

InTouch

A QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER OF VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT

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ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड
(भारत सरकार का उद्यम)

Oil India Limited
(A Government of India Enterprise)

Participative Vigilance
..the need of the hour



chanakya

*Wisdom raises the quality of governance,
The wisdom is the combination of theory and practice.
It makes the ruler more capable and more efficient.*

Clean Environment
Clean Conscience
Sustainable Business



InTouch

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From CVO's Desk...



Vigilance has to be looked upon as one of the essential components of management. Like Finance, HR, Technical; it also plays an important role in building the organisation. It is believed that if the vigilance set up is effective in an organization, it will certainly ensure the functioning of the other segment in an efficient way. Although, like a bitter pill, the work of Vigilance Department is not liked by dishonest officer; for the health of the organization, the bitter pill has to be administered, which will taste sweet in the long run and will ensure the good health of the organization.

Vigilance in Public Sector is basically a managerial function. The role of Vigilance Department is to provide support to the management for making better decision by improving system improvement and gets the maximum out of its various transactions. In the field of purchases, it should get the quality product at competitive rates. Similarly, in the field of HR, it recruits the best talented people in the organisation. Unlike the private organizations where individuals' interest are totally centered round on the profitable functioning of the organization; but in Public Sector Organizations, it is rather difficult to inculcate that culture without vigilance set up. The presence of

a vigilance set up will enable the management to enable the presence of that culture.

A handful of officers posted in the vigilance department alone cannot achieve the same. However I have strong belief that, by opening the proactive vigilance eyes of every individual of the organisation; the same can be made possible. I hope that the initiatives of the Vigilance Department will be useful in sensitizing all concerned and reinforcing the principles of Transparency, Impartiality and adherence to rules.

I would like to request you to let us continue our concerted efforts for further progress of the Oil India Limited and consolidate the position to foster good corporate governance and remain competitive in this period of uncertainty.

Anand Kumar, IPS
Chief Vigilance Officer



Editorial

June 30, 2015

Vigilance is considered to be an important management function and its role is to protect the organization from various internal threats, which are often more serious than external threats. Vigilance activity in an organization, forms an integral part of the managerial function. Preventive Vigilance is more important than punitive vigilance and it gives good results in the long run. Therefore we all must resolve that we will not wait for lapses to be committed but will act in a proactive manner to prevent such lapses from happening.

The knowledge of administrative guidelines / systems and procedures is essential for an officer to discharge his/her duties and exercise control over their domain in a meaningful manner. It is not only important to be impartial but we should also appear to be impartial in order to win the confidence of our stakeholders. Considering the vigilance function is an integral function for good governance, being in Vigilance department; we ensure all kinds of support to the management in all types of constructive approach for the good governance , where FAT content will go like :

F(Fairness-100%)

A (Accountability-100%)

T (Transparency-100%).

Every new beginning comes with hopes and expectations. This edition of 'InTouch' makes a new beginning with our hopes - to be fully transparent in all types of official transactions, be honest & impartial and fully adherence to rules.

It is our utmost pleasure to inform our readers that two eminent personalities of the industry have recently taken the charges of Director (HR&BD) and Director (Operations) of OIL. On behalf of editorial team of 'InTouch', we welcome both of them and expect that with their long experience in oil sectors, the organisation will grow further.

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From substance to appearance: The changing values that are hurting us.

Abhijit Dam
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A news paper report recently spoke about an incident in the US where a techie from Hyderabad was shot dead for his I-phone. Crimes of similar gravity for equally meaningless reasons keep happening also in India and elsewhere. Something seems to be seriously wrong in our society today, where material goods and the process of their acquisition becomes the all important motivation for general human behaviour. I was recently reading a book by Susan Cain where the author says that as a society, we have moved from the age of 'character' to the age of 'personality'. The age of character was the age when society valued people for the kind of person he or she was and not necessarily by what he or she appeared to be. Character prompted people to perform acts of kindness / compassion / greatness and yet, preferred to remain beyond the limelight. Today such acts, if performed, will be advertised through postings in Facebook and Twitter, if not (hopefully) through a talk show with a glamorous television anchor.

Welcome to the 'I, me, mine world'!

