया के सामने आता है, बाकी सब लोग उससे सबक लेते हैं ! अच्छा तो यह है की हम जिस पद पर बैठे हैं वहाँ निष्पक्ष होकर न्याय करें और अपने कर्मों को ईश्वर को समर्पित कर दें ! कर्मों को लेखा जोखा तो आपको इसी दुनिया देना पड़ेगा ! नेक इरादों के साथ अपना कर्म करते रहें और निष्पक्ष होकर न्याय करें ! अपनी आत्मा में झांक कर देखें की जो आपके द्वारा किया जा रहा है यह उचित है ? आपके सद्कदमों द्वारा उपार्जित सुख, सुविधाएं, सम्पदा, सम्पत्ति, पैसा, जमीन जायदाद , भौतिक सुविधाएं उपभोग करने वाले परिवार जनों और प्रिये जनो को फलित होगा ! परन्तु आपके द्वारा अन्याय के साथ और गलत तरीकों से एकत्रित किये गए सुख, सुविधाएँ, सम्पदा, सम्पत्ति , पैसा , जमीन जायदाद, भौतिक सुविधाएं, अंततः आपके साथ साथ आपके परिवारजनो और प्रिये जनो को भी विनाश की तरफ स्वतः ही ले जाएगा ! पद पैसा और सौंदर्य को पाकर बहुत कम लोग बौड़ाने से बच पाते हैं ! हर किसी के बस के बात नहीं है, इसको पचा लेना और नेकी पर चलना ! गरीब , असहाय ,और लाचार मजबूर इंसान ऐसे नशे में चूर लोगों को कई बार झेलता जाता है तो ऐसे दुष्ट लोगों की दुःसाहस की सीमा बढ़ती जाती है ! परन्तु एक न एक दिन ईश्वर का न्याय सामने आ जाता है! इसीलिए कहा गया है की दुनिया में तुम यात्री है मालिक मत बनो ! खाओ , पीओ और आनंद से रहो ! प्रतिपल जीओ , मौज से जीओ ! जीवन को एक व्यर्थ व्यथा मत बनाओ !

“अपना तन मन और धन सब ईश्वर को समर्पित होकर तेरा तुझको अर्पण क्या लागे मेरा मैं जीवन गुजारो ! दुनिया का तूफान कभी कम नहीं होंगे परन्तु जिसने तूफान के बीच शांत रहने की कला सीख ली है वही जीवन का सच्चा आनंद ले सकता है !

Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless,
Knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful

कपोल आदर्श नहीं नियत साफ होनी चाहिए।
केवल कल्पना नहीं आचार साफ होनी चाहिए।

दुर्गेश कुमार मेहर
कनिष्ठ लिपिक

आदर्श तो लाख बनाओंगे।
पर नियत कहां से लाओंगे।
पाश्विक वृत्ति जो कर रहे हो, छुप-छुप कर
बोलो स्वयं से, कैसे छिपाओंगे।
इसलिए मानव कहता हूँ।
मानव में मानव का, वास होना चाहिए।
कपोल आदर्श..... होनी चाहिए।

आदर्श की बातें, समभाषण करलोगे।
कर के छल-कपट सबका मन हर लोगे।
के दुनिया गोल है, लौटकर आती है।
वचन सदा ही, तो फिर कैसे बच पाओगे।
इसलिए मानव कहता हूँ ।
प्रवचन में स्वयं का, वचन छलकना चाहिए।
कपोल आदर्श..... होनी चाहिए।

के दुनिया से लाख कहोंगे, क्या करवा लोगे।
जब तक, स्वयं के आचार में नहीं ले, आओंगे।
के तब तक सही मार्ग दर्शन, नहीं करा पाओंगे।
जब तक तूम स्वयं, नहीं इसे अपनाओंगे।
इसलिए मानव कहता हूँ।
बदलाव की शुरुआत स्वयं से ही होनी चाहिए।
कपोल आदर्श..... होनी चाहिए।

सतर्कता का महत्व

राजीव लोचन चौबे
मुख्य सतर्कता निरीक्षक (यातायात)

सतर्कता है आदत अच्छी, यह अपने मन में ठान लीजिए
कामकाज में सतर्कता का, महत्व क्या है यह जान लीजिए।

मांस के लालच में देखो, शेर भी पिंजड़े में घुस जाते हैं
दो-चार दाने खाने के लिए, पंछी भी जाल में फंस जाते हैं
देख शिकार झपटने देखो, मछली भी फँसगई कांटे में
लालच का अंजाम ही ऐसा, ले जाता है घाटे में
कहीं अनैतिक तो नहीं घट रहा, इसपर थोड़ा ध्यान दीजिए।
काम-काज में सतर्कता का, महत्व क्या है यह जान लीजिए।

हर भ्रष्टाचारी यही सोचता, यहां सब भ्रष्टाचारी हैं
सब ने पेट भर लिया अपना, अब मेरी बारी है

इसी सोच के चलते जग में देखो, भारत भ्रष्टाचार में आगे है
जिन्होंने इसके परिणाम को जाना, वे लोग बेशक जागे हैं
घटिया न रखें सोच अपनी, उसे इक नई उड़ान दीजिए।
काम-काज में सतर्कता का, महत्व क्या है यह जान लीजिए।

रोटी कपड़ा और मकान के लिए, हर कोई कमाता है
परिवार और समाज के प्रति, अपने कर्तव्य निभाता है
उसके काम का असर, परिवार और समाज पे भी पड़ता है
अच्छे कामों से संवरता है, तो बुरे काम से बिगड़ता है
कर्म की नैतिकता जानिए, और उसका सम्मान कीजिए।
काम-काज में सतर्कता का, महत्व क्या है यह जान लीजिए।

