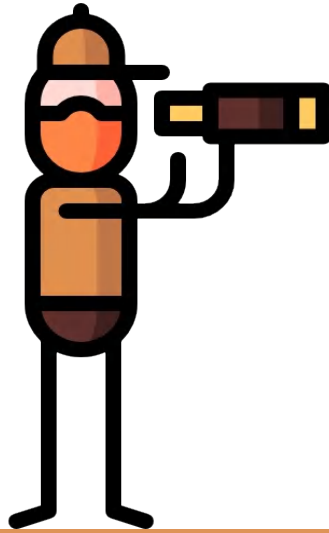


Vol 1/Issue 2024/2



VIGILANCE JOURNAL



Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited
(A Navratna Government of India Enterprise)



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.

सत्यनिष्ठा प्रतिज्ञा

मेरा विश्वास है के हमारे देश के आर्थिक, राजनीतिक तथा सामाजिक प्रगति में भ्रष्टाचार एक बड़ी बाधा है मेरा विश्वास है के भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन करने के लिए संबंधित पक्षों जैसे

सरकार, नागरिकों तथा निजी क्षेत्र को एक साथ मिलकर कार्य करने के आवश्यकता है मेरा मानना है की प्रत्येक नागरिक को सतर्क होना चाहिए तथा उसे सदैव ईमानदारी तथा

सत्यनिष्ठा के उच्चतम मानकों के प्रति वचनबद्ध होना चाहिये तथा भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में साथ देना चाहिये

अंतः में प्रतिज्ञा करता हूँ की :-

- 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 ;
- आपने निजी आचरण में ईमानदारी दिखाकर उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करूँगा
- भ्रष्टाचार की कैसे भी घटनाके रिपोर्ट उचित एजेंसी को दूँगा

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राष्ट्रपति
भारत गणतंत्र
PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF INDIA

MESSAGE

I am happy to know that the Central Vigilance Commission is observing Vigilance Awareness Week from 28th October to 3rd November, 2024 on the theme:

"सत्यनिष्ठा की संस्कृति से राष्ट्र की समृद्धि"
"Culture of Integrity for Nation's Prosperity"

This theme serves as a reminder that integrity is the foundation of our nation's economic prosperity and social well-being. Integrity promotes inclusive growth, ensuring development benefits reach all sections of society. As citizens, we have a collective responsibility to be steadfast to the value of integrity in our daily lives. Through our actions based on honesty, fairness, and transparency, we can build a stronger and more prosperous nation.

I hope that there will be widespread participation of citizens in this initiative of the Central Vigilance Commission.

I extend my appreciation to the entire team associated with the Central Vigilance Commission.

I convey my best wishes for the success of the Vigilance Awareness Week-2024 in terms of translating values into action.

(Droupadi Murmu)

New Delhi
September 30, 2024



MESSAGE

Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) from 28th October 2024 to 3rd November 2024, commemorating the birth anniversary of Bharat Ratna Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is not just a tribute to the Iron Man of India, but a reaffirmation of the values he stood for-integrity, unity, and national prosperity.

This year's theme, "Culture of Integrity for Nation's Prosperity" ("सत्यनिष्ठा की संस्कृति से राष्ट्र की समृद्धि"), aligns perfectly with the essence of our nation unity in diversity. Promotion of culture of integrity requires a collective effort that respects and incorporates the diverse perspectives and experiences of all our citizens. Central Vigilance Commission plays a crucial role in this endeavour by promoting transparency and accountability in public administration.

As we observe this Vigilance Awareness Week, let us remember that corruption is a threat not just to our economic prosperity, but to the very fabric of our diverse society. Let this be a time of reflection on our shared values that transcend our differences, and action towards building a corruption-free India.

I extend my best wishes to the Central Vigilance commission and the entire team of Vigilance Officers for their tireless efforts towards building a corruption-free where integrity and ethical conduct guide our actions.

Jagdeep Dhankhar

New Delhi
23rd October, 2024



प्रधान मंत्री
Prime Minister
MESSAGE

It is heartening to learn that the Central Vigilance Commission - CVC is observing Vigilance Awareness Week 2024. Heartiest greetings and best wishes to everyone associated with CVC on the occasion.

This year's theme – “सत्यनिष्ठा की संस्कृति से राष्ट्र की समृद्धि” – ‘Culture of integrity for nation's prosperity’ is particularly relevant in today's context.

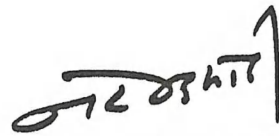
Integrity, along with transparency and accountability, hold the key to good governance and ensuing the nation's all-round growth and development. An environment of integrity nurtures institutions, promotes probity in administration. It leads to a people-centric approach while framing policies and taking decisions.

During the last 10 years, we have focused our efforts on leveraging technology and e-governance to create a transparent and accountable eco-system. We have furthered the spirit of ethics and integrity to strengthen our institutions.

As we march ahead confidently towards building *Viksit Bharat*, the contribution of institutions such as CVC in fulfilling the people's aspirations is important.

The organisation of various programmes including Gram Sabhas, lectures, plays, competitions in schools, colleges and trade organisations to commemorate the Vigilance Awareness Week will help spread awareness among individuals to imbibe such ethics and virtues such as honesty, fairness and integrity in day-to-day work.

May the Vigilance Awareness Week celebrations be a huge success.



(Narendra Modi)

New Delhi
अश्विन 19, शक संवत् 1946
11 October, 2024



केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION

सतर्कता भवन, जी.पी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स,
ब्लॉक-ए, आई.एन.ए., नई दिल्ली-110023
Satarkta Bhawan, G.P.O. Complex,
Block A, INA, New Delhi-110023

सं./No. 024/VGL/081

दिनांक / Dated 25.10.2024

MESSAGE

Vigilance Awareness Week (28th October to 3rd November, 2024)

Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week affirms Commission's commitment to promote integrity and probity in public life by seeking engagement of all stakeholders and to create greater awareness regarding the importance of integrity and ethics. The Commission believes that the theme for this year should be inspired by the rich cultural heritage of India that is rooted in ethical values and integrity. It is believed that these values can serve as a foundation upon which the nation can continue its journey towards development and prosperity. Hence, the theme for this year is:

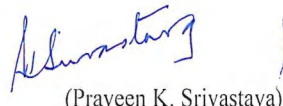
"सत्यनिष्ठा की संस्कृति से राष्ट्र की समृद्धि"
"Culture of Integrity for Nation's Prosperity"

VAW is being observed from 28th October to 3rd November 2024. Since last couple of years, the Commission has been running a three-month campaign leading upto the Vigilance Awareness Week. This year, the campaign associated with the Vigilance Awareness Week is being undertaken from 16.08.2024 to 15.11.2024. The Commission has sought the participation of all Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations of the Central Government to undertake this three-month campaign on five different focus areas namely Capacity Building Programs, Identification and implementation of Systemic Improvement measures, Up-dation of Circulars/Guidelines/Manuals, Disposal of complaints received before 30.06.2024 and Dynamic Digital Presence. It is believed that focused attention on these Preventive Vigilance measures would build transparent systems.

Emerging challenges, best practices and thoughts on way forward on various issues that come across are being shared with all stakeholders in the form of three booklets that will be released on 08.11.2024. The idea behind this is to disseminate information regarding effective and innovative initiatives undertaken by different organizations to serve as a point of reference for the way forward.

The Commission solicits the participation of all officials and citizens to come together in bringing about transparency and accountability in all spheres of public life.


(A. S. Rajeev)
Vigilance Commissioner


(Praveen K. Srivastava)
Central Vigilance Commissioner

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केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION



सतर्कता भवन, जी.पी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स,
ब्लॉक-ए, आई.एन.ए., नई दिल्ली-110023
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Block A, INA, New Delhi-110023

सं./No.....024/VGL/081/36147

दिनांक / Dated.....01.08.2024.....

Circular No. 08/08/24

Sub: Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week, 2024

The Central Vigilance Commission adopts several strategies for effective implementation of its mandate to fight corruption. Observance of 'Vigilance Awareness Week' remains one of the primary tools of preventive vigilance with the focus on building awareness and re-affirming the commitment of everyone to uphold integrity in public governance. The Central Vigilance Commission observes Vigilance Awareness Week every year in the week in which the birthday of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel falls. This year, the Commission has decided that Vigilance Awareness Week 2024 would be observed from 28th October 2024 to 3rd November 2024 on the following theme:

“सत्यनिष्ठा की संस्कृति से राष्ट्र की समृद्धि”

“Culture of Integrity for Nation's Prosperity”


2. As a prelude to Vigilance Awareness Week 2024, the Commission has desired that all organizations may undertake a **three-month campaign from 16th August 2024 (Friday) to 15th November 2024 (Friday)** on Preventive Vigilance with focus on following areas:

- Capacity Building programs
- Identification and implementation of Systemic Improvement measures
- Up-dation of Circulars / Guidelines / Manuals
- Disposal of complaints received before 30.06.24
- Dynamic Digital Presence

Page 1 of 7

3. All Ministries / Departments / Organizations may ensure active participation by all concerned to bring about noteworthy results during the Campaign. Action taken report regarding the five Preventive Vigilance measures that are to be taken up as focus areas during this three-month campaign period should be sent by all CVOs to the Central Vigilance Commission as per the format enclosed at Annexure 'A' by 30th November 2024.