Personally, I wouldn't say that the character-age has died completely but, yes, I definitely feel that the personality cult has never been as strong as it is now. From our narcissistic politicians, to movie & sports stars, to the person on the street, today it is a great deal about appearances and how you are perceived. All attempts are, often therefore, towards projecting this highly energetic, gregarious, always enthusiastic, team-player personality. The best business schools of the world are imparting an experience that imparts a larger than life image of being that confident, I-can-do-it-all personality who is a glib talker, always at home with Power-point presentations and who is always surrounded by similar people. In fact it is said that if you have passed out from an IIM (or even HBS) and you have

not built up a strong network of contacts, your business school experience is almost a failure!

If we look around, we will see that quiet, thinking types, who are not too bothered about how they are perceived, are rarely looked upon as 'smart' or interesting. It is the person who dresses well, with an opinion on everything, ready to speak with confidence, who is valued as a potential 'director-material', or some such thing. Such people are perceived to be natural leaders and often climb up the corporate ladder quickly (even though the corporation itself may be sinking!).

In this age of appearances you need to not only have the 'right' personality but also the right clothes, the right cars, the right friends, visit the right restaurants, holiday in the right places, and so on. All this does not come free of course. You need money; lots of it. And 'lots of money' does not come easily most of the times. As it has been said: "Behind every great wealth, is crime". This is where the question of values and ethics come in. In fact the entire stress on personality-culture, as opposed to character-culture can dangerously push you down the road towards acquirement of materials in place of peace of mind and value-system. If the way I am perceived and all its associated paraphernalia is a question of my very survival and staying in the rat race, then I am under huge pressure to acquire, by hook or by crook, all that is required to put up the right appearances and maintain my standing in society. It is ironical, but in a convoluted kind of way, in the age of personality, we live more for others' than for ourselves!

Under this tremendous pressure to fit in and be accepted in the eyes of others, where our physical wealth becomes more important than our characters, how we acquire our wealth often does not matter much, it would appear.



Therein lies the danger. No amount of surveillance, vigilance and policing can compensate for this attitude, since the root of the problem lies elsewhere. A society that makes Money its God will inevitably end up making humans (and all the goodness that they are potentially capable of) enemies.

For example, this is the admission season for graduate courses in our country and the overwhelming stress is in enrolling in a course or college that will ensure a fat pay packet at the end of the day. Cases of students pursuing a course for interest in the subject are a relatively rare phenomenon now. Money is important, no fool can deny that, but when money becomes the only reason, then society has a problem. India ranks high in the list of the world's most corrupt nations and low in the list of countries that have a high Human Development Index. More poor people live in abject poverty in India than in any other nation. At the same time we have an ever-growing list of Dollar billionaires who are among the richest in the world! It is a shameful situation. The fruits of development are hijacked by the mighty that makes the rich and richer, making the poor even poorer. It is a case of pure greed, where compassion and fellow-

feelings seems to be a forgotten values.

Unless we, as a society, find a way out of this situation through a change in the way we value each other, no amount of vigilance and policing can work. Fear of retribution can deter, but only in a limited manner. For a vast nation like India with its billion plus population and huge diversity, it is time for a social awakening that begins with individual awakening to get rid of the perverse filth that is affecting not just our society, but the human race at large. Global warming, depletion of ground water, erratic rainfall, crop failures, wars where humans are butchered like chickens, are only the writing on the wall that we need to pay heed to. All our street smart techies and politicians will not be able to stop the slide of the human race unless we pause and start questioning this overwhelming stress on personality and appearances.

We humans evolved to become the dominant species not because of our strength and appearance, but because of reasons more substantial than that. After all we are the "thinking species" with morality and characters. Let us not forget that.

**DO WHAT IS RIGHT
NOT WHAT IS EASY**



CORRUPTION IN INDIA

S. RAJASEKHAR,
VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT, NODIA

Corruption is not a new phenomenon in India. It has been prevalent in society since ancient times. History reveals that it was present in the Mauryan period. Great Scholar Kautilya mentions the pressure of forty types of corruption in his contemporary society. It was practised even in Mughal and Sultanate period. When East India Company took control of the country, corruption reached new height

Corruption has been defined variously by scholars. But the simple meaning of it is that corruption implies perversion of morality, integrity, character or duty out of mercenary motives. i.e. bribery, without any regard to honour, right and justice. In other words, undue favour for any one for some monetary or other gains is corruption. Corruption is in many ways: misuse of power, theft, dishonesty, exploitation, malpractices, scams and scandals are various manifestation of corruption.