सावधानी हटी दुर्घटना घटी, ऐसा अक्सर होता है
कुछ कामों में किसी आपदा आने का भी डर होता है
कुछ कामों में बड़ा नुकसान कर देती है, छोटी गलती
मशीनें कितने भी परिपूर्ण क्यों न हो, इंसानों के बगैर नहीं चलती
जटिल कामों में सतर्कता से खोल, अपनी आंख नाककान दीजिए।
काम-काज में सतर्कता का, महत्व क्या है यह जान लीजिए।

इंसान कभी अज्ञानतावश गलती कर देता है
ज्ञानी वही जो उस गलती से कुछ सीख लेता है
छोटी गलती से सीख लेकर, बड़ी विपदा भी भाप सकते हैं

जैसे छोटी चोट के दर्द से, बड़े का अंदाजा नाप सकते हैं
क्या करना है और क्या नहीं हमें, थोड़ा पहचान लीजिए।
काम-काज में सतर्कता का, महत्व क्या है यह जान लीजिए।

बहुत बड़ा है रेल विभाग, इसे चलाना आसान नहीं
कर्मचारी और प्रशासन का प्रयास, यह किसी एक का काम नहीं
सतर्कता का महत्व पूछो उनसे, जो अनुभवों से गुजर चुके हैं
जिम्मेदारी से कर्तव्य निभाएं, कदम बढ़ाएं नहीं रुके हैं
जरा उनकी निष्ठा- ईमानदारी को, सब मिलकर सलाम कीजिए
काम-काज में सतर्कता का, महत्व क्या है यह जान लीजिए।

भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त नैतिक व्यवहार करने को सतर्कता कहते हैं
डर से मुक्त, दबावरहित काम-काज करने को सतर्कता कहते हैं
बस आज या कल नहीं, सतर्कता को आदत बना लो
इसका विचार-इसका प्रचार, हमें है करना यह “संकल्प” अपना लो
ज्ञान सिखिये सतर्कता का, और दूसरों को भी ज्ञान दीजिए।
काम-काज में सतर्कता का महत्व क्या है यह जान लीजिए।

सतर्कता है आदत अच्छी, यह अपने मन में ठान लीजिए
काम-काज में सतर्कता का महत्व क्या है यह जान लीजिए।

नया भारत

नीलिमा वर्मा
सतर्कता निरीक्षक (अभि०)

आओ मिल कर नया भारत बनाएँ,
हर कोई करे परिश्रम, हर कोई अपनी जान लगाए ।

इतिहास की यादें भुलाकर चलो भविष्य संवार लें हम,
एकजुट हो सारा समाज, ऐसे प्रयास करें हम ।

करना बड़ा काम होगा , अपनी आत्मा झकझोरना होगा,
नैतिकता और देशभक्ति से सबको सराबोर करना होगा ।

शाखाओं को नहीं, देश की जड़ को मजबूत करना होगा,
हर अंतिम नागरिक को आत्मनिर्भर और सशक्त करना होगा ।

जब हर भारतीय कलम, फावड़ा और हल उठाएगा,
सोना उगलेगी धरती , देश उन्नति कर पाएगा ।

देश की खुशहाली से ही होंगे खुशहाल हम ,
बढ़ेगा देश तभी तो बढ़ेंगे हम ।

अलग अलग नहीं हम सब एक बनें ,
देश के नवनिर्माण में हर कोई भागीदार बनें ।

हर गाँव चमके, हर शहर बढ़े,
भारत विकसित राष्ट्र बने ।

क्यूँ ना देखें एक ऐसा सपना,
भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त हो भारत अपना ।

॥ वंदे मातरम ॥

कफ़न में कोई जेब होती नहीं !

सुनील कुमार मिश्रा
कार्य अध्ययन निरीक्षक

कहने को तो ये जिंदगी परायी नहीं,
पर अपनी भी तो ये होती नहीं !

गुजरते उम्र के साये में वक्त का कोई पहरा नहीं
साँसों की डोर टूटते ही ये जिंदगी अपने साथ होती नहीं !

कहने को तो जुबां पर किसी के झूठ नहीं,
पर सच की आवाज़ भी सुनाई देती नहीं !

कहने को तो हृदय में कोई मैल नहीं,
पर दिल की कालिख भी साफ़ होती नहीं !

कहने को तो फकीरी का कोई मोल नहीं,
पर अमीरी भी ताउम्र अनमोल होती नहीं !

कहने को तो ये दुनियाँ कोई वीरान नहीं,
पर जिंदगी कि तन्हाई में कोई सुकून मिलती नहीं !

कहने को तो भ्रष्टाचार से कोई रिश्ता नहीं,
पर सदाचार से कोई दोस्ती भी कही दिखती नहीं !

कहने को तो बेहिसाब दौलत से भरी तिजोरी की कमी नहीं,
पर ये भी सच है कि कफ़न में कोई जेब होती नहीं !

क्योंकि मैं एक किसान हूँ।

रजनी कांत
मुख्य सतर्कता निरीक्षक (यातायात)

छत टपकती है,
फिर भी बारिश की आस रखता हूँ
क्योंकि मैं एक किसान हूँ।

दोपहर की भास्कर रश्मि जलाती है जिस्म को,
अपने पेट काटकर औरों की पेट भरता हूँ
क्योंकि मैं एक किसान हूँ।

सूखे पड़ते हैं बाढ़ आती है, पाले पड़ते हैं
हर मौसम अपनी अंदाज के मजा लेते हैं
फिर भी फसल बोये जाते हैं,
और उसके पकने का इंतजार करता हूँ
क्योंकि मैं एक किसान हूँ।

एक गौमाता पाला हूँ, चारे खत्म हो जाते हैं
दो बच्चे हैं, वह भी स्कूल पढ़ने जाते हैं
अपनी जरूरतों को समेट कर,
मन में ख्वाब रखता हूँ
क्योंकि मैं एक किसान हूँ।

बड़े दिन बाद आज अतिथि घर आये हैं
बच्चे खुश हैं, क्योंकि वह मिठाई लाये हैं
मैं भी खुश हूँ पर खुशी नहीं है,
अतिथि को पकवान खिलाना है
कभी खिलाता हूँ कभी खिला नहीं पाता हूँ
क्योंकि मैं एक किसान हूँ।