4. This information is also available on the Commission's website at <https://www.cvc.gov.in>.


(P Daniel)
Secretary

Encl: As stated

To,

- i) The Cabinet Secretary of India
- ii) The Secretaries of all Ministries/ Departments of Government of India
- iii) The Chief Secretaries of all Union Territories
- iv) Director, CBI
- v) Director of Enforcement
- vi) Chief Executives of all CPSEs/ Public Sector Banks/ Public Sector Insurance Companies/ Financial Institutions/ Autonomous Organizations/ Societies.
- vii) All Chief Vigilance Officers in Ministries/ Departments/ CPSEs/ Public Sector Banks/ Public Sector Insurance Companies/ Financial Institutions/ Autonomous Organizations/ Societies.

Vigilance Angle

(Excerpt from Vigilance Manual 2021)

The following is an elaboration in the Vigilance Manual 2021 on what constitutes Vigilance Angle.

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.

The purpose of vigilance activity is not to reduce but to enhance the level of managerial efficiency and effectiveness in the organisation. Commercial risk-taking forms part of business. Therefore, every loss caused to the organisation, either in pecuniary or non-pecuniary terms, need not necessarily become the subject matter of a vigilance inquiry. Thus, whether a person of common prudence, working within the ambit of the prescribed rules, regulations and instructions, would have taken the decision in the prevailing circumstances in the commercial / operational interests of the organisation is one possible criterion for determining the bonafides of the case. A positive response to this

question may indicate the existence of bonafides. A negative reply, on the other hand, might indicate their absence.

It would be quite unfair to use the benefit of hind-sight to question the technical merits of a managerial decision from the vigilance point of view. At the same time, it would be unfair to ignore motivated or reckless decisions, which have caused damage to the interests of the organisation. Therefore, a distinction has to be made between a business loss which has arisen as a consequence of a bonafide commercial / operational decision, and an extraordinary loss which has occurred due to any malafide, motivated or reckless performance of duties. While the former has to be accepted as a normal part of business and ignored from the vigilance point of view, the latter has to be viewed adversely and dealt with under the extant disciplinary procedures.

It follows that vigilance investigation on a complaint would not be called for on the basis of a mere difference of opinion / perception or an error of judgment simpliciter or lack of efficiency or failure to attain exemplary devotion in the performance of duties. (Union of India vs. J. Ahmed AIR1979 SC 1022). Such failures may be a matter of serious concern to the organisation but not from the vigilance point of view. They have to be dealt with separately.

The Commission has decided that the CVOs, while sending the case to the Commission for advice against the lapses of officers exercising quasi judicial powers, should examine critically whether the criteria laid down by Hon'ble Supreme Court in K.K. Dhawan's Vs. UoI case (1993 AIR 1478) was attracted or not. The following criteria was laid down: -

- (i) Where the officer had acted in a manner as would reflect on his reputation for integrity or good faith or devotion to duty;
- (ii) If there is prima facie material to show recklessness or misconduct in the discharge of his duty;
- (iii) If he has acted in a manner which is unbecoming of a Government Servant;
- (iv) If he had acted negligently or that he omitted, the prescribed conditions which are essential for the exercise of the statutory powers;
- (v) If he had acted in order to unduly favour a party;
- (vi) If he had actuated corrupt motive, however, small the bribe may be.

The Supreme Court in R.R. Parekh Vs. Gujarat High Court Case (Civil Appeal Nos. 6116-6117 of 2016 [AIR 2016 SC 3356] has laid down the following conditions / procedure to be followed to determine as to whether an act of a judicial officer has been actuated by an oblique motive or corrupt practice:

- (i) Since, direct evidence of corruption may not always be forthcoming in every case involving a misconduct, a wanton breach of the governing principles of law or procedure may well be indicative in a given case of a motivated, if not reckless disregard of legal principle.
- (ii) In the absence of cogent explanation, it is for the disciplinary authority to determine whether a pattern has emerged on the basis of which an inference that an officer was actuated by extraneous considerations can be drawn.
- (iii) The disciplinary authority has to determine whether there has emerged from the record one or more circumstances that indicate that the decision which form the basis of the charge of misconduct was not an honest exercise of judicial power.
- (iv) A charge of misconduct against a judicial officer must be distinguished from a purely erroneous decision whether on law or on fact. In addition to the principles enunciated in Commission's Circular dated 1st November, 2007, the afore-mentioned criteria in the judgment may also be kept in view by CVOs while examining alleged lapses / misconducts in respect of officials exercising quasi-judicial functions / powers.

Absence of vigilance angle in various acts of omission and Commission does not mean that the concerned official is not liable to face the consequences of his actions. All such lapses not attracting vigilance angle would, indeed, have to be dealt with appropriately as per the disciplinary procedure under the service rules.

Administrative misconduct such as lack of punctuality, drunken behaviour at work, insubordination, etc. would be left to the disciplinary authority to deal with in an appropriate manner. If the lapse is without a vigilance angle, the disciplinary authority would be within its rights to initiate appropriate penalty proceedings against erring employees.

वायु प्रदुषण एक समस्या



- श्रीमती निधि जैन
वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक (वित्त)

प्रदुषण है एक खतरनाक बीमारी,
पड़ती है यह पर भारी,
बच्चे, बूढ़े, युवा इत्यादि,
पड़ती है यह सब पर भारी

बढ़ते वाहनों कि समस्या,
है अर्थव्यवस्था पर भारी,
वायु प्रदुषण यह फैलाती,
जो पड़ती है सब पर भारी

करती है यह, फेफड़ों का कैंसर,
साथ में हृदय की खराबी,
धुँआ धुँआ उफ़ धुँआ,
सारी जनता यही चिल्लाती

ऑक्सीजन की करती यह कमी,
मास्क पहनते लोग सभी,
संक्रमण से घिरे होते सभी,
हॉस्पिटलों की होती भारी कमी

सर्दी, खांसी, जुकाम की बीमारी,
ये तो बन जाती आम बीमारी,
सरकार के दोष गिनाते सभी,
न देख पाते अपनी कमी

विश्व में भारत को हैं पिछड़ती,
पर्यटन पर है पड़ती भारी,
पैसा है सरकार का खर्च कराती,
भारत की है करती बदनामी

पेड़ काटते, इमारते बनाते सभी,
न देखते पर्यावरण की क्षति,
बाढ़ आती, बहा ले जाती सभी,
फिर भी न मानते हम हठी

आओ, पहचाने अपनी कमी,
बचा ले पर्यावरण की क्षति,
इससे पहले की ओर देर होती,
लौटा दे पर्यावरण के हँसी,

आज ही करे प्रण सभी,
उगाए एक-एक पेड़ सभी,
वायु भी होती साफ़ तभी,
हँसी-खुशी रहे हम सभी

Ethical Practices In Business World



Shri Prem Kumar
Dy. Manager (PS)

Let me begin by defining what are ethical business practices? Ethical business practices involve rules and codes of behaviour that apply to everyday business operations and policies. They shape how an organization interacts with customers, stakeholders, employees, the media, the environment and society in general.

Ethics and business have been at loggerheads since time immemorial and reconciliation of these is yet to be met. That is why Gandhiji considered 'Commerce without morality' a deadly sin. Ethical business practices can cover every aspect of a company's operations.

Now, I would like to talk of some examples of ethical practices and the impact they can create in the business world:

Employee & employer interface: This includes treating employees with compassion and fairness, conducive work environment, providing them opportunities of learning and growth, reward for good performance, etc. Beyond the size of the paycheck, it is the work environment that often affects the employee retention and their performance. Organizations like Google, Tata are well known for their workplace environment.

Company – Customer interface: Fair pricing of product and services without compromise on quality, focus on customer satisfaction, timely delivery and fulfilment of commitments, fair advertising leads to customer retention, sustained growth, genuine advertising via word of the mouth, develops trust and helps in brand building. Organizations like Tata have built themselves upon this whereas the fall of an organization as big as Sahara is attributable to the lack of this.

Data protection: Critical in current times, companies collect data from customers and staff, such as addresses, credit card info, and transaction histories. Although, businesses have an ethical obligation to safeguard this data, they fail in even doing so and even sell this data in gross violation to the privacy laws.

Environmental and social responsibility: Organizations should work in a way to reduce the effects of climate change. Eco-consciousness and

sustainability should be core part of their business models. Organizations relying on cleaner sources of power, cutting dependencies on printed papers & disposable consumables, etc pave the way for their lesser environmental impact. Similarly, organizations should pay back to the society through CSR activities which create grassroot level changes.

Diversity, equity, and inclusion: Lack of diversity in workforce, reports of discrimination based on gender and caste at workplace even now. Organizations with ethical business practices encourage diversity, equity, and inclusion. Studies do show that such steps result in improved performance.

Coming on to the next question which is... why are ethical business practices important?

Many ethical business practices are optional, but adopting these policies can have significant benefits for companies, such as:

1. Builds credibility, sustainable business, increased profitability, better customer relations and subsequent expansion opening new avenues – An excellent example of this is Tata Group
2. Good work environment - promoting a culture that is transparent and participatory, endows team spirit - more committed employees, attracts talent - provides them with learning and growth avenues, sense of belongingness for the employees.
3. Positive social and environmental impact - Ethical actions can help mitigate deforestation and climate change. Also, through CSR funds, companies can bring about impactful changes in the lives of people.
4. Economy and efficiency - getting optimum price for right input e.g. open tendering
5. Increased Profitability - Ethical business practices build brand value which in turn affects the share prices, sustainable profit.

Coming on to the next question i.e..... How can organizations inculcate ethical business practices?

This could be through formal codes of conduct, ethics pledges, rules, and training programs. Additionally, corporations often model ethical behaviour informally through the actions of top management, the company culture, and in the way they treat their employees.

So, to conclude I would like to say that making ethical decisions isn't always straightforward. While laws and professional organizations dictate some ethical standards, but corporations do need to walk the extra mile even at the cost of reduced profitability in short term, to inculcate the system of ethical business practice.