Corruption is not a uniquely Indian phenomenon. It is witnessed all over the world in developing and un-developing countries. It has spread its tentacles in every sphere of life, namely business administration, politics, offices and services. We can say there is no sector being infected with the vices of corruption.

The causes of corruption are many and complex. Following are some of the causes of corruption:

1. Emergence of political elite who believe in interest-oriented (Self interest) rather than nation-oriented Programmes and policies.
2. Artificial Scarcity created by the people with mal intentions wrecks the fabric of the economy.
3. Corruption is caused as well as increased because of the change in the value system and ethical qualities of people who administer. The old ideals of morality, service and honesty are regarded as an achronistic.

4. Lack of a strong forum to oppose corruption allow corruption to raise.
5. Vast size of population coupled with widespread illiteracy and the poor economic infrastructure lead to endemic corruption in public life.
6. In a highly inflationary economy, low salaries of government officials compel them to resort to the road of corruption.
7. Complex Laws and procedures alienate common people to ask for any help from government
8. Election time is a time when corruption is at its peak level. Big Industrialists fund politicians to meet high cost of election and ultimately to seek personal favour. Bribery to politicians buys influence, and bribery by politicians buys votes. In order to get elected, politicians bribe poor illiterate people, who are slogging for two times' meal'.
9. To root out the evil of corruption from society, we need to make a comprehensive code of conduct for politicians, legislatures, bureaucrats; and the code should be strictly enforced. Judiciary should be given more independence and initiatives on issues related to corruption. Time should be fixed to take action on the culprits. Special courts should be set-up to take up such issues and speedy trial is to be promoted. Law and order machinery should be allowed to work without any political interference.
10. Many People become materialistic and money oriented, there is no important of ethics and morals in business dealings.

NGO's and media should come forward to create awareness against corruption in society and educate people to combat this evil. Only then we would be able to save our system from being collapsed.



5 Ways to Reduce Corruption :-

1. **Education** : with the help of education, we can reduce corruption. According to a survey conducted by the India today the least corrupt state is Kerala. Reason being that Kerala literacy rate is highest in India. So we can see how education effects the people. In the most of the states large number of people are uneducated in India. If all are educated and know the rules, public rights etc corruption can be reduced.
2. **Change in Government Process** : No politician should be elected the persons who have criminal records . If we see the record of politicians , so many are involved in so many cases of bribery, murders, and so many illegal things. Still they are contesting in the election and with the muscle power or money power they will be back to the important ministerial posts. Punishment to all the people who are involved in the corrupt practice should be same. There should not be any the police or courts. But Politicians can influence the judiciary, Police and get away from the punishment
3. **Lack of transparency and professional accountability is yet another big reason:** We should be honest to ourselves. Until and Unless we will not be honest, we cannot control corruption. If everybody is honest automatically corruption will disappear in the offices at least.
4. **Lack of effective corruption treatment is another reason.** There are so many Acts, but corruption is still flourishing why? Because of weak actions and proceedings towards corrupt people. People do not have any fear of this acts and the court. Any act should be implemented and executed in such a way nobody will escape from it
5. We can reduce corruption by increasing direct contact between government and governed E –Governance could help a lot towards this direction.

6. Fixing a CCTV cameras in all the places, where financial dealing with public is there. That CCTV should work continuously. A person has to be appointed to see all the data and catch the person who is offering money or who is receiving the money. Immediate action to be taken on the spot
7. Control can be only possible if people can understand and start to believe the values of ethics and morality in their life.
8. Foolproof laws should be made so that there is no room for discretion for politicians and bureaucrats. The role of the politician should be minimized.
9. People should have a right to recall the elected representatives if they see them becoming indifferent to the electorate.
10. Corruption is like diabetes , can be controlled not completely eliminate.

