

प्रहरी

MRVC VIGILANCE NEWS LETTER

Corruption-A Global Malice

Corruption is a major cause of poverty as well as a barrier to overcoming it. The two scourges feed off each other, locking their population in a cycle of misery. Corruption needs to be addressed vigorously for development of society and freeing people from poverty.

As per the Transparency International's 2011 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) more than two third of the 183 countries surveyed scored less than 5 out of a perfect 10, indicating serious levels of corruption in these countries. Half of the countries scored less than 3 on the index. It is also seen that third world countries are more prone to corruption than the developed nations. In following table CPI scores of best five nations, worst five nations and India and its neighbours are given:-

Five best Nations

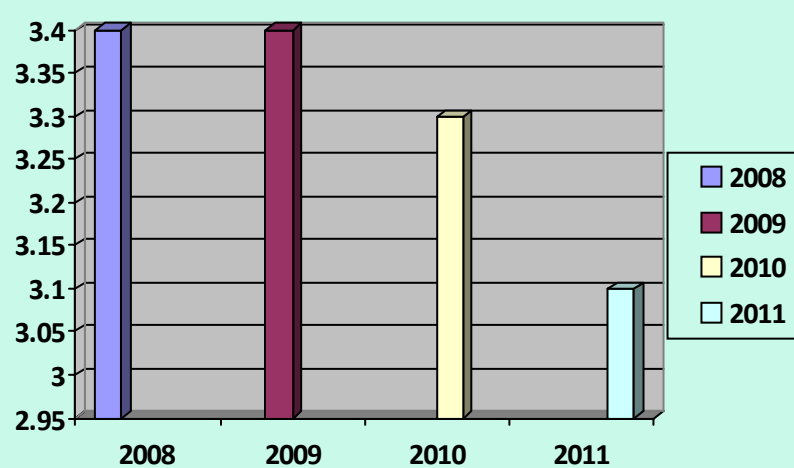
Sr.	Name	CPI	Rank
1.	New Zealand	9.5	1
2.	Denmark	9.4	2
3.	Finland	9.4	2
4.	Sweden	9.3	4
5.	Singapore	9.2	5

Five worst Nations

Sr	Name	CPI	Rank
1.	Somalia	1	182
2.	Myanmar	1.5	180
3.	Afghanistan	1.5	180
4.	Turkmenistan	1.6	177
5.	Uzbekistan	1.6	177

India and neighbours

Sr .	Name	CPI	Rank
1.	India	3.1	95
2.	Pakistan	2.5	134
3.	China	3.6	75
4.	Bangladesh	2.7	120
5.	Nepal	2.2	154
6.	Sri Lanka	3.3	86



INDIA ranked 95th in the 2011 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) drawn up by the Berlin based Transparency International (TI), being bracketed with its neighbour China, Brazil Mexico, Morocco, Peru, and Surinam with a score of 3.5.

However as India is concerned there appears to be deteriorated position as in the last four surveys. CPI scores of India has down graded from 3.4 to 3.1. India's score and its rank in the last 4 years is given in the table and also shown in the chart.

CORRUPTION AND TRANSPARENCY

1. What is Corruption?

Transparency International (TI) has chosen a clear and focused definition of the term: Corruption is operationally defined as the misuse of entrusted power for private gain. TI further differentiates between “according to rule” corruption and “against the rule” corruption. Facilitation payments, where a bribe is paid to receive preferential treatment for something that the bribe receiver is required to do by law, constitute the former. The latter, on the other hand, is a bribe paid to obtain services the bribe receiver is prohibited from providing.

2. What is “transparency”?

“Transparency” can be defined as a principle that allows those affected by administrative decisions, business transactions or charitable work to know not only the basic facts and figures but also the mechanisms and processes. It is the duty of civil servants, managers and trustees to act visibly, predictably and understandably.

3. What are the costs of corruption?

The cost of corruption is four-fold: political, economic, social, and environmental. On the political front, corruption constitutes a major obstacle to democracy and the rule of law. In a democratic system, offices and institutions lose their legitimacy when they are misused for private advantage. Economically, corruption leads to the depletion of national wealth. It hinders the development of fair market structures and distorts competition. The effect of corruption on the social fabric of society is the most damaging of all. It undermines people’s trust in the system, in its institutions and its leadership. Environmental degradation is yet another consequence of corrupt systems as the lack of, or non-enforcement of, environmental regulations and legislation leads to careless exploitation of natural resources.

4. Can the costs of corruption be quantified?

The short answer is “no”. It is virtually impossible, since payments of bribes are not publicly recorded. No one knows exactly how much money is being “invested” in corrupt officials annually and bribes do not take only monetary form favours, services, presents and so on are just as common.

5. How does corruption affect people’s lives?

Around the globe, corruption impacts people’s lives in a multitude of ways. It costs their freedom, health, or money.

6. What kind of environment does corruption need to thrive in ?

As indicated above, corruption thrives where temptation coexists with permissiveness. Where institutional checks on power are missing, where decision making remains obscure, where civil society is thin on the ground, where great inequalities in the distribution of wealth exist. It cannot be stressed enough that corruption is alive even where political, economic, legal and social institutions are well entrenched.