(Speech delivered during VAW 2024)

Corruption



*-Shri Kishan Singh
AGM (F&A)*

Corruption is a slow poison
This kills our constitution.

Corruption is a curse to our society
Kill Corruption before achieving their puberty.

Corruption is like a cancer
If not prevented, our society can't give an answer.

Review our thoughts and limit our need
We can prevent Corruption if we kill our greed.

It starts from our surrounding and home
It is not a one-day work like to build Rome.

“Prevention is better than cure “
Keep our heart honest and pure

Raise your voice when you see
Attack them jointly like group of honey bee.

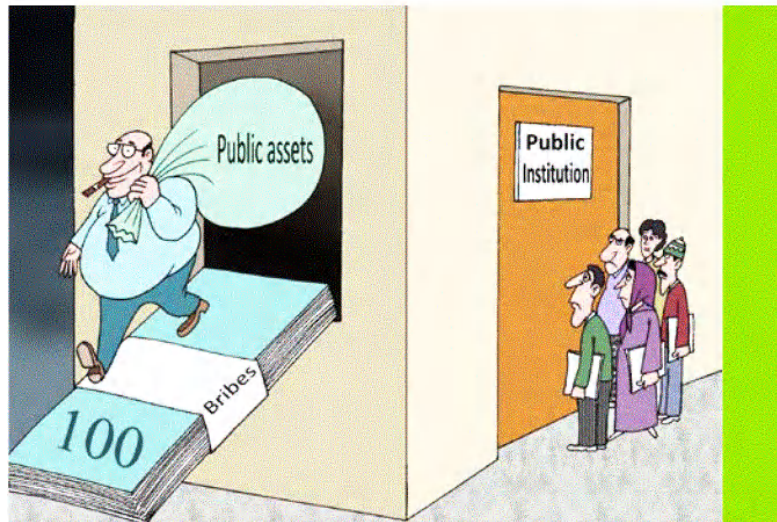
Give ethics and moral values to our successors
Guide and give them lights
as given by our leader and predecessors.

Building strong foundation starts from our home
Only then we can make
our motherland corruption free zone.

The Story of FutureX



Smt. Anandita Nandy
Sr.Manager (CP)



(The story, based on the given picture, was submitted for the story writing competition during VAW 2024)

There was once a city – FutureX - named to become the city of the millennium. The government allocated lots of funds and resources to boost the city's infrastructure, and for its upkeep and maintenance.

To implement its vision, there were several public sector agencies and government departments assigned with specific tasks.

The residents of FutureX were initially quite optimistic about the city, and built high hopes for their future. They dreamed of getting world class amenities, urban transportation and a high quality of life.

However, as time passed, everyone started feeling that the promised relief and respite from their hard lives was nowhere to be found. As the population increased and there was ever growing pressure on natural resources, the general feeling of discontent among the population kept on rising.

One survey conducted by the government found that a large number of residents reported that 'Corruption' among government officials was rampant and ranked as the number one factor hindering the city's development. Systemic and surprise inspections also confirmed this fact that government officials were misusing their power and position of authority for their own selfish interests, and nepotism, favoritism etc. was widespread. Contractors were engaged in return for favours and the resulting works were sub-standard, causing a lot of inconvenience for the residents.

A high level committee was then constituted to resolve the issues and they came up with some measures that could tackle the menace of corruption.

The committee suggested to introduce transparency in procurement using electronic bidding system. They also recommended to have a strong digitized monitoring protocol and a dedicated team to undertake the task. There was a big thrust on digitization as well as a functional Grievance Redressal System, through which, all grievances of citizens were tracked and resolved in a time bound manner.

The committee also advocated for greater participation of citizens in all public forums on voluntary basis, where local-level decisions were taken. Another important recommendation was to eradicate corruption from the grass-root level by including this theme in children's educational curriculum from an early age itself.

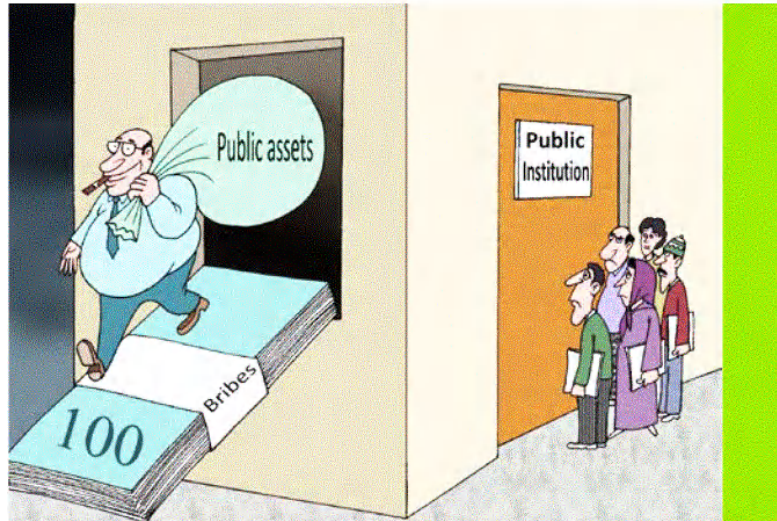
Most of the committee's suggestions were considered and implemented by the government. And, as a result, within some time, the corruption level in FutureX saw a sharp drop and the public started having more faith in the government and its agencies.

The residents of FutureX, through their awareness and willingness to tackle corruption in all its forms and means, have now established FutureX as a model city of the millennium. Its learning and experiences have now guided many others to follow its course.

सरकारी विधालयो में बढ़ते गबन की ओर में भारत



श्रीमती शैला अंबेश
अभियंता (सौर)



(दिए गए चित्र पर आधारित कहानी, VAW 2024 के दौरान कहानी लेखन प्रतियोगिता के लिए प्रस्तुत की गई थी)

हमारे देश में बढ़ते भ्रष्टाचार के कारण हर वर्ग के लोग परेशान हैं, हमारे खाने की चीजों से ले कर अस्पताल हो, बिजली दफ्तर या सरकारी दफ्तरों में कोई काम हो। हर जगह भ्रष्टाचार ने पैर पसार लिया है। मध्यम वर्ग या जो आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं उन्हें अपना काम करना बहुत मुश्किल होता है।

इस चित्र से चित्रकार हमें ये बताना चाह रहा है कि भ्रष्टाचार एकदम शुरुवाती दौर की जगह पे ही पैर फैलाये बैठा है। शिक्षा एकमात्र माध्यम है लोगों को इसके खिलाफ आवाज़ उठाने का लेकिन जो लोगों को शिक्षा चाहिये उनको भी पैसे दे कर ही दाखिला मिलेगा। चित्रकार की कल्पना ये कह रही है आपको एक अच्छे विधालय में दाखिला चाहिये लेकिन आपके पास पैसे नहीं हैं तो बहुत मुश्किल है दाखिला मिलना।

आइये कहानी की शुरुआत करते हैं। एक ऑटो चालक के घर में एक लड़का 12 वी में बहुत अच्छे अंको से उत्तीर्ण हुआ। उसने अपने प्रदेश में टॉप किया, पुरे प्रदेश का नाम रोशन किया। रामलाल उसके पिता, जो ऑटो चालक थे उन्होंने सोचा शहर के सबसे अच्छे विधालय में इसका दाखिला करवाऊंगा। अपने बेटे

को ले कर वो दाखिला कराने के लिए चल पड़ा। सब अच्छे विधालय के दाखिला फॉर्म ले आया और फार्म भर कर अपनी जमापूँजी के साथ दाखिला कराने गया। लेकिन वहा तो कोई सही से बात ही नहीं कर रहा। जब सरकारी बाबु से बात की तो उसने बोला सीट तो भर गई। रामलाल ने कहा अभी तो फॉर्म भरने की तारीख गई नहीं है और सीट कैसे भर गई। सरकारी बाबू ने कहा ये इस शहर का सबसे नामी विधालय है यहाँ ऐसे ही होता है।

सरकारी बाबु को पता था कि रामलाल गरीब सा दिख रहा है, ये पैसे तो दे नहीं पायेगा। फिर ये सीट रह जाएगी और इस सीट पे डोनेशन से ज्यादा पैसे ले कर भर देंगे। और यह पढ़ा लिखा तो है नहीं ये कही शिकायत भी नहीं करेगा।

रामलाल वहाँ से हताश हो के दूसरे विधालय गया, वहा तो और हलात खराब थी। वहा के बाबु ने साफ़ साफ़ पैसे की बात की तो रामलाल ने बोला मेरा बेटा प्रेदश में टॉप किया है। अंको के हिसाब से सरकार ने फीस माफ़ कर दी है, बस जो हॉस्टल की फीस है वही देना है। बाबु हसने लगा और अपना काम करने लगा। अब रामलाल के पास कोई रास्ता नहीं दिख रहा था। या तो वो बाबु को पैसे दे या अपने बेटे को आगे ना पढाये। मन ही मन रामलाल सोच रहा था सरकारी विधालय गरीब और मेहनत से पढ़ के लाये अंको वाले छात्रों के लिए सरकार ने खोला जरूर है लेकिन अब यहाँ भी ऐसा चल रहा है , करे तो क्या करे। उसने देखा उसके बच्चे से कम अंको वाले लोग पैसे दे कार दाखिला करा रहे हैं। लेकिन रामलाल को अपने बेटे का दाखिला तो करवाना ही था।