Corruption is everywhere in the society. The following departments are more corrupted. (1) land registration, RTO, Passport office, (2) Hospitals (3) Public Distribution System of food and other things. (4) Police (5) Some people of Courts (Judges, Lawyers etc) 6 Railway Reservation system etc. 6. Revenue Department t In this department fairly large number employees are corrupt. They take bribes and leave the person who did not even give tax off the hook. For e.g. income tax if every person is honest towards his/her profession then a heavy loss of Indian government may be saved.

Of course, due to new initiatives taken by Government, some extent of corruption reduced. The scope of corruption reduced.

Reference : from "Corruption In India: Nature, Causes, Consequences and Cure" by Jeevan Singh Rajak.



Of optimism, potential and betrayal ...

-C K Das, SE- Field Engg. Deptt.
Oil India Limited, Duliajan

"There are two things in Indian history - one is the incredible optimism and potential of the place, and the other is the betrayal of that potential - for example, corruption. Those two strands intertwine through the whole of Indian history, and maybe not just Indian history" - Salman Rushdie

We all might be remembering that famous sentence, we were taught at schools; "honesty is the best policy". But is the sentence being practiced in letter and spirit? Or it is like so many other things being taught at schools and colleges which remain confined to the pages of text books only, with little relevance in the real world? Well, in national context we take pride in our education system for developing highly skilled human resources that are capable of taking on the best in the world, which is quite evident from the fact that, Indian literacy rate has grown to 74.04% (2011 figure) from 12% at the end of British rule in 1947. However with all these optimism and potential why India as a nation not been able to rise as the economic and knowledge super power, that we all cherish for?

Now let us take a quiz. What is Burkina Faso and how it is related to India? No clue? Well Burkina Faso is a West African nation which is also ranked 85th (2014 figures) by the Transparency International in their Corruption Perceptions Index. The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks countries and territories based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be. A country or territory's score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). India being clubbed with an obscure African nation (alongwith a few so called third world countries) in the bottom half of corruption index shows the prevalence of the evil syndrome called corruption in the Indian society. Corruption can be termed as the spiritual or moral impurity or deviation from an ideal.

Being a society which reserves a very high echelon for spiritually or morality, we as a society have failed to keep away from "spiritual or moral impurity" as far as corruption is concerned. The "betrayal of potential" (Salman Rushdie) with respect to our spiritual and moral potential rooting from the days of Vedas and Upanishads might be a pointer to the cause of decay in Indian society as far the question of corruption is concerned.

One might also remember another oft repeated sentence, "where there is a will there is away". It is amusing to ponder here that, if a person "re-engineers" the spirit of the sentence, with an eye (black) to unethical gains, no system in place can prevent unethical and corrupt practices. Though a well formulated system can restrain the nefarious designs of the wicked to a certain extent, but the despicable few will try something more cunning to gain footholds in to realms of their fairyland, which they dream to conquer by means of unethical and corrupt means. No matter how much we become educated and no matter how much we make our children cram the sentence "honesty is the best policy" at schools, unless and until we make it a habit to "walk the talk" or "practice what we preach", one can only dream of a corruption free society. Leaving aside the unethical and corrupt practices at high offices, the way corruption is all prevalent in day to day life, it boils down to one's spiritual and moral values if we contemplate about the cause of the cancer named corruption. Our society is vivid with examples of unethical and corrupt practices, which people even boast of indulging in. The way one prefers to bribe the traffic constable instead of paying a legitimate fine for a minor traffic offence, the way one buys tickets for a movie from black marketeers in the full glare of spouse and kids, the way people procure LPG cylinders from touts; the list is endless. No amount of sophisticated



technology enabled surveillance tools and systems can prevent “re-engineering” of the spirit of “where there is a will there is away”, if one fails to practice “honesty is the best policy” in true letter and spirit

If we really want to see our motherland as the economic and knowledge super power, we must mend our ways from “betraying our potential” to living up to the potential. It is not only the responsibility of the government or any other agencies to enforce ethical or moral means, but the onus also lies on each one of us to spiritually or morally correct in both social as well work front. The government and the government agencies can make any number of laws and systems, but to make the great Indian dream of a corruption free society can only be

fulfilled if every citizen strives to make “honesty” a habit. Otherwise our dream will remain a utopian dream only and we will be entangled in the web of deceit, dishonesty and deception cast by the wicked few. Let’s create a national “will” to find a “way”, so that our collective honesty and the truth prevails and we prosper as a peaceful, content and transparent nation where every citizen practices “honesty” in true letter and spirit