पहले अमरेश से आशा करता था
अब हुकूमत से भी आशा करता हूँ
दोनों से धोखा खाता हूँ
फिर भी इनकी पूजा करता हूँ
क्योंकि मैं एक किसान हूँ।

भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत-विकसित भारत

नागेश राय
कार्यालय अधीक्षक

भारत वर्ष की इस पावन धरा से,
भ्रष्टाचार रूपी, रावण को समूल मिटाना है।

विकासशील राष्ट्र की सीमा-परे,
विकसित राष्ट्र बनाना है।
राष्ट्र निर्माताओं ने जो, संजोया दिव्य स्वप्न
भेद-भाव, अस्पृश्यता, अशिक्षा, अनाचार का तमस मिटाना है।
भारत वर्ष की मिटाना है।

सम्पूर्ण विश्व-पटल पर पुनः
भारत देश को सोने की चिड़िया आदर्श बनाना है
सत्य, अहिंसा, प्रेम, अध्यात्म की
ज्योति सारे जग में फैलाना है.
विकासशील राष्ट्र.....राष्ट्र बनाना है।

शस्त्र और शास्त्र से शक्ति संपन्न होकर,
गौरवशाली राष्ट्र की पताका, विश्व-पटल पर फहराना है।
वसुधैव-कुटुम्बक की सोच, प्रचीन भारत का गौरव,
ऋषि-मुनियों की तपोस्थली को विश्व-गुरु बनाना है
भारत वर्ष की मिटाना है।

सत्य, ईमानदारी, सुचिता का राष्ट्रवासियों में अंतर्वास हो,
भ्रष्टाचारी रूपी दावानल का नाश हो,
भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत- विकसित भारत का निर्माण हो।

CORRUPTION: A PANDEMIC

Pradeep Kumar Mishra
Chief Vigilance Inspector (P)

One pandemic has ended but when will the other one end?
Everything is ethical till when will we pretend?

Corruption is at every step,
We don't even realise its depth!

It has become a normal way of life,
Cheating for few extra pennies,
The entire community is in strife.

We are walking on dark lanes,
Houses stuffed with black money hidden behind the window panes.

We live amongst these criminals
But cannot point it out,
As this is a normal way of life
Not hidden anymore but spoken aloud.

Let's try to contribute our bit to betterment
Let's bring the nation to an honest settlement.
We need to join hands to reach this goal
Honesty must be made a part of our soul.

There are seven things that will destroy us: Wealth without work;
Pleasure without conscience; Knowledge without character; Religion
without sacrifice; Politics without principle; Science without humanity;
Business without ethics.

- Mahatma Gandhi

भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन

श्याम कुमार मौर्य
मुख्य सतर्कता निरीक्षक (कार्मिक)

विश्व पटल पर भारत की, एक उज्ज्वल तस्वीर लगाना है ।
भ्रष्टाचार के उन्मूलन का, अब हम सबने मन में ठाना है ॥

जन-जन की हो भागीदारी, लोगों में यह अलख जगाना है ।
गाँव-गाँव और नगर शहर को, इससे निजात दिलाना है ॥

अपनी भावी पीढ़ी के लिए, अनमोल विरासत छोड़ जाना है ।
भ्रष्टाचार रूपी इस दानव से, भारत को मुक्त कराना है ॥

सादा जीवन और उच्च विचार, बस यही रीत अपनाना है ।
भ्रष्ट आचरण को त्याग कर, जीवन खुशहाल बनाना है ॥

जन-मानस के माध्यम से, इस कुरीति पर विजय पाना है ।
देश का उत्तरोत्तर विकास हो, यह अभियान चलाना है ॥

आत्मनिर्भर और समृद्ध भारत, के सपनों को साकार बनाना है ।
अच्छे नागरिक बनकर, सभ्य समाज का निर्माण कराना है ।

विश्व पटल पर भारत की, एक उज्ज्वल तस्वीर लगाना है ।
भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त भारत का, संकल्प फिर दोहराना है ॥

A Man is but the product of his thoughts.

What he thinks, he becomes.

Mahatma Gandhi

भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्ति

पंकज कुमार

मुख्य सतर्कता निरीक्षक (भंडार)

चुप न बैठो रहो हमेशा सजग यहाँ पर
लुट रही है धरती अपनी, अपनों ने है लुटा जिसको।

मिली है ज़िम्मेदारी अब हमारे हाथों में इसकी रक्षा करने को
देख रहा है देश हमारा की आसमान से कोई आएगा।

भ्रष्टाचार के दानव को मिटाने, अब तो कोई आएगा
लुटा हैं जिसको अपनों ने, उसको अपना ही कोई बचाएगा।

अब न कोई जन्म लेंगे कृष्ण यहाँ पर, न कोई भगत सिंह आएगा
है कलम हमारे हाथों में, जो तलवारों से लड़ जाएगा।

नहीं रुकगी कलम हमारी, चाहे सर कट जाएगा
यहीं साहस जन-जन में भरना, नया देश बनाने को।

आओ लेते हैं शपथ आज हम, भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त कराने को
चुप न बैठो, रहो हमेशा सजग यहाँ पर, भारत माता की रक्षा करने को।



सजग रहो, सतर्क रहो,
भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त रहो।

आओ मिटायें भ्रष्टाचार

चन्दन कुमार
मुख्य सतर्कता निरीक्षक (या.)

बार बार सपनों में आता यह विचार
कैसे होगा इस लोकतंत्र में भ्रष्टाचार का सुधार
हर भारत की जनता है यहाँ लाचार
गरीब हो या मालदार !

कोई कर रहा मेडिकल में भ्रष्टाचार
नसीब नहीं हो रहा संतुलित आहार
दिनोंदिन लोग हो रहे बीमार
भ्रष्टाचारी कर रहा सेवक बनकर लूटमार !