रामलाल ने इस बार गांठ बांध लिया था बेटे का दाखिला करा के रहेगा। उसने ऑटो चलते वक़्त भ्रष्टाचार का खिलाफ बहुत सारी संस्था का बैनर देखा था। जिसमे शिकायत करने के लिए नंबर दिया था और पहचान भी आगे नहीं पता लगेगी। रामलाल ने उस सुविधा का लाभ उठाते हुए दोनों विध्यालयों की शिकायत दर्ज कराई और उसे न्याय मिला वो भी बिना पहचान उजागर किये। जब एक ऑटो चालक बिना पढ़ा लिखा हो कार इतना अच्छा कदम उठा सकता है तो हम सब क्यों नहीं।

हमारी शरूवात अगर अच्छी होगी तो भ्रष्टाचार को हम आगे भी रोक सकते है। जब ईमानदारी से सही अंको वाले बच्चों का दाखिला होगा तो हमारी नींव ही मजबूत होगी।

हमारी सरकार हर एक दिन भारत को भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त बनाने की कोशिश में नए नए कदम उठा रही है, तो हम सब को मिलके इस कदम का साथ देना चाहिये। जब हर एक आदमी ये सपथ लेंगा तभी ये संभव हो पायेगा।

**आओ हम सब मिल कर अपमी नींव को मजबूत करे।
और हर मेहनती बच्चों को स्कूल से वंचित न करे।**

Importance of Whistle Blower



Shri Mudit Jain
Dy. Manager (EMD)

Whistleblowing is the activity of a person, often an employee, revealing information about activity within a private or public organization that is deemed illegal, immoral, illicit, unsafe or fraudulent. Whistleblowers can use a variety of internal or external channels to communicate information or allegations. Over 83% of whistleblowers report internally to a supervisor, human resources, compliance, or a neutral third party within the company, hoping that the company will address and correct the issues. A whistleblower can also bring allegations to light by communicating with external entities, such as the media, government, or law enforcement.

Whistleblowers play a pivotal role in the business world by exposing wrongdoing and promoting transparency. Their courage to report unethical or illegal activities can protect not only the integrity of the organization but also its stakeholders, including employees, customers, and the broader community.

First and foremost, whistleblowers serve as a safeguard against corruption and misconduct. When individuals within an organization witness unethical behaviour—be it fraud, discrimination, or safety violations—whistleblowers are often the first line of defence. Their reports can lead to investigations that uncover serious issues, allowing companies to address problems before they escalate. This proactive approach helps maintain operational integrity and can save the organization from significant financial and reputational harm.

Moreover, the presence of a whistleblower system fosters a culture of accountability. When employees know they can report misconduct without fear of retaliation, it encourages a more transparent work

environment. This transparency can lead to improved morale and trust among employees, creating a sense of shared responsibility for upholding company values.

Additionally, organizations that prioritize whistleblower protections often enjoy enhanced credibility and public trust. Consumers and clients are increasingly drawn to companies that demonstrate ethical behaviour and a commitment to integrity. By establishing clear channels for reporting misconduct, organizations signal their dedication to accountability and integrity, which can ultimately strengthen their market position.

It's also important to recognize that effective whistleblower programs require not just mechanisms for reporting but also strong protections for those who come forward. Employees must feel confident that their concerns will be taken seriously and that they will not face negative consequences for speaking out. This requires a commitment from leadership to create an environment where whistleblowing is viewed as a positive contribution to the organization's integrity rather than an act of disloyalty.

In conclusion, whistleblowers are essential to fostering a culture of integrity within our organizations. Their willingness to speak out against wrongdoing not only protects the organization but also contributes to a fairer and more ethical business environment. As we reflect on the theme of "Culture of Integrity for Nation's Prosperity," let us recognize the vital role that whistleblowers play in achieving this goal.

(Speech delivered during VAW 2024)

Case Studies

(Selected cases from CVC booklet)

Public procurement constitutes a substantial part of Government expenditure and impacts economic activities in the country. Therefore, it is imperative that decisions taken in relation to the public procurement are not only transparent and fair, but also facilitate quality-oriented delivery in a timely manner. However, there are certain challenges being faced in the field of public procurement, which dent the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the public procurement regime. Prominent among these challenges are quality compromises, delay in completion of the procurement activities and large number of contractual disputes.

The following is a selection of the cases compiled by CVC and brought out in a booklet "Public Procurement - Challenges and Way Forward 2024".

COMPROMISES IN QUALITY IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Case 1: Compromised testing during construction leading to execution of work of sub-standard quality

In a case of 400 KV transmission line, foundation of the towers at river crossing locations failed. During investigation, the primary reason for the failure of foundations was found to be sub-standard quality of the concrete used in pile foundations. During investigation, concrete cores were extracted from pile foundation for ascertaining the strength of concrete. Test results revealed that the strength of the concrete used in the foundation was much lower than the prescribed strength. Surprisingly, the records of tests conducted during construction showed proper strength of the concrete. Thus, not only sub-standard quality of concrete was used in construction of the foundations; but the lesser strength of concrete observed during investigation also raises doubt on the genuineness of the testing done during construction.

Case 2: Poor quality work leading to severe defects in the highway

In a work related to construction of a highway with Pavement Quality Concrete (PQC), cracks were observed in the PQC at many locations. The road was designed for a life span of 30 years. However, even before the completion of the work, large number of PQC panels needed repair/ replacement. At certain locations, panels, that were repaired/ replaced earlier, were also found badly damaged/ distressed and were required to be replaced. Possible reasons for major cracks were sub-standard work of subgrade as well as poor quality of PQC. Apart from this, the thickness of PQC actually provided was 270 mm against 300 mm suggested in the final DPR. The Project Management Consultant (PMC) in this case also did not ensure proper supervision of the work.

Another peculiar aspect of this case is the objection by the contractor on the participation of a particular firm in the tenders for engagement of PMC. The objection was raised by the contractor stating that they had a dispute with this bidder in an earlier project. Based on the objection of the contractor, the public authority excluded the said bidder from the bidding process holding that the bidder had a conflict of interest with the contractor. However, against their exclusion from bidding, the said bidder represented to the public authority alleging that the grudge of the contractor is due to reporting of several compromises in quality by them in the previous contract and because of this, completion in that contract was put on hold by the public authority concerned. However, this submission of the bidder was ignored by the public authority. This precipitated in a situation, where a quality conscious project management consultancy firm was unduly removed from the bidding process.

Considering the poor quality of the work in this contract, it emerges that the contractor was not conscious for maintaining the proper quality of the work, the PMC did not ensure the quality of the work and the public authority also did not show any alertness in spite of the past history of compromises in quality by the contractor being on record.

Case 3: Undue changes in the scheme of the construction leading to adverse impact on the durability of the structure

In a work related to construction of convention center, major compromises in quality were observed at the beam column junctions. Construction in this case was required to be done floor wise wherein beams and columns were to be casted simultaneously. However, a major change in the scheme was made during construction where the columns up to roof level were casted in one go and holes were drilled in the columns at required locations for inserting the reinforcement of the beams in the columns. Since, while drilling the holes, heavy reinforcement of the column was being encountered. As such, to accommodate the reinforcement of the beams, number of holes were drilled in the column. In this process, the columns were unduly punctured because of number of iterations taken for drilling the holes and accommodate the reinforcement. Apart from undue puncturing of the columns, it could not be ascertained whether the placement of the reinforcement at the junction of beam and column was as per the structural design. Thus, unnecessary deviation was made in the scheme of the construction having adverse impact on the durability of the structure.

CONCERNS IN ENGINEERING, PROCUREMENT AND CONSTRUCTION MODE OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Case 1: Award of contract to an ineligible contractor and lack of supervision leading to compromises in quality and financial loss to public authority

EPC contract for the supply, installation, testing & commissioning of a Wind Power project, including operation and maintenance (O&M), costing around Rs. 335 crore was awarded to the bidder who had quoted the highest guaranteed energy generation annually. The contractor was made eligible even though they were not an Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) of wind electric generators, which was a prerequisite for technical qualification. Further, the contractor could not achieve the guaranteed energy generation, since commissioning of the project. The machine availability was only around 70-80% instead of

95% required as per the contract. To investigate the reasons for low energy generation, a consultant was engaged by the public authority. The consultant held the contractor responsible for less electric generation and highlighted various reasons such as sub-standard quality of Wind Energy Generators, poor maintenance of equipment/ machines, absence of a dedicated team for maintenance, lack of required spares etc. Due to less generation of electricity, the public authority suffered huge revenue loss and the project eventually became financially unviable. Had the public authority been careful in selection of the contractor and later in enforcement of the contract conditions, such a situation could have been avoided.

Case 2: Lack of clarity on the obligations of the parties to the contract leading to delay in completion of the project

In an EPC contract for construction of institutional buildings, the contractor was required to obtain statutory and other approvals/ permissions and the public authority was to provide necessary assistance to the contractor. There was a delay of more than one year in obtaining required permissions to start the work and consequent delay in completion of the work. The contractor requested for the extension of time on account of such delay, but the public authority put the onus of delay in obtaining the permissions on the contractor stating that the contractor was responsible for obtaining required approvals/ permissions. However, the contractor persisted with the argument that the delay was also attributable to the public authority due to lack of assistance from them. Subsequently, considering the contention of the contractor, the public authority granted extension of time without levy of liquidated damages. Though the project was delayed, but the responsibility for delay could neither be attributed to the public authority nor to the contractor. This happened because of lack of clarity on the obligation of the parties to the contract. Had there been clarity on the manner in which, the assistance was to be provided by the public authority to the contractor in obtaining the required approvals/ permissions, such a situation could have been avoided.