Resources:

1. <https://www.wikipedia.org> ,
2. <https://www.transparency.org>,
3. <https://www.wikiquote.org>



**An Award winning Essay of Vigilance Awareness Week****COMBATING CORRUPTION – TECHNOLOGY AS AN ENABLER**

By Ritu Raj Borah
OIL ID : 201313 Materials Department, Duliajan

“When good people in any country cease their vigilance and struggle, the evil men prevail”

Pearl S. Buck

Corruption literally means doing anything wrong by taking money, gifts or bribe. Now-a-days , it becomes a serious issue of our country . In every spheres of our day to day life we may face corruption. In the Government offices , the banks, during admission in schools and colleges etc. corruption indirectly affects the whole economy and development of any country. Therefore, being a responsible person of our country we must aware and fight against corruption. So that, we can eradicate it from the root.

The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) of our country therefore taking vital steps to fight against corruption. It works as hawk eye who looks after the work of each and every departments of our country. Including all governmental offices all PSU's Banks etc. The Commission try to bring out awareness among the people of our country in accordance they request to celebrate “Vigilance Awareness Week , 2014” from 27th October to 1st November 2014.

Role of Technology as an enabler of corruption :

Now a days technology and electronic media is very much upgraded with the help of which we can stopped or check corruption from our society. While fighting against corruption technology plays a vital role. This includes internet, mobile phone, broadband, electronic media, E-court etc. This all includes under E-governance. Now, what is E- governance? E governance means fighting against corruption or to remain vigilance suing these electronic media.

How technology helps in fighting corruption :

In many government offices the officers and the clerks take bribe to pass the bill or to issue any certificate etc. If we record this video footage without his attention and if all show it publically or go nearer to the media persons then the whole scenario will come into lime light. This way people will be afraid of taking bribe of gifts.

In jewellery shop the gold merchant always try to cheat the common people by taking higher gold price. If we have a smart phone and check the current gold price we will fail to do so. Right to information acts also helps in stopping corruption . If anybody has any doubt regarding any government jobs, vacancies , about official information we can just check it over internet by log in to that particular organization, department's portal.

We can also lodge complain against any shopkeeper, any financial agency, bank doing corruption against us on line by going to consumers forum official website. It is called e-complain.

In many offices taking bribe is a habitual action. That's why government give emphasis to electronic medium for submitting documents, fax return, passport application, visa etc. This way the officials will not get any chance to collect money from the common people.

Recently Prime Minister Narendra Modi give much importance to fight against corruption .With the help of electronic media he tries to find out the names of the



persons who have bulk of black money in thousands of million dollars in Swiss Bank of Switzerland. Earlier this bank does not share any account details of any person. But due to much pressure from the Government of India and pressure from electronic media they forced to give the list of Indians who have a huge account balance with them.

In voting booth also corruption takes place in early days. The ruling party do rigging by polling votes by their representative forcefully. But now a days in the sensitive areas where such activities were done government uses close circuit or C.C.TV camera in the voting compartment and also appoint electronic media to live telecast the whole process. In this way nobody will try to do misconduct.

Now a days the social networking sites, facebook, twitter, what's app etc. also helps in stopping corruption up to some extent. Because, if some one sees or find anything going wrong they immediately share the status publically. This way people will be afraid of doing corruption.

Technology is upgraded to such an extent that no one can run away from its clutch. If some minister or any government officer ask for money over phone, there is also provision to record the voice conversation and

from where the person is calling. This way C.B.I. also arrest many corrupted officers or politicians.

In a nutshell we can conclude that corruption not only degrades any country's economy, any organisation's reputation but it also adversely affects the social environment. Therefore, government gives much emphasis in eradication of corruption from our society. Being an employee of a public sector organisation we must be liable and responsible to stop corruption. Only the person who takes bribe, money, gifts etc is not guilty alone but the person who offers the same is also equally guilty.

Technology is always upgraded and helpful to stop corruption but we as a responsible citizen of the country must utilize the benefits of technology properly to kill this evil practice from the root i.e. to the zero level.