आओ मिलकर उठाते हैं भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ हथियार
संकल्प लेकर करना है इस देश का उपचार
सबसे पहले करेंगे उनलोगों को बहिष्कार
जो फैलाते हैं , समाज में कुसंस्कार !

लो प्रण नहीं करेंगे भ्रष्टाचार
बनेंगे एक दुसरे के प्रति उदार
तभी होगा इस देश का उधार
तभी आएगी चारों तरफ बहार
जीवन में आएगी खुशियाँ अपरम्पार!

भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत - विकसित भारत

**जीवन वही अनमोल है,
नैतिकता का जहाँ मोल है।**



IMPORTANT LETTERS/CIRCULARS

(Excerpts from Indian Railway Vigilance Manual, 2018)

110 DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF VIGILANCE OFFICIALS

- 110.1 The Vigilance officials are authorized to enter any of the premises of Indian Railways, including its PSUs, inspect any records and take possession of such documents, materials or stores under the control of Railway as are necessary in connection with the investigation of a case as per procedure.
- 110.2 The Vigilance officials are authorised to check the Ticket/Travel Authority/ Pass of passengers under section 54 of Indian Railways Act, 1989.
- 110.3 The Vigilance officials are authorized to check the cash of any railway official, who is required to declare his private cash and take the statement(s) of any official(s) /passenger(s)/ user(s)/ contractor(s). While conducting checks on officials dealing with cash, Vigilance officials are empowered to check places where possibility of keeping cash exists. This will also extend to recovery of Government currency notes from suspect officials in case of Departmental Decoy Checks and Traps.
- 110.4 Vigilance officials are authorized to tender requisition to non-gazetted officials of Railways to witness or to assist or to associate with the checks. The tendered officials, in such cases, need not seek any prior permission from their higher authorities for assisting vigilance officials. For assistance of a Gazetted officer, the request should be from a Vigilance Officer only.
- 110.5 Officers and staff of all Departments shall render every assistance to Vigilance officials in the discharge of their official duties.
- 110.6 While going for inspection, check or investigation, Vigilance Inspectors should carry with them a current and valid Identity Card to show to the parties concerned before proceeding with the checks.

512 DEFINITION OF VIGILANCE ANGLE

- 512.1 Vigilance angle is obvious in the following acts:
 - a) Demanding and/ or accepting gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act or for using his influence with any other official.
 - b) Obtaining valuable thing, without consideration or with inadequate consideration from a person with whom he has or is likely to have official dealings or his subordinates have official dealings or where he can exert influence.
 - c) Obtaining for himself or for any other person any valuable thing or pecuniary advantage by corrupt or illegal means or by abusing his position as a public servant.
 - d) Possession of assets disproportionate to his known sources of income.
 - e) Cases of misappropriation, forgery or cheating or other similar criminal offences.
- 512.2 There are, however, other irregularities where circumstances will have to be weighed carefully to take a view whether the officer's integrity is in doubt. Gross or wilful negligence; recklessness in decision making; blatant violations of systems and procedures; exercise of discretion in excess, where no ostensible public interest is evident; failure to keep the controlling authority/ superiors informed of required transactions and issues in time; cause of undue loss or a concomitant gain to an individual or a set of individuals/ a party or parties; these are some of the irregularities where the disciplinary authority with the help of the CVO should carefully study the case and weigh the circumstances to come to a conclusion whether there is reasonable ground to doubt the integrity of the officer concerned.
- 512.3 Any undue/ unjustified delay in the disposal of a case, perceived after considering all relevant factors, would reinforce a conclusion as to the presence of vigilance angle in a case.



भारत सरकार Government of India
रेल मंत्रालय Ministry of Railways
रेलवे बोर्ड (Railway Board)



No.2021/RS(G)/779/7

Dated 30.03.2022

The General Managers, All Indian Railways/PUs, NF(C), CORE
DG/RDSO/Lucknow, NAIR/Vadodara,
PCAO, DMW/Patiala, COFMOW
CAO, WPO/Patna, RWP/ Bela.

Sub: Procurement from approved sources-Vendor Directory.
Ref: Railway Board's letter no.2021/RS(G)/779/7 dated 18.01.2022.

It has been decided that from 01.04.2022 onwards, directory of approved vendors of RDSO, CLW, BLW, RCF, ICF, MCF and CORE as available on UVAM only shall be considered valid directories for all purposes by all stakeholders. Vendor directories being maintained in other forms (manual or online), if any, shall not be valid.

This issues with the approval of competent authority

Digitally signed by CHANDAN KUMAR
Date: 2022.03.30 20:14:45 +05'30'

(Chandan Kumar)
Director Railway Stores(IC)
Railway Board

LIST FOR DISTRIBUTION

Directors of all CTIs,
CMDs /MDs of all Railway PSUs/ autonomous bodies/ societies,
PCMMs, PFAs,PCEs, PCMEs, PCEEs, PCSTEs, All Indian Railways & PUs, COFMOW, CORE,
WPO/Patna and RWP/Bela
Sr. Prof. (Material Management), NAIR, Vadodara, PED (Stores), RDSO, Lucknow
Chief Commissioner, Railway Safety, Lucknow
Zonal Railway Training Institute, Sukadia Circle, Udaipur

Copy to:

The Genl. Secy., AIRF, Room No. 248, & NFIR Room No. 256-C, Rail Bhavan
The Secy. Genl., IRPOF, Room No. 268, FROA, Room No. 256-D & AIRPOA, Room No. 256-D Rail Bhavan.

Copy to:-

PSOs/Sr. PPSs / PPSs / PSs to :

MR, MOSR(D), MOSR(J)

CRB&CEO, M(TRS), M(Infra), M(O&BD), M(F), Secretary/RB, DG (RHS), DG (RPF), DG(HR), DG(Safety)

Advisor/MR, EDPG/MR, OSD/MR and OSD/Co-ord/MR

All AMs, PEDs & Executive Directors of Railway Board.