Case 3: Fixing of stringent payment milestones and then relaxing them during execution

In the tender for an infrastructure work taken up under EPC mode, certain milestones were provided in the tender document for releasing payment to the contractor. During the pre-bid meeting, the potential bidders requested for relaxing the payment milestones stating that the payment milestones are quite stringent for smooth cash flow. However, this request was not agreed to citing the reason that the project is to be completed in a short time frame and the contractor would be required to maintain fast pace of construction to be eligible for payment at successive stages. The number of firms, that had participated in pre-bid meeting and requested for relaxation, finally did not participate in the tender. During execution of the work, the contractor requested for relaxing the payment milestones on the ground that they are not able to maintain cash flow. This request of the contractor was accepted by the public authority and the payment milestones were relaxed. Had the public authority fixed the reasonable payment milestones in the tender document itself or relaxed them appropriately in view of request from number of potential bidders during pre-bid meeting, participation in the tender could have been better.

DELAY IN COMPLETION OF PROCUREMENT CASES

Case 1: Delay in completion of work due to award of work to an ineligible bidder

In a case related to laying of High-Tension Line, an ineligible bidder was qualified and awarded the work. In this case, the prospective bidders were required to have executed one work of minimum 200 km of the similar transmission line. The experience of 200 km of laying of high-tension line was required under a single contract. However, one of the bidders submitted experience of laying similar transmission lines in four separate contracts for 15 km, 71 km, 74 km and 40 km. This experience of the bidder, which was not as per the prescribed eligibility criteria, was unduly considered by the public authority. Incidentally, this bidder bagged the contract because of emerging as the lowest bidder. Since the bidder was not having experience of laying transmission line of 200

km in one go, the inexperience of the bidder caused undue delay in completion of the work.

Case 2: Unduly relaxed eligibility condition led to award of contract to an inexperienced firm and consequent delay in completion of the project

In a project for setting up of a production unit, requirement of experience for the bidders in similar nature of works was not defined properly. As a result, a bidder who did not have an experience of setting up of similar production unit could qualify for bidding and because of quoting lowest price could secure the contract also. The work involved under this contract, apart from procurement of off the shelf items and required civil works, was designing and on-site fabrication of various components. Since, the contractor did not have proper experience of designing & fabrication of these on-site components, they could not assess the cost of such work properly and quoted very low rate for these components.

During execution of the work, when they realized the substantial amount involved in the work compared to their own assessment, they started raising frivolous issues citing misplaced interpretation of scope of work and started demanding additional amount. Since, the claims of the contractor were not tenable, the public authority rejected these claims. After giving number of opportunities to the contractor for improving the progress of the work, finally the contract had to be terminated. Thus, unduly relaxed eligibility criteria led to award of contract to an inexperienced firm and eventual delay in completion of the project.

Case 3: Undue delay in completion of the project due to deficient PMC services

In an infrastructure project, Project Management Consultant (PMC) was engaged for managing the project. A team of PMC comprising Team Leader, Deputy Team Leader, Road Expert, Bridge Expert, Quality Expert, Environment Expert etc. was to be deployed. There were two major and two minor bridges in this project. The Bridge Expert, initially

deployed, left the project on health grounds in the beginning of the construction activities. There was a delay of more than 6 months in mobilisation of substitute Bridge Expert as the proposed substitutes were not acceptable to the public authority because of these substitutes not meeting the required criteria for approval. Because of absence of the Bridge Expert, start of bridge construction delayed as the bridge expert apart from overseeing the construction activities was also to review the design and drawings before commencement of the construction work. Had the PMC deployed the bridge expert as scheduled and the public authority would have acted strongly in this matter for the long absence of the bridge expert, such a situation could have been avoided. Surprisingly, this PMC firm got further contract based on the performance in this project.

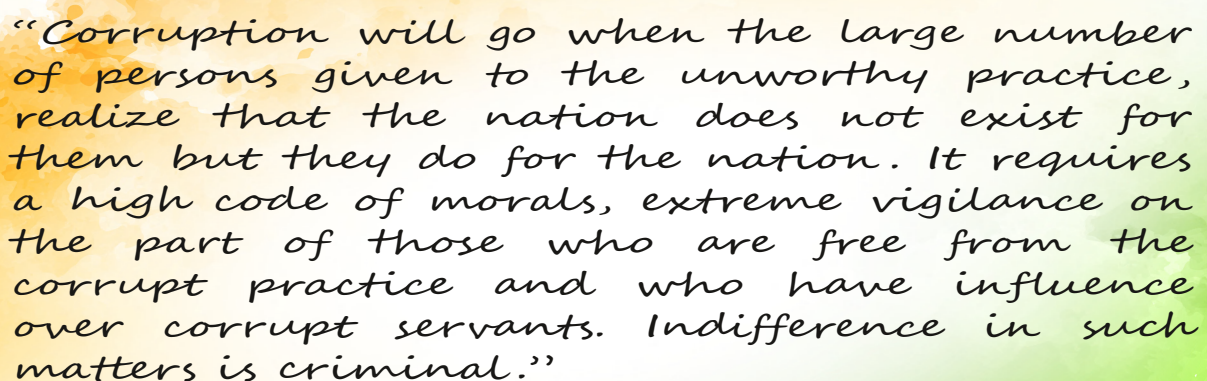
LARGE NUMBER OF CONTRACTUAL DISPUTES

Case 1: Fixing of appointed date without ensuring availability of the required land led to arbitration award against the public authority

In an infrastructure project undertaken on PPP mode, the contract stipulated that 90% of encumbrances-free land would be available to the contractor on the appointed date and remaining 10% to be provided within 150 days from the appointed date. However, the public authority fixed the appointed date without ensuring the minimum land availability as per the contract. On the appointed date, only 74.20% of land was handed over to the contractor. The public authority could not hand over some stretches of land to the contractor even after more than five years. The entire project was delayed and the contractor claimed huge amount for price escalation and idling of labour/machinery. On rejection of the claim by the public authority, the contractor resorted to arbitration. In the arbitration, the public authority could not justify the reasons for fixing the appointed date without providing 90% of the land to the contractor. Breach of this contract condition was considered by the arbitrator a major reason for the delay in the work and decided the award in favour of the contractor.

Case 2: Ineffective project management and delay in providing the construction drawings to the contractor led to delay in completion of the project and avoidable dispute

In a hydroelectric power project, the public authority could not provide work front to the contractor because of multiple contractors working in the project simultaneously due to lack of planning and sequencing of construction activities. Also, there was delay in issuing 'Good for Construction' drawings due to delay in finalisation of the design. The design was delayed because of delay in obtaining relevant site data. Overall, there was delay of more than three years in completion of the work under the impugned contract. For this delay, the contractor claimed Rs.167 crore from the public authority. The claim of the contractor was not found tenable by the public authority because the delay was also attributable to the contractor on account of slow mobilisation of the required resources. Aggrieved with the decision of the public authority, the contractor resorted to arbitration. The arbitrator awarded Rs.55 crore in favour of the contractor on the ground of loss to the contractor due to idling of the resources. Had the public authority been careful in coordinating the construction work being carried out by various contractors as well as in issuing construction drawings, dispute in this case could have been avoided.



"Corruption will go when the large number of persons given to the unworthy practice, realize that the nation does not exist for them but they do for the nation. It requires a high code of morals, extreme vigilance on the part of those who are free from the corrupt practice and who have influence over corrupt servants. Indifference in such matters is criminal."

-Mahatma Gandhi

सतर्क भारत, समृद्ध भारत



श्रीमती निधि जैन
वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक (वित्त)

**"तोड़नी होगी अब भ्रष्टाचार की इमारत
क्योंकि सतर्क होगा भारत, तभी बनेगा समृद्ध भारत"**

आज हमारे देश को आज़ाद हुए 77 साल हो गए हैं और इस आज़ादी के पीछे हैं हमारे वीर शहिदों का बलिदान। हमारे वीर शहिदों ने एक ऐसे भारत का सपना देखा था जहां आज़ादी के बाद हर जन खुशी से रहे, कोई गरीब भूखा न सोये, जाति और धर्म के नाम पर कोई लड़ाई न हो।

लेकिन अगर गांधी जी, सुभाष चन्द्र बोस या सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल जिंदा होते तो उन्हें भारत के हालात देखकर शर्मिंदगी महसूस होती। आज हमारा देश गरीबी, भ्रष्टाचार, बेरोजगारी, कालेधन जैसी कुरीतियों से ग्रस्त है। आज भ्रष्टाचार की वजह से हमारे देश की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। भारत विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था में भ्रष्टाचार के कारण ही काफी पीछे है।

हमारे देश के कुछ लोग चंद पैसो और अपनी ज़रूरत को पूरा करने के लिए अपने ही देश से गद्दारी कर रहे हैं। और दीमक की तरह अंदर ही अंदर देश को खोखला बना रहे हैं। आज गरीबी, भुखमरी, बेरोजगारी बढ़ती महंगाई भ्रष्टाचार का ही तू दुष्परिणाम है। दुख की बात तो यह है की भ्रष्टाचार और कालेधन की जिन बेड़ियों को कमज़ोर होना था वो तो मजबूत होती जा रही हैं। आज भ्रष्टाचार के कारण गरीब इंसान और अधिक गरीब होता जा रहा है तथा अमीर और भी अधिक अमीर।

एक बार गांधी जी ने कहा था की 'रिश्त लेना अन्याय है' लेकिन लोगों ने समझा कि रिश्त लेना अन्य आय है। परंतु आवश्यकता है कि भ्रष्टाचार को जड़ से खत्म कर दिया जाए और इसके लिए आवश्यक है सतर्क होना।

किसी भी देश की समृद्ध व जागरूक बनाने के पीछे किसी एक व्यक्ति का हाथ नहीं होता। समृद्ध राष्ट्रीय बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका वहां की जनता की होती है। भारत को समृद्ध बनाने के लिए हमें मिलजुल कर प्रयास करने होंगे। सतर्कता तथा जागरूकता की शुरुआत हमें खुद से ही करनी होगी तभी जाकर हमारा देश भारत सतर्क व समृद्ध भारत बनेगा। अंत में,

**"सतर्कता है सही विचार
तभी मिटेगा भ्रष्टाचार"**

Leveraging Technology for Better Transparency



Shri Jayansh Gaur
Dy. Manager (C&P)

At the outset, I want to acknowledge that whether technology can indeed bring about better transparency is a subject open to discussion. There is no definitive “yes” or “no” answer. Rather, such a question invites a balanced debate on the pros and cons, and the decision to embrace technology hinges on weighing these factors.