If every individual of our country or of any organisation takes a solemn pledge to fight against corruption then the days are not far, we the Indians will be proud of ourselves and will be able to convert it to a developed country from a developing country with high per capita income, with better communication facilities, better education facilities, industries, etc. Better medical facilities not only these we will overcome poverty, illiteracy and minimize the death rate.

**“Do not do what
you would undo if caught”**

योगासन



– संजय कुमार महापात्रा
सतर्कता विभाग , नोएडा

शारीरिक एवं मानसिक स्तर पर स्वस्थ रहने के लिए प्राणायाम के साथ शरीर की मांसपेशियां तथा हड्डियों को मजबूत और लचीला रखने के लिए योगासन करना भी आवश्यक है । इनसे न केवल शरीर के बाह्य अंग पुष्टता प्राप्त करते हैं बल्कि अंदर के vital organs जैसे हृदय , फेफड़े, यकृत (Liver) और पैंक्रियाज आदि भी पूर्णरूप से स्वस्थ और क्रियाशील रहते हैं ।

वैसे तो हमारे योग शास्त्रों में लाखों प्रकार के योगासनों का वर्णन है, लेकिन इनमें से 84 आसन प्रमुख माने जाते हैं । हम यहां केवल सात योगासनों के विषय में बताएंगे जो कि प्राणायाम के साथ- साथ एक सहज श्रृंखला (Package) के रूप में अपनाए जाने चाहिये अलग से नहीं ।

योगाभ्यास – कुछ निर्देभा और सावधानियां

–योगाभ्यास रोज, सुबह या शाम करना चाहिये ।

सुबह ब्रह्ममुहूर्त ;सूर्य उदय से लगभग 1 घंटे पहले द्व

अति उत्तम समय है । मुँह पूर्व या उत्तर की ओर रखना अच्छा है ।

- ❖ पेट मल –मूत्र रहित होना चाहिये यानी खाली पेट ।
- ❖ खाने के 5–6 घंटे बाद ही योगाभ्यास करना उचित होगा ।
- ❖ साफ–सुथरे खुले स्थान में ही योग करना चाहिये ।
- ❖ “शौच” का महत्व समझें और पहनावा साफ–सुथरा और ढीला तथा मौसम के अनुसार होना चाहिये । यदि हो सके तो स्नान करके योग करना चाहिये ।
- ❖ भूमि पर बिठाने के लिये नर्म दरी या कंबल का प्रयोग करें ।
- ❖ योगाभ्यास के लिए आयु की कोई सीमा नहीं । 10 वर्ष से ऊपर वाले बच्चे सभी आसन कर सकते हैं ।
- ❖ आसन की प्रक्रिया सहज रूप से न कि जोर– जबरदस्ती से होनी चाहिये । जितना हो सके उतना करें ।
- ❖ कमर पीछे मोड़ते हुए श्वास लें । आगे झुकते हुए साँस छोड़े ।
- ❖ आँख बंद रखें और अन्तर्मुखी होकर योगाभ्यास करें ।
- ❖ थकने पर थोड़ा विश्राम करें । अंत में, 5–6 मिनट तक श्वासन करें ।
- ❖ रोज एक ही क्रम (Sequence) में, वही आसन करें । हर रोज नए नए बदली न करें ।
- ❖ तीन से पाँच बार आसन को दोहराना काफी है ।
- ❖ आसनों के तुरंत बाद स्नान न करें और न ही खाना खाएं । लगभग 1 घंटे का अंतराल (Gap) देकर ऐसा करें ।



Summary of Primary Circulars on Negotiation has been given in the Table below for Quick Appreciation