भारत सरकार / GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
रेल मंत्रालय / MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
रेलवे बोर्ड / RAILWAY BOARD

No. 2022/RS(M)/Paperless Working/1

New Delhi, dated:10.03.2022

The General Manager, All Indian Railways/PUs, NF(C), CORE
The DG/RDSO/Lucknow & NAIR/Vadodara
CAOs, DMW/Patiala, WPO/Patna, COFMOW/NDLS, RWP/Bela
Managing Director, CRIS

Sub.- Paperless working: e-Bills for supplies

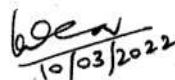
**Ref.- i) Railway Board's circular No. 2021/RS(M)/Paperless Working
dated 25.08.2021
ii) Railway Board's circular No. 2017/RS(M)/Paperless Working
dated 20.02.2018**

Vide Railway Board's circular dated 20.02.2018, payment against e-Bills (submitted by vendors on IREPS) for supplies of stock items was implemented.

- 2.0 Further, vide Railway Board's circular dated 25.08.2021, payment against e-Bills for supplies of non-stock items was implemented.
- 3.0 However, it has been observed that physical bills are still being dealt by some Railway units/bill paying units for making payments against supplies for stock/ non-stock items.
- 4.0 In order to achieve end to end paperless working in contract management, payment to vendors for supplies of stock as well as non-stock items should be done against e-Bills (Digitally signed bills submitted by vendors online through IREPS) and no physical/paper bills should be asked/dealt by the bill paying authorities.

This however shall not be applicable for bills for supplies against GeM contracts.

This is issued with the concurrence of Accounts Directorate of Railway Board.


(Gaurav Kumar)
Director RS(F)

No. 2022/RS(M)/Paperless Working/1

New Delhi, dated:10.03.2022

1. PFAs, All Indian Railways & Production Units
2. The ADAI (Railways), New Delhi
3. The Directors of Audit, All Indian Railways


For Member (Finance), Railway Board

भारत सरकार GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
रेल मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
रेलवे बोर्ड RAILWAY BOARD

No. 2022/RS(G)/363/1

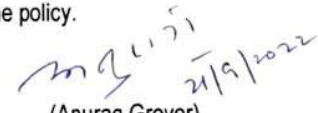
नई दिल्ली New Delhi Dated:21.09.2022

The General Managers, All Indian Railways/PUs, NF(C), CORE
DG/RDSO/Lucknow, NAIR/Vadodara,
PCAO, DMW/Patiala, COFMOW
CAO, WPO/Patna, RWP/ Bela.

Sub.: Revised FAQs in respect of Public Procurement Policy for MSE Order, 2012 – reg.

Ref.: (i) Railway Board's letter of even number dated 07.02.2022
(ii) MSME's F.No. 1(3)/2018-MA, Part-III dated 25.03.2022.

Please find enclosed MSME's OM referred (ii) above wherein MSME has issued/circulated revised frequently asked questions (FAQs) with their answers on the provisions of the Public Procurement Policy for MSEs Order, 2012, for effective implementation of the policy.


(Anurag Grover)
Dy. Director Railway Stores/G
Railway Board

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DG(Safety)

Advisor/MR, EDPG/MR, OSD/MR and OSD/Co-ord/MR.
All AMs, PEDs & Executive Directors of Railway Board.

**FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
ON
PUBLIC PROCUREMENT POLICY FOR MSEs, ORDER 2012**

Dated, 25th March, 2022

Q.No.1: What is the share of procurement from MSEs out of the total procurement made by Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ Public Sector Undertakings?

Ans. Under amended Public Procurement Policy for MSEs, Order 2012 a minimum 25 per cent share out of the total annual procurement by Central Government Ministries / Departments / Public Sector Undertakings are to be made from MSEs.

Q. No.2: Is there any reservation for MSEs owned by SC/ST/ Women entrepreneurs?

Ans. Yes, out of 25% target of annual procurement from MSEs (**Not in the specific tender**), a sub-target of 4% of annual procurement from MSEs is earmarked for procurement from MSEs owned by Scheduled Caste (SC) / Scheduled Tribe (ST) entrepreneurs and 3% of annual procurement from MSEs is earmarked for procurement from MSEs owned by women entrepreneur. However, in event of failure of such MSEs to participate in tender process or meet tender requirements and L1 price, 4% sub-target for procurement earmarked for MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs and 3% earmarked to women entrepreneur will also be met from other MSEs.

Q No.3: Who is eligible for availing the benefits under the Public Procurement Policy?

Ans. As mentioned in Section 7(4) of Ministry of MSME's Notification No. S.O2119(E) dated 26th June, 2020, an enterprise registered with any other organization under the Ministry of MSME shall register itself under Udyam Registration. With effect from 01.07.2020, MSEs registered under Udyam Registration are eligible to avail the benefits under the Policy. MSEs registered under Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM), validity of which is till 31.03.2022, are also eligible to avail the benefits under the Policy.

Q.No.4: What is the date of implementation of the policy?

Ans. The policy is applicable with effect from 1.4.2012 and became mandatory with effect from 1.4.2015 onwards.

Q.No.5: Is the Policy transparent, competitive and cost effective?

Ans. The Policy rests upon core principles of competitiveness, adhering to sound procurement practices and execution of orders for supply of goods and services in accordance with a system which is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective.

Q.No.6: Is the policy implemented in parts or fully from its inception?

Ans. As per Gazette Notification(S.O. 5670(E) dated 8th November, 2018, it is mandatory for all Central Government Ministries / Departments/ CPSUs to procure at least 25% of their annual procurement from MSEs including 4% from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneur and 3% from MSEs owned by women entrepreneur.

Q.No.7: Is there any monitoring system for assessing the Government procurement from MSEs?