If we assume that leveraging technology can improve transparency, then the key mechanism by which this occurs is accountability. Allow me to explain how.

Let’s take a simple example from our childhood: imagine submitting an application or grievance to a government department. In the past, this was typically done through a hard copy submission. The problem with this process was that if an official decided to overlook the application, it could simply be discarded, and no one would ever know the same. The entire system was dependent on the integrity of the person in that role. There was no clear record to ensure accountability.

Now, consider how technology changes this dynamic. With digital submissions, we can send our application via email, and it becomes time-stamped—an irrefutable record of submission. If we do not receive a timely response, we can escalate the issue to higher authorities, and with the time-stamped records, the matter can be investigated more transparently. Even if an official tries to delete the application from their system, the record remains intact in the system, and it can be used to ensure that the matter is addressed.

The introduction of technology reduces the chances of applications being ignored or delayed. The ability to track submissions not only ensures accountability but also makes the entire process more transparent.

In our own organization, SECI, we can see the practical application of this. Through e-mail and e-office applications, we are able to track how long a particular application or grievance goes unanswered, identify when there is unnecessary delay, and hold individuals accountable for any inaction. This transparency, facilitated by technology, forces individuals to be more diligent and responsible in their roles.

In essence, technology has the potential to hold officials accountable, which, in turn, fosters greater transparency in the system.

However, while technology holds great promise, it is not without its challenges. As we connect everything through the internet, we expose our systems to the risk of cyberattacks, especially if these systems are not adequately safeguarded. How can we ensure that our systems are fully protected?

Unfortunately, the answer is that we can never guarantee complete security. Although we can implement measures to protect our systems, such as firewalls, encryption, and multi-factor authentication, new threats emerge constantly. A bug or malware that was previously unknown could exploit a vulnerability, rendering even the most secure systems susceptible to attack.

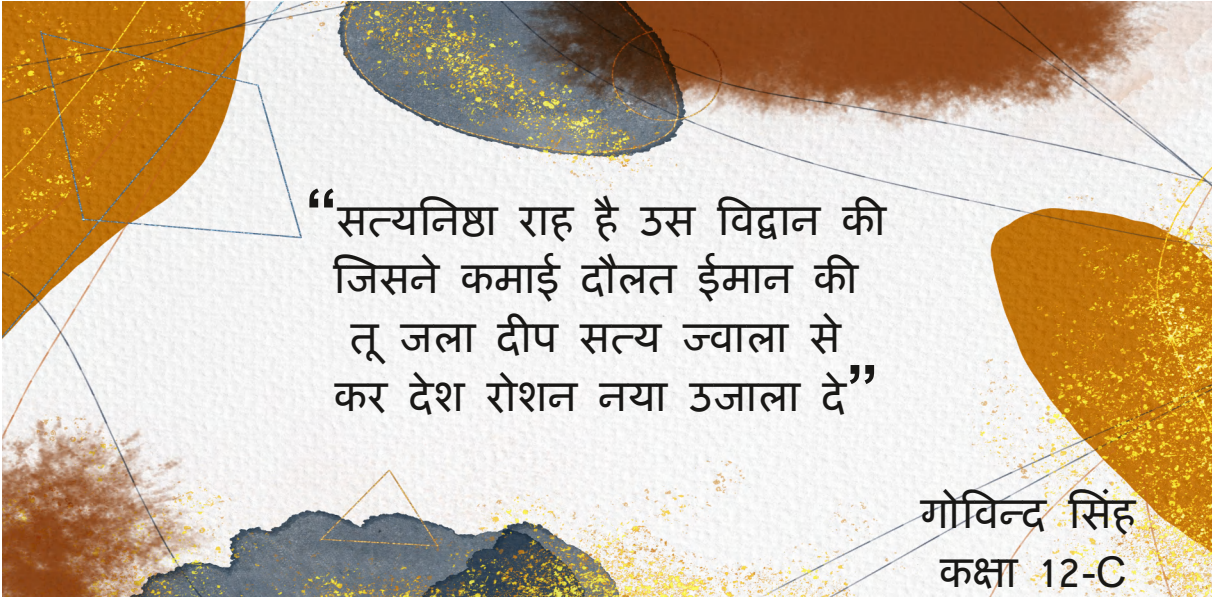
This means that while technology can offer greater transparency, it also introduces the potential for breaches in security.

In conclusion, while leveraging technology certainly holds the potential to enhance transparency by fostering accountability, we must also remain vigilant about the security risks associated with it. The balance between transparency and security will always be a challenge, but by continually updating our systems and staying ahead of new threats, we can work towards minimizing these risks.

(Speech delivered during VAW 2024)

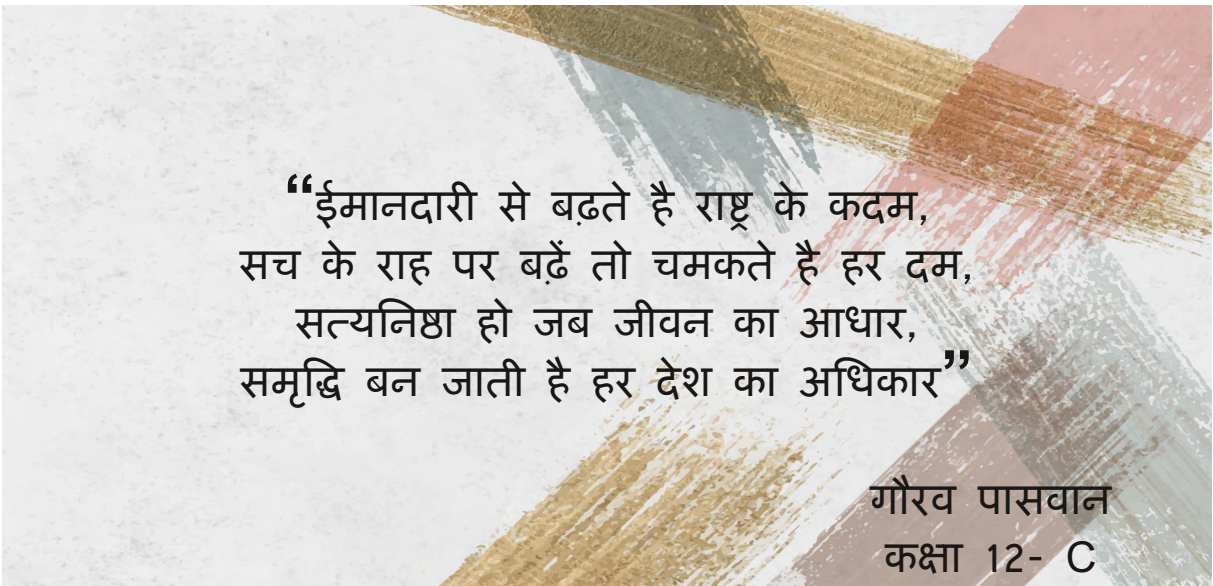
Observance of Vigilance Campaign & Awareness Week 2024

Slogans by school students for VAW 2024



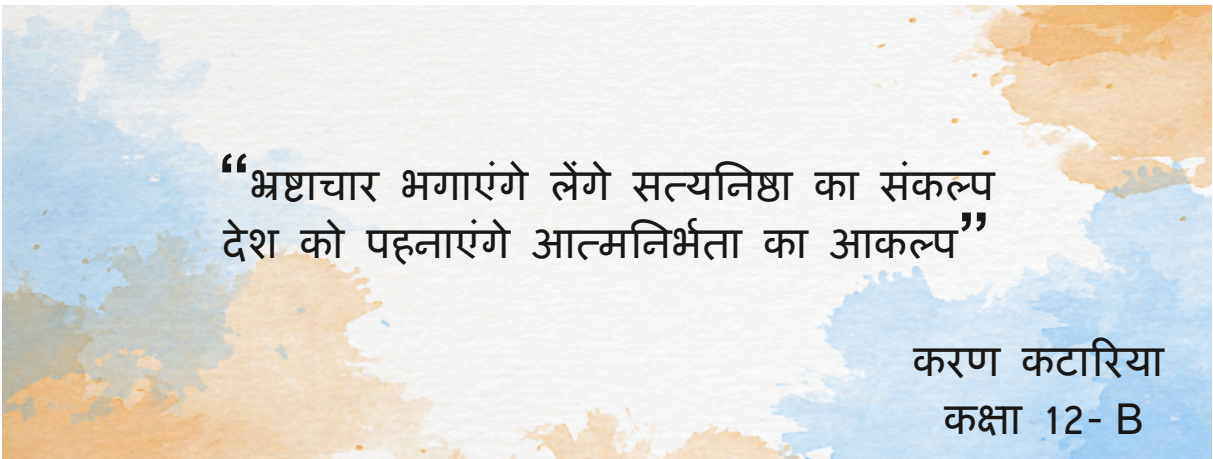
“सत्यनिष्ठा राह है उस विद्वान की
जिसने कमाई दौलत ईमान की
तू जला दीप सत्य ज्वाला से
कर देश रोशन नया उजाला दे”