| <i>CVC Circular No.</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Guideline</i> |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 8(1)(h)/98(1) | 18.11.1998 | Post tender negotiations are banned with immediate effect except in the case of negotiations with L-1 (i.e. Lowest tenderer). |
| No. 98/ORD/1 | 15.03.1999 | If quantity to be ordered is much more than L-1 alone can supply, in such cases the quantity order may be distributed in such a manner that the purchase is done in a fair, transparent and equitable manner. |
| 3(v)/99/9 | 01.10.1999 | The CVC's instruction of 18.11.98 will apply even if they are made with sources outside the Country and if they are within the budget provisions and normal operations of the Department/Organization. |
| 98/ORD/1 | 24.08.2000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the quantity to be ordered is more than L-1 can supply or about placement of orders on Public Sector Undertakings, such matters may be dealt with in accordance with the clarifications issued by the Commission vide its letter of even number dated 15.3.99. • Whether ONE can consider the L-2 offer or negotiate with that firm, if L-1 withdraws his offer before the work order is placed, or before the supply or execution of work order takes place. If L-1 party backs out, there should be re-tendering in a transparent and fair manner. The authority may in such a situation can for limited or short notice tender if so justified in the interest of work and take a decision on the basis of lowest tender. |
| 005/CRD/12 | 25.10.2005 (Superseded) | Negotiations of at all shall be an exception and only in the case of proprietary items or in the case of items with limited source of supply. Negotiations shall be held with L-1 only. Counter-offers tantamount to negotiation and should be treated at per with negotiation. In case of L-1 backing out there should be re-tendering as per extant instructions. |
| 005/CRD/12 | 3.10.2006 (Superseded) | Deviation or modification of the guidelines to suit requirements were permitted by recording reasons and obtaining by recording reasons and authority. However, in no case, should there be any compromise to transparency equity or fair treatment to all the participants in a tender. |
| 005/CRD/12 | 03.0.2007 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circulars dated 25.10.2005 and 3.10.2006 superseded. |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No post-tender negotiations with L-1, except in certain exceptional situations. |
| <i>CVC Circular No.</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Guideline</i> |



| | | |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">If it is discovered that the quantity to be ordered is far more than what L-1 alone is capable of supplying and there was no prior decision to split the quantities, then the quantity being finally ordered should be distributed among the other bidders in a manner that is fair, transparent and equitable. |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Counter-offers to L-1, in order to arrive at an acceptable price, shall amount to negotiations. However, any counter-offer thereafter to L-2, L-3, etc., (at the rates accepted by L-1) in case of splitted of quantities, as pre-disclosed in the tender, shall not be deemed to be a negotiation. |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">It is reiterated that in case L-1 backs-out, there should be a re-tender. |
| No. 3(V)/99/9 | 1.10.1999 | In so far as "World Bank Projects" and other international funding agencies such as IMF, ADB etc. are concerned, the department/organizations have no other alternative but to go by the criteria prescribed by the World Bank/concerned agencies and the Commission's instruction would not be applicable specifically to those projects. However, the instructing of the CVC will be binding on purchases/sales made by the departments within the Country. The CVC's instruction of 18.11.98 will apply even if they are made with sources outside the Country. |
| No. 01/01/10 | 20.1.2010 | The should normally be no post tender negotiations. If at all negotiations are warranted under exceptional circumstances, then it can be with L-1 only. If the tender is for sale of material by the Govt./Govt. company the post tender negotiations are not to be held except with H-1 (highest tendered) if required. |

Reference : From Nabhi's compilation of Vigilance circulars, Orders, Letters and Notifications by Geeta Ram, JS (Retd.), Min, of Personal (GOI)
Ex-CDI, CVC



Test Yourself



- (1) What is the website of CVC ?
- (2) Who is the present Chief Vigilance Commissioner of Govt of India ?
- (3) If L1 bidder backs out, can we negotiate with the L2 bidder ?
- (4) When did OIL Executives conduct, discipline and Appeal Rules (CDA) come into force ?
- (5) What is the full form of IEM ?
- (6) Which is the apex body of Govt of India to address government corruption?
- (7) Which year was the right to information act passed in India ?
- (8) There is only one state in India which is excluded from India's RTI act. Which is the state ?
- (9) Unselfishness is more paying, only people do not have the patience to practice it "- Who said this ?
- (10) As per CDA Rules, what is the total number of acts of omission and Commission that is treated as Misconduct ?

(Answers are on the back cover)



GLIMPSES OF PRIZE GIVING FUNCTION OF VIGILANCE AWARENESS WEEK-2014 AT CORPORATE OFFICE, NOIDA







*to find yourself
is to lose
yourself in the
service of others*

Quiz Answers

1. www.cvc.nic.in 2. Shri K.V. Chowdary 3. No. 4. 1982 5. Independent External Monitors.
6. Central Vigilance Commission. 7. 2005. 8. Jammu and Kashmir. 9. Swami Vivekananda. 10. 28 Nos



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