DOs and DONTs
WORKS TENDERS

Dos

1. Allow adequate and reasonable minimum time (as prescribed) for opening of all tenders to encourage proper response except in emergencies.
2. Ensure timely supply of copies of approved plans for tenders where special items rates have to be quoted for the particular details of the approved plans.
3. In case of open tender, issue tender form to all the parties who demand it on the production of proof of depositing of cost of tender form.
4. Ensure that the tender documents are available for sale timely before opening of the tenders.
5. Clearly specify the requirement of similar 'nature of work' for the eligibility criteria in the tender so that no ambiguity arises during tender committee meeting.
6. Offers accompanied by requisite valid earnest money are only considered and no subsequent modifications substitutions of EMD is allowed.
7. Ensure that tender abstract (comparative statement) and briefing note have been prepared and duly signed by the concerned officials on each page.
8. Ensure that ranking of the offers is done properly after evaluating the special conditions and vetting by finance.
9. Ensure that the tender committee is duly constituted of competent level of officers specified.
10. (a) Ensure consideration of reasonableness of rates in the tender committee minutes. This should not only be with reference to previously accepted rates but also after taking into account market rates and , analysis of rates. Ensure that the reasonableness of rates is examined critically logically and specifically, both in respect of total cost and rates of individual items.
(b) Deliberate on all the conditions made by the tender along with tender offer and specific recommendation in respect of those conditions must be recorded in the TC minutes.
(c) Consider all the relevant information available about similar items in the same or similar/ adjoining areas for arriving at reasonableness of the rates in respect of individual items as well as total cost.
11. Departmental and contractual executions should not be allowed simultaneously.
12. Record adequate reasons for overlooking the lowest offer if it is not acceptable.
13. Conduct negotiations only in exceptional cases and not as a matter of routine.
14. Negotiation is allowed only with LI i.e. lowest valid eligible and technically acceptable tenderer who would have been otherwise considered for award of contract directly if the rates were not unreasonably high.
15. Attempt identification of any possible ring formations-especially in the case of limited tenders.
16. Ensure that the tender committee minutes contain the relevant information as the date, venue of the meeting and dated signatures of the members on each page.
17. Ensure that all special conditions having finance implications are evaluated to arrive at correct inter se position of the offers.
18. Treat the Tender Committee recommendations with dissenting notes carefully & record reasons for disagreement.
19. Order calling of fresh tenders if the TC comes to learn that there is significant change in scope of work.

DONTs

1. Do not split work to call separate tenders to keep the value of the work within the powers of a particular executive.
2. Do not send tender enquiries to only a few selected firms ignoring other firms/contractors borne on the approved list in case of limited tenders.
3. Do not draft tender conditions suiting a particular tenderer/contractor.
4. Do not recommend placement of orders at higher rates on flimsy technical grounds, shorter completion period or citing discount authority.

5. (a) Do not reject the offers/tenders on account of poor performance while awarding another work to the same tenderer in other cases/ adjacent areas.
(b) Do not recommend/entertain letters/representation of the tenderer subsequent to the opening of tender/ negotiation.
6. Do not alter the eligibility criteria laid down while calling tender after the offers have been received.
7. Do not change the tender committee members once constituted without prior approval of the competent
8. Do not consider delayed/late tenders except under specified exceptional circumstances.
9. Do not allow anomalies in evaluation of special conditions to affect the acceptance of the offer recommended.
10. Do not accept open quotations from the contractors during negotiations.
11. Do not entertain letters/representations of tenderers subsequent to the opening/negotiations consideration of tenders.
12. Do not accept individual items rates which are abnormally high or unworkable in respect of major items of work in a tender.
13. Do not accept a single tender received in response to a call for limited tender unless the work is very urgent and permission from competent authority has been obtained.
14. Do not exercise the powers of the accepting authority in case you have been a member of the Tender Committee.
15. Do not advise the Tender Committee prior to their deliberations on the suitability or other wise of any particular offer.
16. (a) Do not order negotiation on the repeated advice of the tender committee to invite fresh tenders, particularly where response to the call for negotiations is poor.
(b) Do not hold the negotiation with those who had either not tendered originally or whose tender was rejected because of the unsatisfactory credentials, inadequacy of the capacity or where tenders were unaccompanied with the adequate earnest money or any other in valid tenders.
17. Do not accept modified offers, not considered by the tender committee.
18. Do not allow subsequent revision of the minutes, unless the reconsidered minutes are put up in addition.
19. Do not record the acceptance/otherwise of the tenders anywhere else than the body of the Tender Committee minutes- noting side of the file is to endorse the action taken only.
20. Do not forget to explain "time delays" in tender committee minutes.

PRIZE WINNERS VAP-2011

ESSAY COMPETITION

1 ST	Shri Kuldeep Kumar Jain	Dy CEE-I
2 nd	Shri Rajesh Kumar Pathak	Sr.SO/Accts
3 rd	Shri R.P Bhawe	Secretary to MD
Cons.	Smt Usha S.	Sr.SO/Accts

SPEAKING COMPETITION:

1 ^{sr}	Shri K.P. Xaviour	SE/W
2 nd	Smt Usha S.	Sr.SO/Accts
3 rd	Shri Rajiv Mahajan	OS/Stores
Cons	Shri Rajesh Kumar Path	Sr. SO/Accts

SLOGAN/POSTER COMPETITION:

1 ST	Mrunmayi Gosavi
2 nd	Mayur Kumavat
3 rd	Smruti Jha

1 st	Nikita S.Nair
2 nd	Susan Annie
3 rd	Tripti Patil

STOP CORRUPTION



Get a ruling that the requirement of every government SERVANT to work with ABSOLUTE INTEGRITY allows him to blow whistle. When a large number of honest officials are freed from the fear of harassment by the mighty corrupt, major changes necessary to achieve corruption free services becomes possible .