Ans. To monitor the progress of procurement by Central Government Ministries/ Departments and CPSUs from MSEs, Ministry of MSME has launched the **MSME Sambandh Portal** on 8th December, 2017 for uploading procurement details by all CPSUs on a monthly and an annual basis which is regularly monitored by the Ministry.

Q.No.8: Is there a price matching facility for procurement from MSEs over large scale?

Ans.

(i) Price quotation in tenders: In tender, participating Micro and Small Enterprises, quoting price within price band of L1+15 percent shall also be allowed to supply a portion of requirement by bringing down their price to L1 price in a situation where L1 price is from someone other than a Micro and Small Enterprise and such MSE shall be allowed to supply up to 25 per cent of total tender value.

(ii) In case of more than one such Micro and Small Enterprise, the supply shall be shared proportionately (to tendered quantity).

Q.No.9: What steps are to be taken by the Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ CPSUs to develop MSE Vendors so as to achieve their targets for MSEs procurement?

Ans. The Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ Public Sector Undertakings shall take necessary steps to develop appropriate vendors by organizing Vendor Development Programmes (VDPs) or Buyer-Seller Meets focused on developing MSEs for procurement through the GeM Portal.

In order to develop vendors belonging to MSEs for Public Procurement Policy, the Ministry of MSME is regularly organizing State Level VDPs and National Level VDPs under the Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme.

Q.No.10: What steps are to be taken by the Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ CPSUs to develop vendors from MSEs owned by SC/ST/Women entrepreneurs?

Ans. For enhancing the participation of MSEs owned by SCs / STs/ Women in Government procurement, Central Government Ministries / Departments / CPSUs have to take the following steps:

- i. Special Vendor Development Programmes/ Buyer-Seller Meets would be conducted by Departments/ CPSUs for SC/STs and Women.
- ii. Outreach programmes will be conducted by National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) to cover more and more MSEs from SC/STs under its schemes of consortia formation; and
- iii. NSIC would open a special window for SCs/ STs under its Single Point Registration Scheme (SPRS).
- iv. A National SC/ST hub scheme was launched in October, 2016, for providing handholding support to SC/ST entrepreneur which is being coordinated / implemented by the NSIC under this Ministry.

Q.No.11: What are the other benefits /facilities available to the MSEs under the policy?

Ans. To reduce transaction cost of doing business, MSEs will be facilitated by providing them tender sets free of cost, exempting MSEs from payment of earnest money deposit, adopting e-procurement to bring in transparency in tendering process. However, exemption from paying of Performance Bank Guarantee is not covered under the policy. MSEs may also be given relaxation in prior turnover and prior experience criteria during the tender process.

Q.No.12: Is there any review mechanism for monitoring and reviewing of the policy?

Ans. A Review Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of MSME for monitoring and reviewing of Public Procurement Policy for MSEs. M/O MSME will review and/or modify the composition of the Committee as and when required. This Committee will, inter alia, review the list of 358 items reserved for exclusive purchase from MSEs on a continuous basis, consider requests from Central Government Departments, CPSUs for exemption from 25% target on a case to case basis and monitor achievements under the Policy.

Q. No.13: What is the grievance redressal mechanism in case of non-compliance of the Policy by any Government Department?

Ans. To redress the grievances of MSEs related to non-compliance of the Policy a Grievance Cell named "CHAMPION Portal" has been set up in the Ministry of MSME.

Q. No.14: Whether there is any kind of purchase that has been kept out of the purview of procurement under the Policy? If yes, how is the monitoring of the set goal done?

Ans. Given their unique nature, Defense armament imports will not be included in computing 25% goal for M/o Defense. In addition, Defense Equipments like weapon systems, missiles, etc. will remain out of purview of such policy of reservation. Monitoring of goals set under the policy will be done, in so far as they relate to the Defense sector, by Ministry of Defense itself in accordance with suitable procedures to be established by them.

Q.No.15: From where can the details of the Policy be obtained?

Ans. Policy details are available on the website of this office at www.dcmsme.gov.in.

Q.No.16: Is this policy mandatory under any Act?

Ans. Yes, the Policy is mandatory and notified under the MSMED Act, 2006.

Q.No.17: How many items are reserved for exclusive purchase from MSEs?

Ans. There are 358 items reserved for exclusive purchase from MSE Sector.

Q.No.18: Whether this policy is applicable for works/ trading activities also?

Ans. Policy is meant for procurement of only goods produced and services rendered by MSEs. However, traders/ distributors/ sole agent/ Works Contract are excluded from the purview of Public Procurement Policy for MSEs Order, 2012.

Q.No.19: Whether the Policy is applicable for MSEs registered with NSIC?

Ans. The Policy is applicable for all MSEs registered under Udyam Registration and Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (valid till 31.03.2022).

Q.No.20: Whether the Policy provides benefits for exemption from Security Deposit/ Performance Bank Guarantee to MSEs?

Ans. No, there is no exemption on Security Deposit/ Performance Bank Guarantee under the Policy.

Q.No.21: Can MSEs quoting a price within the band L1+15% be given complete supply to tender in case tender item cannot be split /divided?

Ans. In case of tender item cannot be split or divided, etc. the MSE quoting a price within the band L1+15% may be awarded for full/ complete supply of total tendered value to MSE, considering the spirit of the Policy for enhancing Govt. Procurement from MSEs.

Q.No.22: Which are the MSEs owned by SC/ST enterprises?

Ans. The definition of MSEs owned by SC/ ST is as given under:

- (a) In case of proprietary MSE, proprietor(s) shall be SC /ST.
- (b) In case of partnership MSE, the SC / ST partners shall be holding at least 51% shares in the unit.
- (c) In case of Private Limited Companies, at least 51% share shall be held by SC/ST promoters.

Q.No.23: Can the Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ CPSUs who have a meagre value of total procurement be exempted from the Policy?

Ans. The Policy is applicable to all the Central Government Ministries / Departments / CPSUs, irrespective of the volume and nature of procurement.

Q.No.24: Does the Policy have a provision for exemption from 25% procurement target?