गोविन्द सिंह
कक्षा 12-C



“ईमानदारी से बढ़ते है राष्ट्र के कदम,
सच के राह पर बढ़ें तो चमकते है हर दम,
सत्यनिष्ठा हो जब जीवन का आधार,
समृद्धि बन जाती है हर देश का अधिकार”

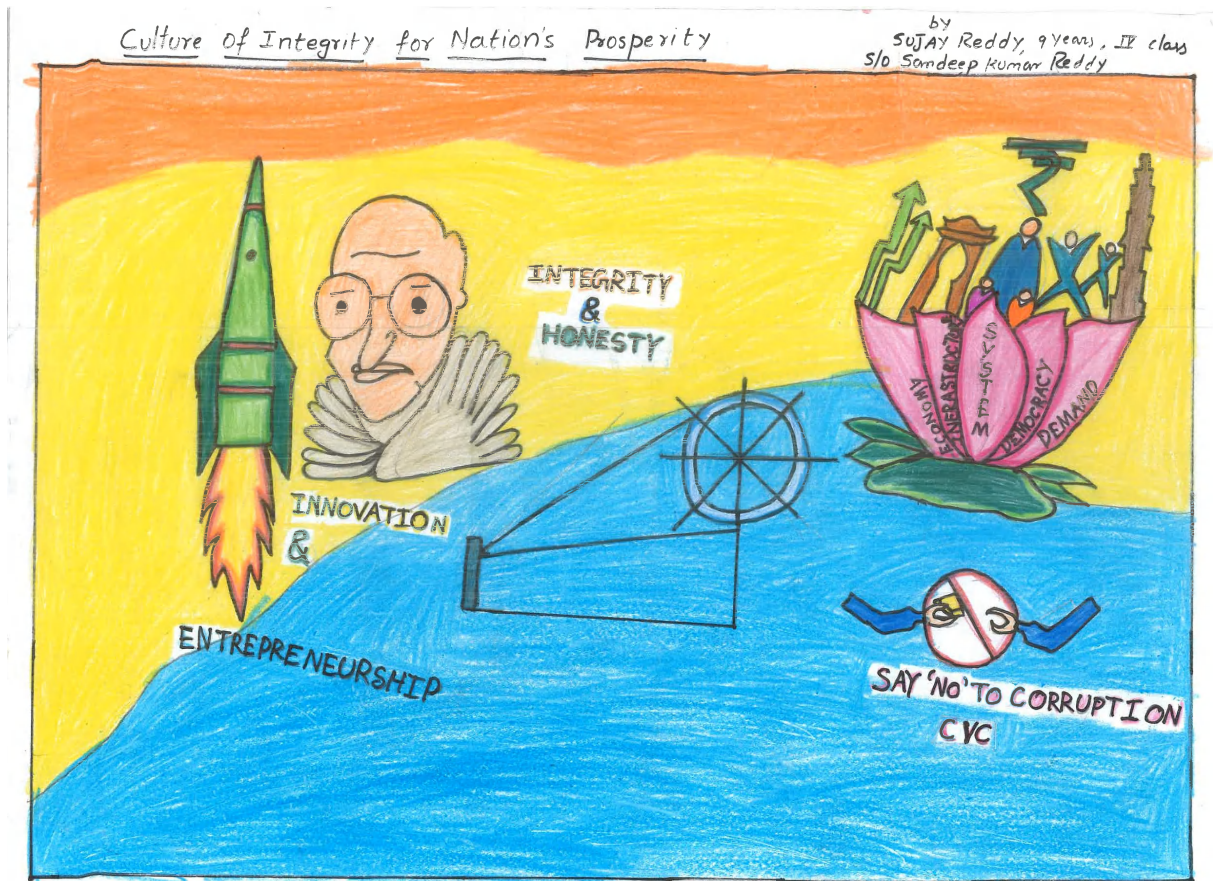
गौरव पासवान
कक्षा 12- C



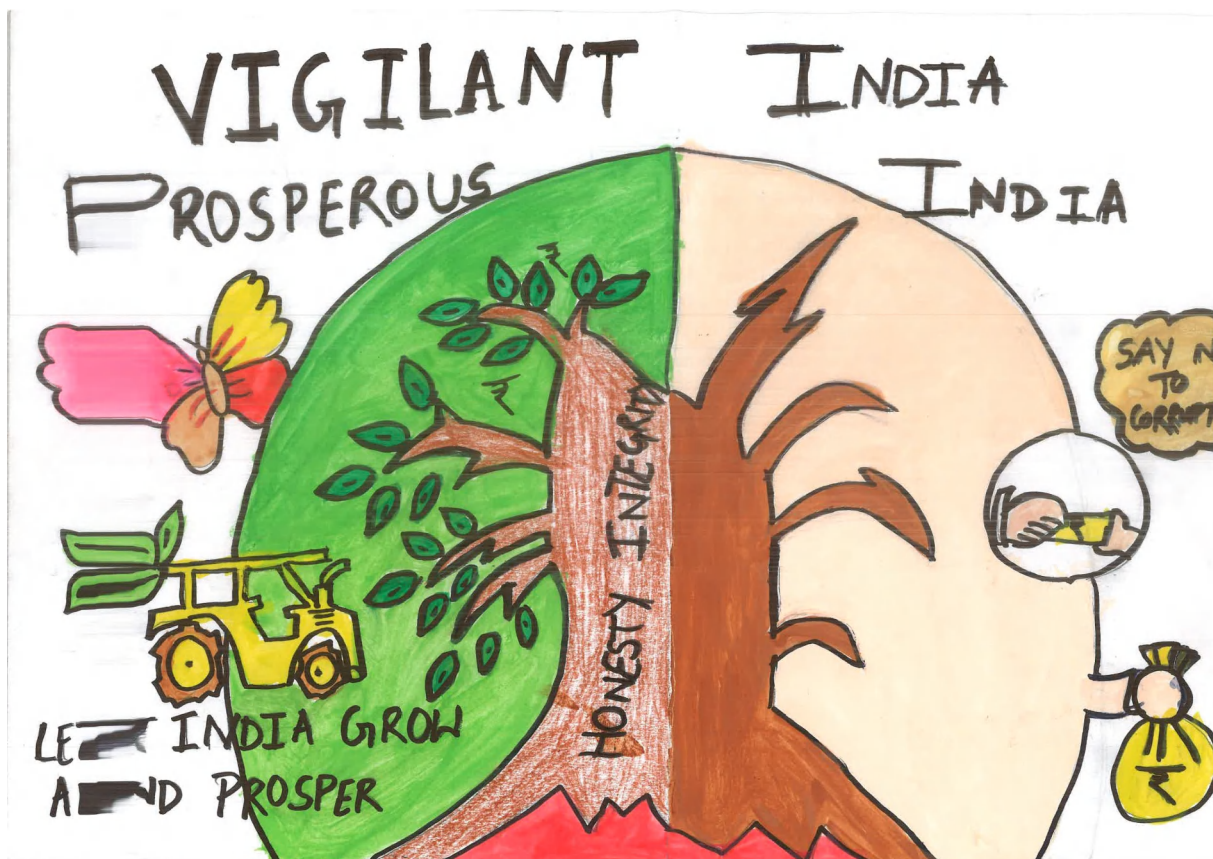
“भ्रष्टाचार भगाएंगे लेंगे सत्यनिष्ठा का संकल्प
देश को पहनाएंगे आत्मनिर्भरता का आकल्प”

करण कटारिया
कक्षा 12- B

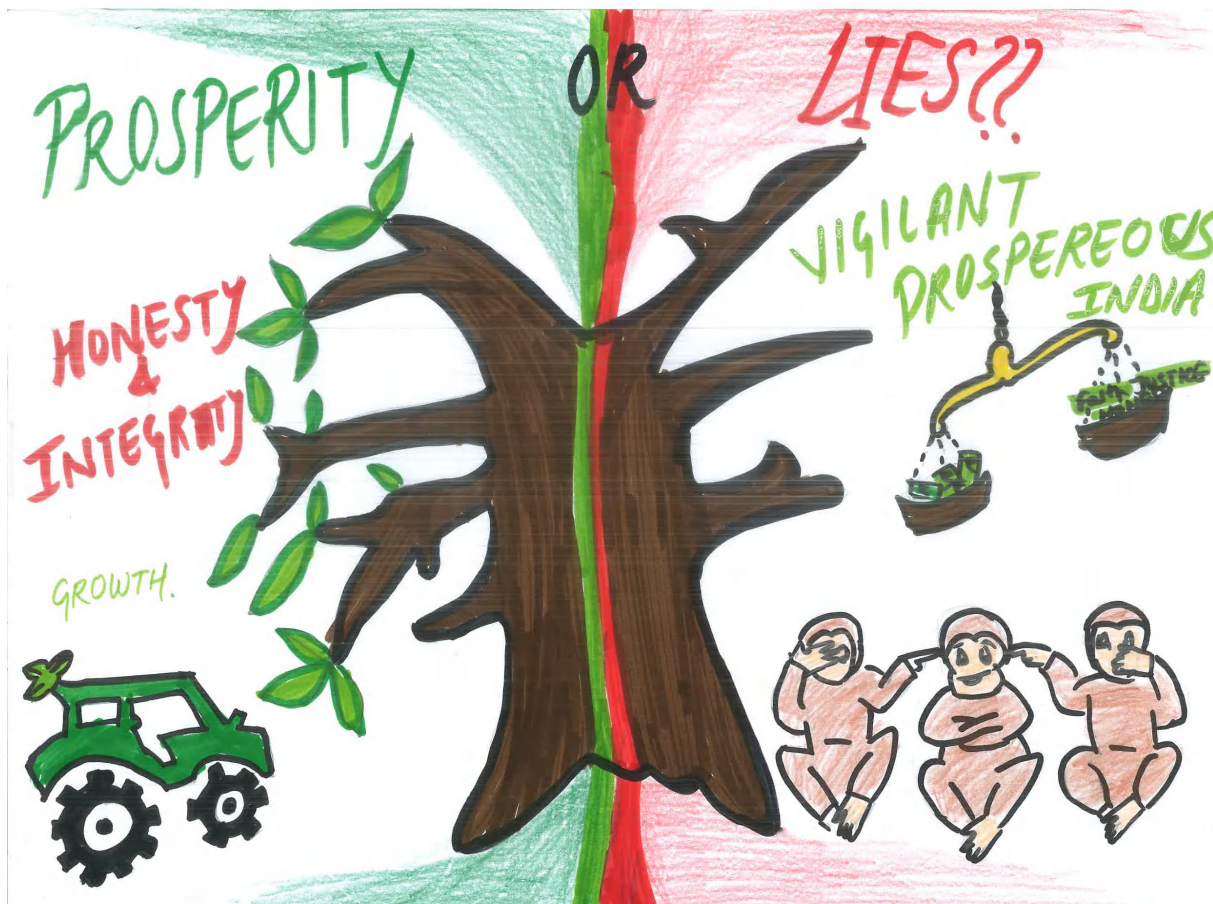
Posters by children of SECI employees for VAW 2024



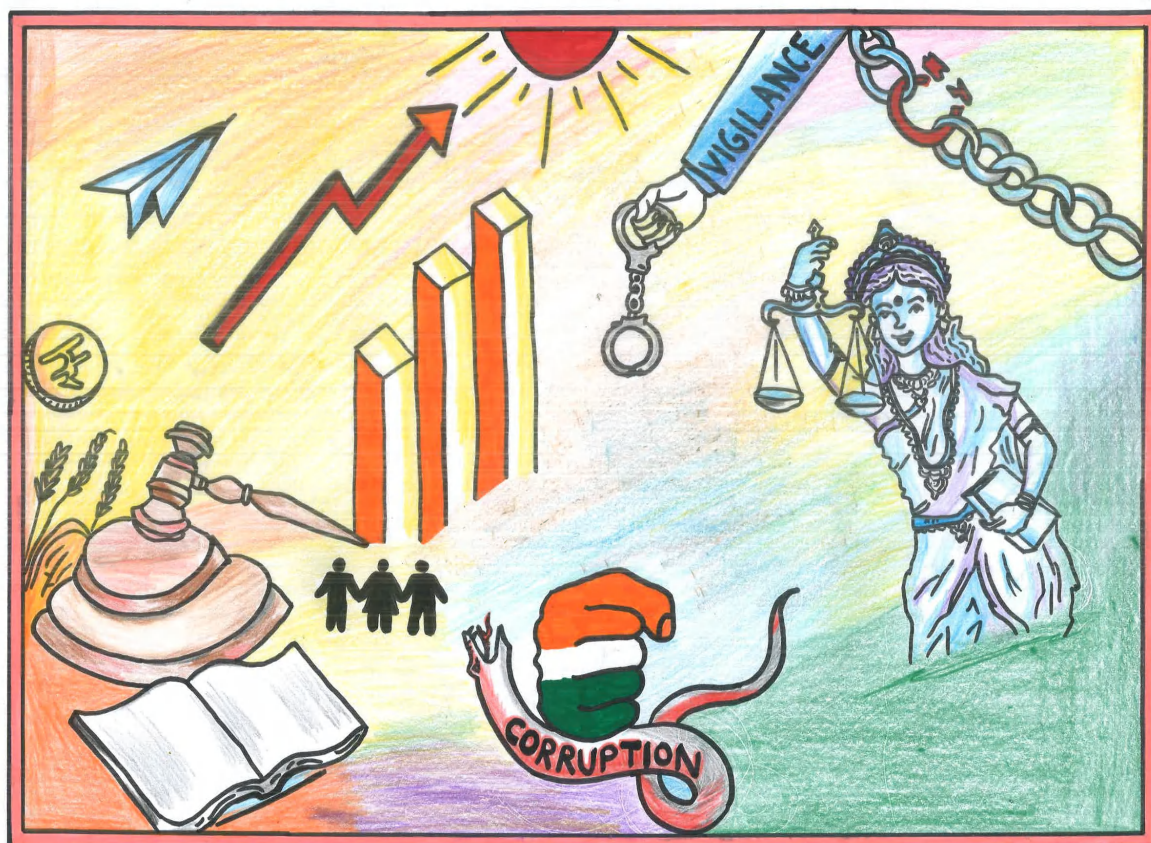
Shri Sujay Reddy (9 years), S/o Sandeep Kumar Reddy



Ms. Navya Bansal (7 years), D/o Anuja



Ms. Navya (8 years), D/o Sachin Kumar



Ms. Garima Singh (14 years), D/o Hema Singh

Capacity Building Programs under Vigilance Campaign 2024



Training on Cyber Security & Hygiene



Training on Conduct Rules

Capacity Building Programs under Vigilance Campaign 2024



Session on Ethics & Governance



Training on System & Procedures

Capacity Building Programs under Vigilance Campaign 2024



Training on GeM Procurement



Training on GeM Procurement

Outreach & Awareness Activities under Vigilance Campaign 2024



Gram Sabha at Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh



Taking of Integrity Pledge during Gram Sabha

Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week 2024



Inauguration and Taking of Integrity Pledge



Speech Competition

Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week 2024



Story Writing Competition



Quiz Competition

Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week 2024



Students participating in Slogan Writing Competition



Closing of Vigilance Awareness Week 2024

Prize Winners of Vigilance Awareness Week 2024



Prize Winners of Vigilance Awareness Week 2024



Prize Winners of Vigilance Awareness Week 2024



Prize Winners of Vigilance Awareness Week 2024



Prize Winners of Vigilance Awareness Week 2024



जब ईमानदारी बने हर काम का आधार,
तो देश चले प्रगति की रहा पर, हर बार,
रहे सत्यानिष्ठा और पारदर्शिता हरदम अपने साथ,
समृद्ध भारत के लक्ष्य की ओर बड़े हम दिन-रात हम दिन-रात,
आइये हम सब मिलकर इस सत्यानिष्ठा की संस्कृति को और आगे,
बढ़ाएं, क्योंकि सत्यानिष्ठा की संस्कृति से होंगी राष्ट्र की समृद्धि।

List of Prize Winners of VAW 2024

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	Consolation
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Speech Competition

Shri Prem Kumar	Shri Jayansh Gaur	Smt. Nidhi Jain	Shri Ishwar Madiwal
			Shri Mudit Jain

Story Writing Competition

Smt. Anindita Nandy	Smt. Shaila Ambesh	Ms. Karishma Chaudhary	Shri. Arun Kumar Kushwaha
			Smt. Nidhi Jain

Poster Making Competition (for children of employees)

Shri. Sujay Reddy S/o Sandeep Kumar Reddy	Ms. Navya Bansal D/o Anuja Ms. Navya D/o Sachin Kumar	Ms. Garima Singh D/o Hema Singh	Ms. Gunjan Chauhan D/o Pushpa Chauhan
			Shri Yash Rawat S/o Sunil Rawat
			Shri Paarth Maheshwari S/o Saurabh Maheshwari

Slogan Writing Competition (Students of Govt. Boys Sr. Secondary School, Saket)

Shri Govind Singh, Class 12-B	Shri Gauruv Paswan, Class 12-C	Shri Karan Kataria, Class 12-B	Shri Dev Thakur, Class 12-C
			Shri Piyush, Class 12-C
			Shri Akhilesh, Class 12-B
			Shri Vansh Kataria, X-C

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	Consolation
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Quiz Competition

Shri Prashant Kumar Upadhyay Shri Arjun Parlikkatt Chandran Shri Abhishek Srivastav Shri Pardeep Kumar Shri Arihant Surendra Jammur	Smt. Nidhi Jain Shri Ashutosh Shandilya Shri Piyush Raote Ms. Arya Sharma Ms. Aashi Attut	Shri Aalok Singh Shri Mudit Jain Shri Snehal Buchunde Ms. Aayushi Bhatia Ms. Nidhi Sharma	Shri Pratik Prasun Smt. Anju Shri Sahil Aziz Ms. Priya Sharma Ms. Mrunal Suresh
			Shri Ved Prakash Aseri Smt. Jaya Smt. Shaila Ambesh Shri Rathod Ravi Vasudev Shri Rehan Husain
			Shri Kumar Suryamauli Shri Ram Vasant Hage Shri Arun Kumar Kushwaha Shri Prashant Thakur Ms. Sabia



Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited
सोलर एनर्जी कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड
(A Navratna Government of India Enterprise)

VISION STATEMENT

To be the global driving force in energy transformation towards a greener planet, empowering people and organisations to achieve energy security.

MISSION STATEMENT

We believe that renewable energy is the key to building a better future, and we are passionate about making it a reality for everyone.

Our mission is:

- To pioneer energy transformation by developing and deploying accessible, reliable and scalable renewable energy solutions.
- To innovate, harness, commercialise and accelerate the use of renewable energy across India, including the remotest corners.
- To be the most trusted partner for all stakeholders and beneficiaries, creating long-term value through responsible and sustainable practices.



Solar Energy Corporaton of India Limited
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