Ans. The Review Committee may consider any request of Ministries / Departments / CPSUs for exemption from the present 25% procurement targets on a case to case basis.

Q.No.25: Does laminated paper Gr. I, II and III fall under the paper conversion product (Sl.No.202) and is a reserved item for exclusive procurement from MSEs?

Ans. As per Policy Circular No. 21(6)/2016-MA dt. 26th May, 2016, it is clarified that only paper bags, envelopes, ice-cream cups, paper cups and saucers and paper plates are covered under the head "Paper Conversion products" at Sl. No. 202 of the list of reserved items under the Public Procurement Policy for MSEs Order-2012. Accordingly, the description of Sl. No. 202 as indicated in the English version of the Reserved List will be applicable.

Q.No.26: Are MSEs having Udyam Registration Certificate eligible for availing benefits under the PP Policy?

Ans. Yes, Udyog Aadhar has been replaced with Udyam Registration Certificate w.e.f 01.07.2020. Udyam Registered MSMEs can avail the benefits under the Public Procurement Policy. The UAM will also remain valid till 31.03.2022.

Q.No.27: Does the Ministry give any certificate for MSEs having Udyam Registration?

Ans. The Erstwhile Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM valid till 31.03.2022) has been replaced by Udyam Registration Certificate (w.e.f. 01.07.2020). As part of ease of doing business, Udyam Registration Certificate (URC) has been introduced through a dedicated portal on self certification basis. An acknowledgement of URC is generated online instantly which is accepted by all Central Government Ministries / Departments / CPSUs and State Govts.

Q.No.28: Is the Public Procurement Policy applicable to State Governments/ State Departments/ State PSUs?

Ans. The Public Procurement Policy for MSEs Order, 2012 is applicable to Central Government Ministries/ Departments and CPSUs. This Policy is not applicable to State Government Ministries/ Departments/ PSUs.

Q.No.29: Are the benefits of Public Procurement Policy applicable to MSEs who are not registered for the tendered items?

Ans. The benefits of PPP should be given to all eligible MSEs irrespective of relevance of product Category and as per Sl. No. 3 of FAQ.

Q.No.30: Can the relaxation of norms for start ups and MSEs in Public Procurement Policy in prior experience and prior turnover criteria be given to all MSEs?

Ans. It is clarified that all Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ Central Public Sector Undertakings may relax conditions of prior turnover and prior experience with respect to Micro and Small Enterprises in all public procurement, subject to meeting of quality and technical specifications (*In exercise of Para 16 of Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises, Order 2012*).

However, there may be circumstances (like procurement of items related to public safety, health, critical security operations and equipment, etc.) where procuring entity may prefer the vendor to have prior experience rather than giving orders to new entities (**O.M.No.F.20/2/2014-PPD(Pt.)dated 20.09.2016 issued by DoE**).

Q.No.31: Has the Ministry clarified the sub target of procurement from SC/STs/Women entrepreneurs under amended Public Procurement Policy for MSEs, Order 2012?

Ans. It is clarified that sub-targets of 4% (within 25% of annual procurement target) and 3% (within 25% of annual procurement target) have been earmarked for procurement from MSEs owned by SC&ST and Women entrepreneurs, respectively under the amended Public Procurement Policy for MSEs Order, 2012.

Q.No.32: Are Works Contracts a part of Services? What is the difference between Works and Services?

Ans. Works Contracts are not covered under the purview of Public Procurement Policy for MSEs. The definition is available in **GFR Rules 130, 143, 177 & 197**.

Q.No.33: Is there any provision to take action against the defaulting MSEs under the Policy?

Ans. There is no such provision under the Policy. The procuring entity may take appropriate action as per terms and conditions (T&C) of the tender documents and/or as per GFR Rules.

Q.No.34: Are financial institutions/ autonomous bodies included in the PP Policy?

Ans. The Policy is applicable for all Central Government Ministries/ Departments and CPSUs.

Q.No.35: Can the Ministry take action against the procuring agency for Delay in return of the Security Deposit of the MSEs?

Ans. There is no such provision under the Policy. The matter can be referred to the department concerned for taking appropriate action in the interest of the MSE complainant.

Q.No.36: Is it mandatory for MSEs to disclose their status as SC/ST/Women in Udyam Registration Certificate (URC)?

Ans. Yes, it is mandatory to disclose the status as SC/ST/Women for in Udyam Registration.

Q.No.37: Have the State Governments been asked to frame a Public Procurement Policy for MSEs?

Ans. Yes, all the State Governments have been requested to frame the Public Procurement Policy on similar lines.

Q.No.38: Have all the CPSUs been uploading their monthly and annual procurement details, on MSME SAMBANDH Portal?

Ans. Most of the CPSUs are uploading their procurement details on the portal.

Q.No.39: Is there any provision to take action against the procuring agency for non-compliance of PPP-MSE under the Policy?

Ans. No, there is no such provision in the Policy.

Q.No.40: What is the objective of the Policy?

Ans. The objective of the Policy is to promote Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by improving their market access and competitiveness through:-

- Increased participation in Government purchase.
- Encouraging relationship (including product development) between MSEs and Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs).
- Increased share of supplies of MSEs to Central Government Ministries/ Departments and CPSUs.
- Increased share of supplies of MSEs to Central Government Ministries/ Departments and CPSUs.

Q.No.41: What are the items or goods which can be procured from MSEs to achieve the target of 25% from MSEs ?

Ans. To achieve the target Government / CPSUs they can procure

- i. The items from the list of 358 items reserved for procurement from MSEs.
- ii. Items which are being manufactured by MSEs, besides reserved items.

Q.No.42: How is the status of Enterprises as MSEs be verified?

Ans. The status of enterprises as MSEs can be verified through their Udyam Registration Certificate or UAM certificate, which is valid till 31st March, 2022. As per notification No. S.O. 2119(E) dated 26.06.2020, in case of any discrepancy or complaint, the General Manager of the District Industries Centre of the District concerned shall undertake an inquiry for verification of the details of Udyam Registration/UAM submitted by the enterprise and thereafter forward the matter with necessary remarks to the Director or Commissioner or Industry Secretary concerned of the State Government who after issuing a notice to the enterprise and after giving an opportunity to present its case and based on the findings, may amend the details or recommend to the Ministry of MSME, Government of India, for cancellation of the Udyam Registration Certificate/UAM.

Q.No.43: Can sub-contracting be considered under the procurement target from MSE?

Ans. Yes, if subcontract is given to MSEs, it will be considered as procurement from MSEs.

Q.No.44: If MSEs participate in tender but the procuring agency denies providing benefits under the Policy, how can the problem be addressed?

Ans. The problem can be resolved through the Grievance Cell constituted to tackle such situations and the matter may be referred to the procuring agency concerned to redress the problem.

Q.No.45: What are the steps taken by the Ministry of MSME to promote marketing through GeM portal for supply of Goods or rendering services from MSEs to Government Departments and CPSUs?

Ans:

- CEO, GeM has been requested to make a provision in the GeM portal for procurement of goods and services from MSEs through linking URC.
- Udyam Registration Portal has a facility through which an entrepreneur can opt for linking itself with Government e-market (GeM) place by selecting an option on Udyam Portal. The enterprise will be linked to GeM portal and flow of information will start between these two portals. With this facility, MSEs can link themselves with the Government's procurement system and can participate in Government's mandatory procurement programme from MSEs
- All CPSUs have been requested to procure goods and services from MSEs, through GeM portal only.
- The Ministry of MSME has signed an MOU with CEO, GeM, for mobilizing MSEs for onboarding themselves on the GeM portal for supply of goods & services from MSEs.
- All UAM holders had been requested to register themselves on GeM portal for supply of goods and services through GeM portal.

Q.No.46: What is the difference between PPP-MII Order, 2017 and PPP-MSE Order, 2012?

Ans. The Public Procurement Policy for MSEs Order, 2012 is a delegated legislation deriving authority from the Act of Parliament. PPP-MII, Order, 2017 is an executive Order.

Q.No.47: Can Joint Ventures take the benefits of the Public Procurement Policy for MSEs Order, 2012?

Ans. No, Under Udyam Registration (and earlier under UAM), there is no provision of registration of Joint Ventures. As mentioned in S. No. 3 above, benefits of the Public Procurement Policy for MSEs Order, 2012 can be availed by those MSEs which are registered on the Udyam Registration portal.

Q.No.48: Can Consortiums with Foreign Company takes the benefits of the Public Procurement Policy for MSEs Order, 2012?

Ans. No, Under Udyam Registration (and earlier under UAM), there is no provision of registration of Consortium. As mentioned in S. No. 3 above, benefits of the Public Procurement Policy for MSEs Order, 2012 can be availed by those MSEs which are registered on the Udyam Registration portal.

Q.No.49: Can trader benefits from Public Procurement Policy, for MSEs Order, 2012?

Ans. No, as mentioned in O.M. No. 5/2(2)/2021-E/P & G/Policy dated 02.07.2021, Retail and Wholesale traders can register on Udyam Registration Portal for the purpose of Priority Sector Lending (PSL) only.

सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2021 की कुछ झलकियां



श्री आलोक कुमार, महाप्रबंधक के नेतृत्व में प्रधान कार्यालय में सत्यनिष्ठा शपथ का आयोजन



“स्वतंत्र भारत @ 75: सत्यनिष्ठा से आत्मनिर्भरता” विषय पर आयोजित संगोष्ठी में आचार्य ए.डी.एन. बाजपेई, कुलपति, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर का संबोधन.



आचार्य ए.डी.एन. बाजपेयी, कुलपति, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर द्वारा 27.10.2021 को आयोजित संगोष्ठी के दौरान सतर्कता बुलेटिन - 2021 का विमोचन



आचार्य ए.डी.एन. बाजपेयी, कुलपति, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर को स्मृति चिन्ह भेंट करते हुए श्री वी.पी.सिंह, अपर महाप्रबंधक एवं श्री अजय सिंह, वरिष्ठ उप महाप्रबंधक

मंडल, कारखाना एवं स्टेशनो में सत्यनिष्ठा शपथ का आयोजन



मंडल कार्यालय, रायपुर



मंडल चिकित्सालय, रायपुर



वैद्यन रिपेयर शाप, रायपुर



केन्द्रीय चिकित्सालय बिलासपुर



विद्युत लोको शेड, भिलाई



गोंदिया स्टेशन



मोतिबाग कारखाना, नागपुर



बिलासपुर स्टेशन

अस्वीकरण

यह बुकलेट मात्र सांकेतिक है, अपने आप में सुविस्तृत नहीं। यह संबंधित विषय पर किसी भी प्रकार से किसी नियम, प्रक्रिया तथा वर्तमान अनुदेशों / मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों को प्रतिस्थापित नहीं करता। इस बुकलेट में उल्लेखित प्रावधान किसी भी प्रकार से किसी भी रेलवे कोड एवं परिपत्रों का जिनका इसमें हवाला दिया गया है का अधिक्रमण नहीं करता एवं मामलों का सही संदर्भ में समझने के लिए इन्हें अन्य संगत पॉलिसी / सर्कुलर के समायोजन के साथ पढ़ा जाना चाहिए। इस बुकलेट को किसी भी न्यायालय में प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाना चाहिए एवं कहीं आवश्यक हो तो संबंधित विषय से संबंधित मूल आदेश को ही प्रस्तुत किया जाना चाहिए।

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I can not speak anything but the truth. I can not turn back on my duty just to please someone.



It is the prime responsibility of every citizen to feel that his country is free and to defend its freedom is his duty. He must remember that he is an Indian and he has every right in this country but with certain duties.



Even if we lose the wealth of thousands and our life is sacrificed, we should keep smiling and be cheerful keeping our faith in God and Truth.

-Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel