

DAD NEWS MAGAZINE

.... an in-house magazine of the Defence Accounts Department



NEW YEAR ISSUE 2014

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Training & Development

Week, 2013

Final of All India

D.A.D. QUIZ

Contest

6th December, 2013



CGDA Ms. Vandana Srivastava presenting the 14th All India DAD Quiz Contest trophy to the winning team from PCDA (Central Command), Lucknow



IDAS Probationers along with Hon'ble Raksha Mantri Shri A.K. Antony



IDAS Probationers along with FA (DS) Shri Arunava Dutt, Ms. Shobhana Joshi, FA (Acq) and Addl. Secy and other senior officers of MoD (Finance)

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Editorial Team : Shri Mohinder Singh, Jt. CGDA (AT-I), Shri A. N. Das, Jt. CGDA (AT-Coord.), Ms. Maushumi Rudra, Jt. CGDA (Internal Audit /Accounts and Budget) and Ms. Ruchita Sahay, Junior Translator

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- **For concept and guidance :** Shri S. L. Singla, Addl. CGDA
- **For contributions :** Shri M. Anjaneyulu, Ms. K. Inderjeet Kumar, Shri K. Ravi Kumar, Shri Rajesh Sharma, Shri V.K. Vijay, Shri Suchindra Misra, Ms. Vandana Kumar, Shri Dhananjay Kumar, Shri Sham Dev, Shri Amit Prasad, Ms. Molly Sengupta, Shri S.P. Singh, Ms. Kavita Sharma, Shri Dilip Kumar, Ms. Aparna Shukla, Shri R.K. Raina, Shri Vinod Kr, Shri Vijay Bhatnagar, Shri Ram Nath Sahni

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CGDA



The year 2013 has drawn to an end and we have stepped into the New Year 2014. In the year gone by, we have expanded our presence by opening Area Account Offices and DPDOs in the department for better customer satisfaction. Synergy conferences with OFB, the DFMCs for the Armed Forces and the Defence

Pension Adalats were also held to bridge the gaps and to promote dialogue with the clientele. Our e-endeavours, like Defence Pensioners' portal, too are focused on increasing client satisfaction by providing prompt services. The pension sanction and disbursement system is being streamlined by massive digitization of pensioners' records.

We have not lagged behind in our HRD initiatives too. The Department came out with a new "Training and Development Policy" and we have just observed our "Training and Development Week" culminating in the 14th All India DAD Quiz contest. These efforts are instrumental in drawing the attention of the department on acquiring and sustaining relevant and cutting-edge knowledge. The DASCBA has also been active in organizing various sports tournaments all across the department with a view to promote team spirit amongst staff and officers. The "Raksha Mantri Awards for Excellence" have fostered and nurtured professionalism in the department by recognizing the good work done by the officers and staff.

This year our emphasis was on augmenting the efficacy of Internal Audit practice which has now gone beyond its traditional role of mere assurance audit. The focus has now shifted from reporting control deficiencies to providing a cost effective and value-added service. The orientation now is more towards identifying problems and working with management to solve them.

In Defence Accounts Department, we have been practising transaction and compliance audit without specific focus on risk-based audit. In our recent endeavour to focus on risk audit, we have analysed the inherent risks of the auditee organization in our 32nd Internal Audit Report (IAR). Further, we have taken steps to update existing Manuals and added new Manuals with due focus on risk based audit to strengthen the Internal Audit Methods. The manuals on functioning of PCDA (R&D), PCDA (BR)'s AOs (Project) / AOs (Task Force) / AOs (Support Services Units), Internal Audit Manual for PCDA (BR) and DPDO Manual have been issued for the first time. The manuals on functioning of the main office of PCDA (BR) and PAO (GREF) were revised after nearly two decades. I am sure that the new and updated procedures will augment our effectiveness in discharging our mandate as internal auditors.

Our efficiency has been maintained through the continuous and focused effort made by each member of the Defence Accounts Department. I appreciate these efforts and hope that we will carry the good work forward in the New Year.

I wish all of you a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Date : 01-01-2014


(Vandana Srivastava)

CALLING ON THE FIRST CITIZEN



Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble President of India addressing the IDAS Probationers

23 IDAS probationers of 2010 (Reserve List) and 2012 batch called on the Hon'ble President of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee on 14th October, 2013 at Rashtrapati Bhavan. They were accompanied by Shri N.R. Dash, Addl. CGDA and Shri V.K.Vijay, Jt. CGDA (Trg. & IFA). The welcome speech was delivered by Addl. CGDA. In his speech Addl CGDA briefed the President on the training programme of the probationers. Two

IDAS probationers also shared their training experiences.

Speaking on the occasion, the President stated that the officers of Indian Defence Accounts Service discharge a very important responsibility of ensuring that wasteful expenditure does not take place. This in itself is a great task. He said that he had no doubt that the training which the probationers

were undergoing would not only make them responsible but also responsive. He urged them to remain true to their own conscience and apply their own judgment after an honest appraisal. He told the probationers that their responsibilities are tremendous and the complexity of their task is increasing in view of the escalating defence expenditure.



Words of Wisdom from the Supreme Commander of the Three Forces



Seeing off the President

CALLING ON THE RAKSHA MANTRI AND FA(DS)

IDAS probationers of 2010 (Reserve List) and 2012 batch called on the Hon'ble Raksha Mantri Shri A.K. Antony on 29th October, 2013 at South Block. They were accompanied by Shri N. R. Dash, Addl. CGDA and Shri V. K. Vijay, Jt. CGDA (Trg. & IFA). After their introduction, the probationers also had an opportunity to interact with

the RM through some questions and answers.

Speaking on the occasion, the Raksha Mantri stated that the Indian Defence Accounts Service discharges a very important responsibility by giving financial advice to the three Services. He stressed that the need of the hour is to face all the challenges in a better way and

understand and utilize the training capsule in a proper direction.

The probationers also called on Shri Arunava Dutt, FA (DS). The other senior officers of MoD(Finance) too joined in this interaction. He advised the probationers to discharge their duties with a positive attitude and with the highest sense of integrity.

CALLING ON SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR TO RAKSHA MANTRI

The IDAS probationers called on Shri Avinash Chander, Scientific Advisor to Raksha Mantri and Director General, DRDO on 24th October, 2013. He spoke about his experiences as Project Director of missile systems, the challenges faced by the R&D fraternity and the thrust areas of DRDO. He was very pleased to note the technical understanding of the probationers and answered their queries regarding latest defence production, innovation and indigenisation. The probationers also interacted with the Additional FA of DRDO.

They were given an overview on the functioning of DRDO, its role and products, the procurement process followed in DRDO and its relevance and shortcomings. A video



IDAS Probationers with SA to RM, Addl. FA (R&D), IFA (R&D) and Officers of DRDO HQs conferencing was also organized with Shri Ved Veer Arya, Director (Finance), ASL, Hyderabad who spoke on the role of the IFA in the functioning of DRDO. The sessions were summed up by an open house with Ms Vandana Kumar, IFA (R&D) who shared her professional experiences.

IDAS PROBATIONERS VISIT TO NAVAL BASE KARWAR



IDAS Probationers during their visit to Karwar

The IDAS Probationers visited Naval Base Karwar on 8th and 9th November, 2013. They were welcomed by Commander Jitendra Mishra who gave a small presentation on the history and origin of the Naval Base Karwar. They also visited two warships- Indian Naval Ship Aditya (Tanker)

and Indian Naval Ship Nirdeshak (Survey) were shown the working procedure of the Ship Lift System. A complete tour of the entire Naval Base from Kamat beach to Manjil Creek was also organized for them.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT WEEK 2013

A theme-centric “Training and Development Week” , which culminates in an All India DAD Quiz, is observed each year in the first week of December. This year the week was observed from 2nd to 6th December and “ Internal Audit- Forging a New Outlook for Changing Times” was the theme for the year .

The grand finale of the 14th All India DAD Quiz Contest was organized on 6th December, 2013 at CENTRAD, Office of the CGDA, Delhi Cantt.. The event began with the traditional lighting of the lamp and an invocation to Goddess Saraswati. Shri N R Dash, Addl CGDA welcomed the gathering.

Underlining the theme of the year six office manuals – some new and some updated - were released by Ms Vandana Srivastava, CGDA and Shri S L Singla, Shri N R Dash, Shri Banwari Swarup and Shri A N Saxena, Addl CGsDA.

The Office Manual of PCDA (R&D) containing information regarding the organizations of PCDA (R&D), New Delhi and CsDA (R&D), Hyderabad and Bengaluru and general instructions in respect of procedures to be followed in these organizations has been published for the first time. Office Manual- Part XIII, Vol-I pertaining to the functioning of PCDA (BR), CDA (BR), Guwahati and JCDA (BR), Chandigarh and Vol- II pertaining to PAO (GREF) were updated and have been published for the second time after two decades. However, Vol-III containing detailed instructions of work relating to functioning of AOs (Project) /AOs (Task Force) and AOs

(Support Services Units) has been published for the first time. The “Internal Audit Manual” of Border Roads – containing instructions for internal audit of store accounts and cash accounts of AO Units and Formations as well as HQ DGBR – has also been published for the first time.

A Defence Pension Disbursing Officers (DPDO) Manual , primarily for the guidance of the Defence Pension Disbursement offices, under the organization of CDA (PD), Meerut and CDA, Chennai was also released. It is meant for assisting the officers in their day to day work in the matter of payment of pension to Armed Forces Pensioners, Defence Civilian Pensioners and their family pensioners.

After the OM release ceremony, the grand finale of the All India DAD Quiz contest was conducted. Six teams – each a winner from various zonal rounds-participated in the grand finale. Teams from PCDA (SC), Pune, PCA (Fys), Kolkata, CDA, Chennai, PCDA (AF), Dehradun, PCDA (CC), Lucknow and PCDA (BR), Delhi Cantt competed with each other for the coveted Rolling Trophy. The team from PCDA (CC), Lucknow represented by Shri Atul Prakash Mishra, ACDA, Shri A K Singh, AAO, Shri Vishesh Kumar Srivastava, Sr Auditor and Shri Abhishek Ojha, Auditor clinched the first prize whereas the team from PCDA (BR), Delhi Cantt. represented by Shri Kartar Ram, DCDA, Shri A K Thakur, AAO, Shri Ajay Kumar, SAS (A) and Ms Pratibha Shukla, Sr Auditor emerged as the runners-up. The victorious

team and the runners-up team were felicitated with rolling trophies and cash prizes by the CGDA. Certificates were given away to all the participants. Winners of the HQrs Quiz Contest and the essay and debate contest held during the week too were awarded on this day.

Shri Ambarish Barman, Dy. CGDA and Ms Aparna Shukla, ACFA, IFA (R&D) were the Quiz Masters for the day while Shri S Murali Krishnan, Sr ACGDA (IT) managed the scoreboard.

The CGDA in her address to the gathering stressed on the role of the Department as Internal Auditor and emphasized that our training should equip us to deliver better service to our customers. She also appreciated the efforts put in by the concerned PCsDA/CsDA and by the officers at HQrs office in preparing and updating the manuals. The vote of thanks was proposed by Shri V.K. Vijay, Jt. CGDA (Trg. and IFA).

The Training and Development Week was observed in various Controller offices by organizing eminent lecture series, debates and essay writing. At Regional Training Centre, Bengaluru a lecture on “Personality Development and Training” was delivered by an eminent personality of Karnataka, Dr. Ali Khwaja, B.Tech(IIT), MIE, MIIM, Ph.D, Founder & Chairman of “Banjara Academy” Bengaluru. The Academy renders community service to many hospitals through approximately 200 volunteers, and also conducts many diploma and post graduate programs.

Moments from Celebration of Training and Development Week



LECTURE SERIES

The Department initiated a lecture series by retired IDAS officers where in they would be sharing their professional experiences with their younger colleagues. Shri V S Jafa, Retd. FA (DS) was the first speaker for this series. He spoke on the topic "The Eternal Dilemma : Guns v/s Butter" on 5th December, 2013 at the office of the CGDA. He was welcomed by the CGDA Ms Vandana Srivastava and introduced to the audience by Shri N R Dash, Addl CGDA.

The following is an extract from his talk:

"I came to the Ministry of Defence in

defence allocation in neighboring countries and advocates raising allocation for defence to meet the emerging challenges.

Modernization for Indian armed forces is, however, buying new equipment and new facilities, at the same time not giving up any of the existing equipment, establishments, and other things. Indian Military has developed what I call an add-on syndrome.

On the other hand, we are an emerging economy and, though have done remarkably well Yet the unfulfilled needs are immense. And this needs massive investment,

been reviewing their structures.

They keep locating savings from within to augment resources for modernization. For example, by 1997 they had closed down 21 percent of their bases.

In the 1990s, Malcolm Rifkind, Britain's Defence Secretary promised that the frontline capacity of the Forces would be maintained, but fat will be cut by applying best practice techniques from outside world. Several other countries have undertaken similar exercises.

A recent study by Christopher Clary of Rand Corporation and Vipin Narang of MIT have analysed the



Shri V.S. Jafa, Retd. FA (DS) delivering the lecture



CGDA presenting a memento to Shri V.S. Jafa, Retd. FA (DS)

1986. During that time, the defence budget was about ₹ 7000 crore. Today it is over ₹ 2 lakh crore. This is a very large amount in a poor country where so many basic needs of the citizen cannot be met. Concern about the threats to national security is understandable. In recent years terrorism and insurgency have added a new dimension to national security. In this scenario the security establishment in India naturally talks about deficiency in different segments of armament, compares

apart from good implementation.

Thus, we have a dilemma over our defence spending, the proverbial debate about guns versus butter. It is imperative to look critically at the returns on investment in Defence and the manner in which expenditure choices are made.

Let us take a look at the experience in some other countries. Back in 1960s, USA under the leadership of Robert McNamara gave serious thought to rationalizing the requirement for defence. And they have continually

requirement of funds for all the big ticket purchases proposed by the three Services and concluded that India cannot simultaneously modernize all three services at its current pace.

There is need to examine various structures, establishments, and systems to locate areas of wastage, or to find ways of doing better and at lesser cost. This issue is particularly important if consideration is given to the need for continuing modernization of the armed forces,

maintenance of existing assets and the fact that the resources for defence cannot be unlimited.

However there is great reluctance on the part of Services and they insist that there is no fat anywhere. Let us take a look at the so called committed expenditure.

This is considered sacrosanct and the Services do not like any discussion on this. The major part of it is pay and allowances, and several other items directly or indirectly related to the number of personnel.

We have a large standing army of over a million people, of which only about 40 percent constitute the combat troops and the remaining are support services. In addition there is

large civilian employment also.

Look at our scales for staffing. There is over-manning of ships in many cases. For example, Petya class of ships are designed for 80 persons but the Navy employs 150 persons.

Before 1962, the colour service was 7 years. Now the colour service is 17 years and is pensionable. Increase in colour service has created an adverse age profile.

Look at the Army's training programme for their soldiers. At a training centre in Russia for training tank drivers and mechanics, a new recruit is trained in tank-driving for three months at the centre and then posted to a unit. In our case, a person goes to a regimental centre in the

first year and then sent to the training centre for another year.

In fact training, to my mind, has become an end in itself. It is modeled on the presumption that all training programmes need to begin from the very beginning. This was perhaps true in the early 20th century. Today, things have changed enormously and it is possible to get people trained in different kinds of skills.

The talk was followed by a question and answer session. As a token of respect Shri Jafa was felicitated with a memento by the CGDA. A vote of thanks was proposed by Shri VK Vijay, Jt. CGDA (Trg. & IFA).

VISIT OF CGDA TO PCDA (NC), JAMMU

Ms Vandana Srivastava, CGDA visited the office of PCDA(NC), Jammu from 29th to 30th October, 2013. During her visit she reviewed various important financial and audit issues pertaining to the office and also took stock of the state of DAD colony. She issued directions to expedite certain projects. Later, the CGDA presented a DAD memento to Shri Narinder Gupta, PCDA(NC), Jammu who superannuated on 31st October, 2013 after serving the department for more than 32 years.



CGDA presenting a memento to Shri Narinder Gupta, the then PCDA (NC), Jammu

APPOINTMENT AS EXPENDITURE OBSERVERS

The Election Commission of India, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Article 324 of the Indian Constitution and Section 20B of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, appointed forty-six(46) IDAS officers as Expenditure Observers during the recently concluded general elections to legislative assemblies of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Rajasthan and NCT of Delhi.

TRAINING ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

The first meeting of the newly constituted Training Advisory Committee Meeting (TAC) of NADFM, Pune was held under the chairpersonship of Shri NR Dash, Addl CGDA on 27th September, 2013.

DEFENCE PENSION ADALATS



Joint inauguration of Defence Pension Adalat at Jamshedpur by Shri Hemant Soren, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Jharkhand, Lt. Gen. Gyan Bhushan, GOC-in-C (SWC) and Shri S.L. Singla, Addl. CGDA



Defence Pension Adalat in progress at Jamshedpur

• A two day Defence Pension Adalat was organized by the office of the Principal Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions), Allahabad in association with HQ 23 Infantry Division, Ranchi from 29th to 30th October, 2013 at Tulsi Bhawan, Bishtupur, Jamshedpur. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Jharkhand, Shri Hemant Soren inaugurated the Adalat which was the 119th such Adalat being organized in the country since 1987 and the first to be held at Jamshedpur.

Shri S L Singla, Addl CGDA, Lt Gen Gyan Bhushan, PVSM, UYSM, AVSM, VSM, ADC, GOC in CSWC, Lt Gen Ravi

Thodge, AVSM, SM, VSM, GOC 1 Corps, Dr G D Pungle, PCDA(P), Allahabad and other senior officials from the three Services HQrs, Defence Accounts Department, Public Sector Banks, Treasuries and other Executive authorities were also present on the occasion.

886 cases were received, out of which 345 cases have been settled and the balance 541 cases are being followed with the concerned agencies.

• A two day Defence Pension Adalat was organized by the office of the Principal Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) Allahabad in

association with HQ 71 Infantry Division, Missamari from 12th to 13th November, 2013 at Shangrila Hall, Missamari Cantt. Shri N R Dash, IDAS, Addl CGDA inaugurated this Hundred and twentieth (120th) Adalat which happened to be the first at Missamari.

Dr G D Pungle, PCDA(P), Allahabad, Major General P J S Pannu, VSM, GOC 71 Infantry Division and officials from the three Services HQrs, Defence Accounts Department, Public Sector Banks, Treasuries and other Executive authorities were also present.

In all 935 cases were received , of



Dr. G.D. Pungle, PCDA (Pension), Allahabad attending to the pensioners' grievances during the Pension Adalat at Jamshedpur



Shri N.R. Dash, Addl. CGDA delivering the inaugural address at Defence Pension Adalat, Missamari

which 335 cases have been settled and the balance 600 cases are being followed with various concerned agencies.

- The 121st Defence Pension Adalat was organized at Rajput Bhawan, Bhiwani from 2nd to 3rd December, 2013. Inaugurated by Shri S.L. Singla, IDAS, Addl. CGDA it was the first Defence Pension Adalat at Bhiwani and the sixth in Haryana. The Adalat was attended by Major General A.K.Mudholkar, ADG/PS and various senior officers of the Armed Forces

and MoD. A total of 283 cases - 114 in respect of DPDOs and 169 in respect of banks - were received. A total of 88 cases were settled on the spot including 57 pertaining to DPDOs. Three beneficiaries received on the spot payment by Shri S.L. Singla, Addl. CGDA.



Shri S.L. Singla, Addl. CGDA presenting a cheque to a Defence Pensioner during the Defence Pension Adalat at Bhiwani

7TH ALL INDIA DAD BADMINTON TOURNAMENT



The 7th All India DAD Badminton tournament

was organized under the aegis of the Defence Accounts Sports Control Board, New Delhi at Dehradun from 21st to 25th October, 2013 by the office of CFA (Fys) Dehradun.

The tournament which witnessed the highest ever participation for any indoor tournament had a total of 164 players (116 men and 48 women) from 38 PCDA's /CDAs/ PCA/ CFAs who played 231 matches. Out of these 18 players were from the Sports Quota and 146 players were from the non-Sports Quota. Five

events i.e. Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Women's Singles, Women's Doubles and Mixed Doubles were organized for both the quotas.

The tournament was inaugurated by Shri R.K.Anand, IDAS, PCDA (AF), Dehradun on 21st October, 2013. The tournament was conducted by officials from Badminton Association of India which included one Chief Referee, Deputy Chief Referee and six umpires having a long experience of conducting National as well International matches. The tournament was webcast and the scores were uploaded on real-time basis on the website of Badminton Association of India. Players from all age group participated and there



In the spirit of sportsmanship : Oath-taking ceremony

were a lot of players in the above 50 age group who competed against the youngsters. Services of physiotherapists were also ensured to keep the players in top physical shape during the tournament.

Ms. Vandana Srivastava, CGDA and Chairperson DASCBS was the Chief Guest for the closing ceremony held on 25th October, 2013 who



*Aerial delights : Release of Balloons by CGDA
Also seen : Shri R.K. Anand, PCDA (AF), Dehradun,
Shri M. Anjaneyulu, PCA (Fys), Kolkata and other officers*



Dancing Duo

awarded the trophies to the winners and runners up. To mark the closing of the tournament a cultural evening was held on 25th October, 2013 at

the Survey of India Auditorium, Dehradun. Wide coverage was provided to the tournament in the print and electronic media. Regular

features were published on daily basis in the local press as well as the national press.

The following is a list of winners of the Badminton Tournament

NON SPORTS QUOTA

1. WOMEN'S DOUBLE	
RUNNERS UP	REWATHI VINAYAK & SHWETA NAIDU PCDA (O), PUNE
WINNERS	MADHU GYANCHANDANI & N. KUMUTHA PCDA (WC), CHANDIGARH
2. MEN'S DOUBLE	
RUNNERS UP	SANJAY SINGH PUNDIR & V.S.NEGI CFA (FYS), DEHRADUN
WINNERS	HARI KUMAR MELATH & TOMY G. PCDA, BENGALURU
3. WOMEN'S SINGLE	
RUNNERS UP	NEERA PASRICHA PCDA, NEW DELHI
WINNERS	CHITRA CDA (R&D), BENGALURU
4. MEN'S SINGLE	
RUNNER UP	T. RAMA MURTHY CDA, SECUNDERABAD
WINNER	SANJAY SINGH PUNDIR CFA (FYS), DEHRADUN
5. MIXED DOUBLE	
RUNNERS UP	SUMIT KUMAR MANDAL & SASHMITA BORAH CDA, GUWAHATI
WINNERS	SURAJ P.H. & RAMANDEEP KAURRAIT CDA, CHENNAI

SPORTS QUOTA

1. WOMEN'S DOUBLE	
RUNNERS UP	INDU SARASWAT & KAVITA SURYAVANSHI PCDA (O), PUNE
WINNERS	SASHMIT BORAH & W. P. CHANU CDA, GUWAHATI
2. MEN'S DOUBLE	
RUNNERS UP	AMIT TYAGI & SHAILENDRA PAWAH PCDA, NEW DELHI
WINNERS	MITHILESH SUNDER V. & SURAJ P. H. CDA, CHENNAI
3. WOMEN'S SINGLE	
RUNNER UP	SASHMITA BORAH CDA, GUWAHATI
WINNER	W P CHANU CDA, GUWAHATI
4. MEN'S SINGLE	
RUNNER UP	SURAJ P.H. CDA, CHENNAI
WINNER	MITHILESH SUNDER V. CDA, CHENNAI

INTER MINISTRY LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Shri Amit Prasad, Senior Dy. CGDA and Shri Sandeep Kumar, Auditor, CGDA office delivered a sterling performance and won a Gold Medal in the Inter Ministry Lawn Tennis tournament 2013-14 organised by Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board New Delhi at R.K. Khanna Tennis Stadium, R. K Puram, New Delhi.



Shri Amit Prasad, Sr. Dy. CGDA and Shri Sandeep Kumar, Auditor

WOMEN'S CRICKET TOURNAMENT

Ms. Rachna Mange, Auditor, NADFM was selected to represent Vidarbha Cricket Association in the



Ms. Rachna Mange

Women's Plate Group "C" One Day Cricket Tournament held at Delhi from 7th to 13th December, 2013.

INTER – MINISTRY CRICKET TOURNAMENT

The Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, New Delhi recently conducted an Inter Ministry Cricket Tournament 2013-14 at New Delhi. Teams from thirty different Ministries participated in the tournament. Playing on behalf of the MoD cricket team, the DASCBC cricket players delivered an outstanding performance throughout the tournament, resulting in MOD cricket team clinching the Champions' Trophy for the very first time in the history of Inter Ministry Cricket tournament. Shri Naman Sharma, Auditor from CDA, Air Force, New Delhi was judged the Best Batsman of the Tournament.



Winners of the Inter-Ministry Cricket Tournament



Garden-Cum-Children Park at Pune

INAUGURATION OF GARDEN-CUM- CHILDREN PARK

A Garden-cum- Children park in the "B" wing of the residential DAD Complex, Wanorie Range, Pune was inaugurated by Ms. Manjula Mathur, PCDA (Southern Command), Pune on 19th September, 2013.

INAUGURATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT JODHPUR

An Office Complex, Guest House and Transit facility was inaugurated by CGDA Ms. Vandana Srivastava at Jodhpur on 11th November, 2013 in the presence of Ms Manjula Mathur, PCDA (SC), Pune and other senior officers. She expressed her pride on the completion of the magnificent complex and exhorted all present there to always maintain the high standards set by the predecessors and achieve further professional excellence in order to bring more glory to DAD.



*CGDA inaugurating the Jodhpur Office Complex
Also seen : Ms. Manjula Mathur, PCDA (SC), Pune*



DAD Complex and Guest House at Jodhpur

INSPECTION OF CONTROLLER OFFICES

As part of continuous monitoring of field offices, the inspection of PCDA (SWC), Jaipur, PCDA (O), Pune and PCDA (SC), Pune was carried out by a team headed by Shri A. N. Das, Jt. CGDA as inspecting officer. The main scope of inspection was to assess the effectiveness of internal audit.

APEX LEVEL COMMITTEE MEETING



*Air Marshal M Matheswaran, AVSM, VM and Shri Banwari Swarup, Addl CGDA (IFA) co-chairing the meeting
Also seen : Shri A.N. Saxena, Addl. CGDA (IT)*



Apex level meeting in progress

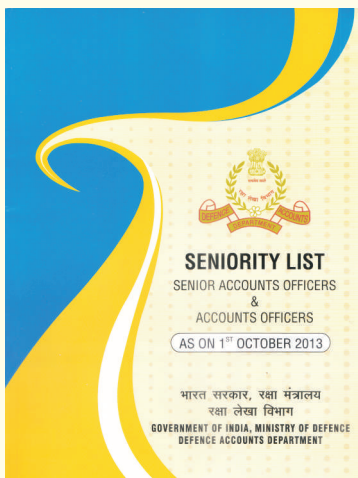
The 4th meeting of Apex Level Committee on IFA System was held at CENTRAD, Brar Square, Delhi Cantt on 20th December, 2013. Air Marshal M Matheswaran, AVSM, VM and Shri Banwari Swarup, Addl CGDA (IFA) co-chaired the meeting. Shri A N Saxena, Addl CGDA (IT) attended the meeting as a special invitee. Representatives from HQ IDS, Service HQrs, PIFAs/IFAs and Jt. CGDA (IFA) also participated in the meeting. Diverse issues like positioning of IFAs at ED/BRD level in Air Force, timely processing of

proposals by executives, outsourcing of services and provision of a adequate administrative and logistic support to PIFAs/IFAs were discussed during the meeting. The meeting came to the conclusion that outsourcing is distinct from hiring and as such expenditure on outsourcing should be booked under contingent grant. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.



Senior Officers from the Defence Account Department During the meeting

SAO/AO SENIORITY LIST



The SAO/AO Seniority List was updated and published after nearly two decades.

INDUCTION PROGRAMME FOR IDAS PROBATIONERS

An Induction Programme for IDAS probationers of 2013 batch is in progress at CENTRAD, Delhi Cantt. The course commenced on 16th December, 2013 and will continue till 3rd January, 2014 whereafter the probationers will proceed to National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad for the 21st Professional Training Course (PTC) on 6th January, 2014. The probationers during their induction were attached to local field Controller offices of PCDA, New Delhi, PCDA (R&D), and PCDA (Border

Roads). They are being provided with an overview of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, Integrated Defence Staff, DGO, DRDO and the Defence budget by experienced faculty from the concerned organizations. They are also being given an introduction to the department and its administrative issues, MoD, Pension Policies, Internal Audit, IFA system and the role of IT and the current ongoing e-projects in the department by senior IDAS officers.

लेखा कार्यालय, दुर्ग अभियंता (दक्षिण), मिलिट्री कॉलेज, महु का राजभाषा संबंधी निरीक्षण

संसदीय राजभाषा समिति की पहली उप समिति ने 22 अक्टूबर, 2013 को रक्षा लेखा नियंत्रक जबलपुर के अधीनस्थ लेखा कार्यालय, दुर्ग अभियंता (दक्षिण), मिलिट्री कॉलेज, महु का राजभाषा संबंधी निरीक्षण किया। निरीक्षण के दौरान वित्त मंत्रालय के उच्चाधिकारियों के अलावा रक्षा लेखा महानियंत्रक कार्यालय के प्रतिनिधि श्री विश्वजीत सहाय, रक्षा लेखा संयुक्त महानियंत्रक एवं जबलपुर के रक्षा लेखा नियंत्रक श्री विपीन कुमार गुप्ता उपस्थित थे।



संसदीय राजभाषा समिति निरीक्षण, महु

रक्षा लेखा नियंत्रक, चेन्नै का राजभाषा संबंधी निरीक्षण एवं पुरस्कार समान

- संसदीय राजभाषा समिति की पहली उप समिति ने 23 नवंबर, 2013 को रक्षा लेखा नियंत्रक, चेन्नै का राजभाषा संबंधी निरीक्षण किया। निरीक्षण के दौरान मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि के अलावा रक्षा लेखा महानियंत्रक कार्यालय के प्रतिनिधि श्री विश्वजीत सहाय, रक्षा लेखा संयुक्त महानियंत्रक भी उपस्थित थे।
- वर्ष 2012-13 के दौरान राजभाषा के प्रगामी प्रयोग में उत्तम निष्पादन के लिए केन्द्र सरकारी कार्यालय बृहत कोटि में रक्षा लेखा नियंत्रक, चेन्नै को नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति द्वारा द्वितीय पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया है।



संसदीय राजभाषा समिति निरीक्षण, चेन्नै



पुरस्कार के साथ श्री राजेश शर्मा, र. ले. नि., चेन्नै एवं अन्य अधिकारी



प्रशस्तियों का अवलोकन करते हुए श्री विश्वजीत सहाय, र. ले. स. म. नि. एवं श्री राजेश शर्मा, र. ले. नि., चेन्नै

CQDA's visit to Port Blair



WORDS OF WISDOM FROM SRIMAD BHAGWAD GITA

विद्याविनयसम्पन्ने ब्राह्मणे गवि हस्तिनि
शुनि चैव श्वपाके च पण्डिताः समदर्शिनः ॥ 5/18 ॥

पण्डिताः	ज्ञानी महापुरुष	श्वपाके	चाण्डाल में	एव	भी
विद्याविनय-सम्पन्ने	विद्या-विनय युक्त	च	तथा	समदर्शिनः	समरूप
ब्राह्मणे	ब्राह्मण	हस्तिनि	हाथी (एवं)		देखनेवाले
च	और	शुनि	कुते में		होते हैं।

(Selected for this issue from the Srimad Bhagwad Geeta by Shri S.L. Singla, Addl. CGDA)

CONTEMPORARY THOUGHTS ON CREATION OF UNIVERSE WITH ANCIENT WISDOM



M. Anjaneyulu, IDAS
PCA (Fys), Kolkata

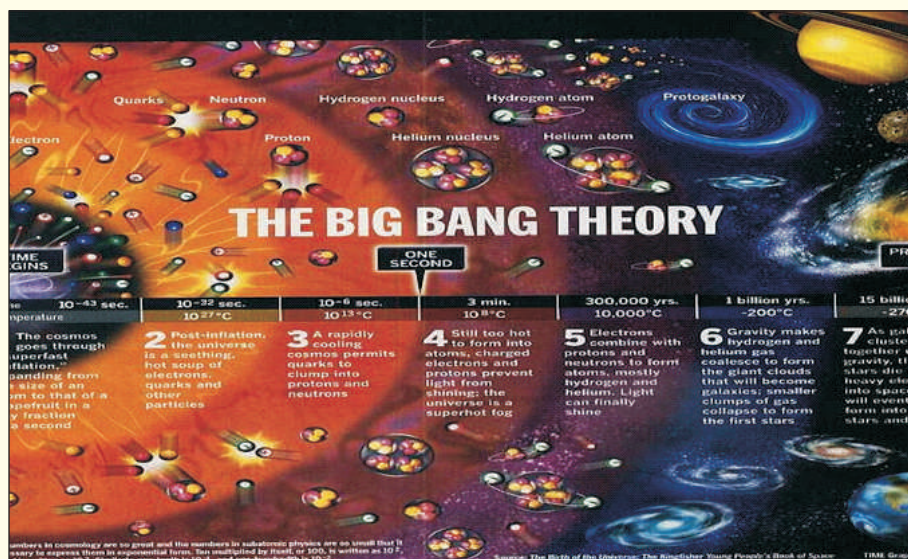
I. INTRODUCTION ABOUT UNIVERSE:

Universe is defined as a system of Galaxies. It encompasses all the space, which includes visible horizon, particles and their interactions. A Galaxy is a group of stars, dust and gas held together by gravitational force. The Galaxies are scattered in the universe. A star is a self-luminous body in the galaxy. Sun is a star in the Solar System, wherein Earth is a member. Earth is the third planet, where biosphere exists. Human beings are one of the living creatures of Earth. Cosmology is the branch of astronomy that includes the study of structure, dynamics, and

development of the Universe. It tries to explain how the universe was formed, and what happened to it in the past and what might happen to it in the future. Most of the astronomers believe that the universe came into existence after a Big Bang i.e., a big explosion from a 'single point' and has been expanding ever since.

a) Modern theory on the Birth of the Universe-The Big Bang concept:

Most of the scientists believe that, the Universe was born about eleven and a half (11.5) billion years ago in a colossal explosion called the Big Bang. No one knows exactly what happened but it is thought that the Universe formed from a tiny, dense, intensely hot center. The young Universe began to expand rapidly and within minutes, the first atomic nuclei formed. Over billions of years this matter



began to cluster together and develop into the galaxies.

b) The Galaxies:

Galaxies are huge conglomeration of stars, dust and gas held together by gravitational force. These are scattered

with their Satellites (Moons); Asteroids; Meteoroids; Comets; interplanetary dust and Electrically charged gas known as Plasma.

Sun is the centre of our solar system. Its mass is about 740 times more than

in the solar system. Unlike the Sun, the planets do not produce their own energy. Instead, the planets reflect heat and light produced by the Sun. The nine planets in its order from Sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto.

II. CREATION OF UNIVERSE -VEDIC CONCEPTS:

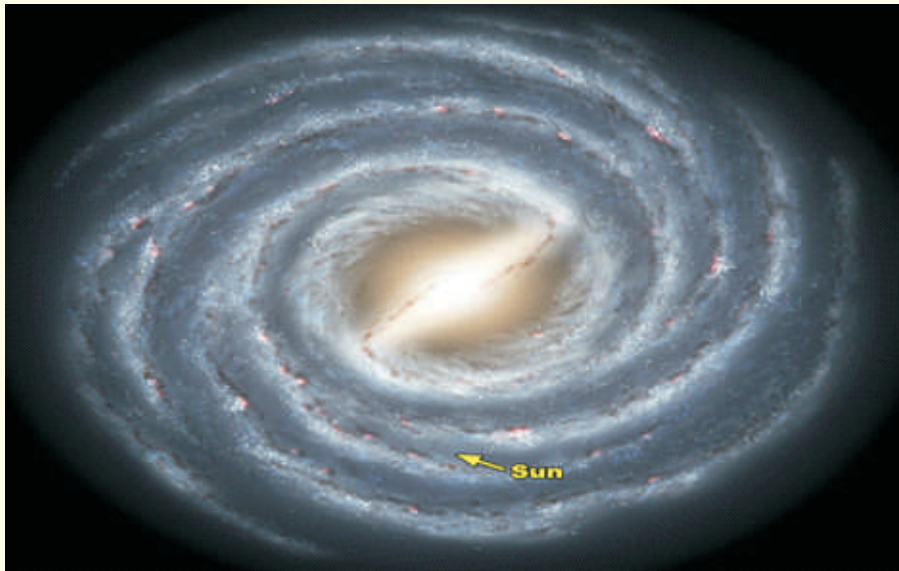
a) Nasaditya-Suktam of Rig Veda:

Rigveda mandala 10, Sukta 129, describes the birth of this universe from a state which was neither existence nor non-existence (important slokas given under).

नासदासीत्रोसदासीत्तदानीं नासीद्रजो नो व्योमा परो यत् ।
किमावरीवःकुह कस्य शर्मत्रम्भः किमासीद्रहनं गभीरम्
II111

The non-existent was not, the existent was not; then the world was not, not the firmament, nor that which is above (the firmament). How could there be any investing envelope, and where? Of what (could there be) felicity? How (could there be) the deep unfathomable water?

तम आसीत्तमसा गूळहमग्नेऽप्रकेतं सलिलं सर्वमा इदम् ।
तुच्छेनाश्वपिहितं यदासीत्तपसस्तन्महिनाजायतैकम्
II311



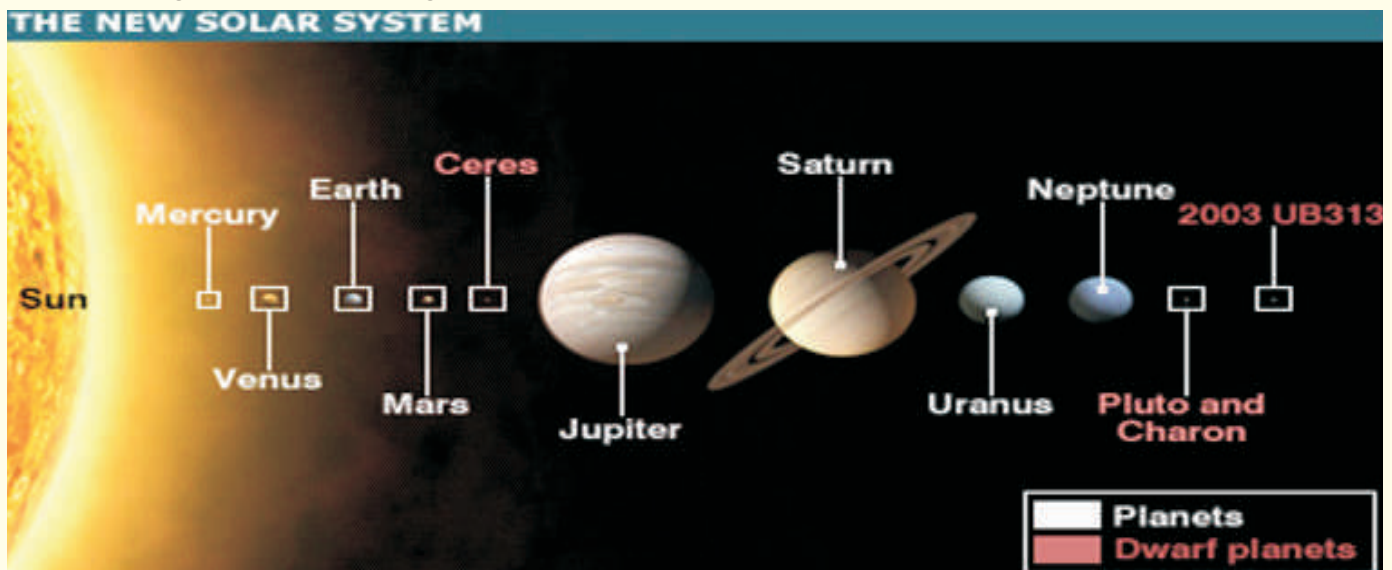
Milky Way

throughout the Universe. The Milky Way is our home Galaxy, which is classified as a Spiral Galaxy.

c) Solar System:

Solar system consists of a star called the Sun. All the other objects revolve around Sun. The Solar system includes, the Earth and eight other Planets, along

that of all Planets combined. It means Sun makes up more than 99% (Ninety-nine Percent) of all the mass of the Solar -System. This huge mass of the Sun creates the gravitation that keeps the other objects (Planets etc) revolving around it in an orderly manner. Planets are the largest objects



There was darkness covered by darkness in the beginning, all this (world) was undistinguishable water; that empty united (world) which was covered by a mere nothing, was produced through “the power of austerity.(heat)”

को अद्वावेद कइह प्र वोचत्कुत आजाता कुत इयं विसृष्टिः ।
अर्वाग्देवा अस्य विसर्जेनेनाथा कोवेद यत आबभूव
॥६॥

Who really knows? Who in this world may declare it! Whence was this creation, whence was it engendered? The gods (were) subsequent to the (world's) creation; so who knows whence it arose?

इयं विसृष्टिर्यत आबभूव यदि वा दधे यदि वा न ।
यो अस्याध्यक्षः परमे व्योमन्तसो
अङ्गवेद यदि वा न वेद ॥७॥

He from whom this creation arose, he may unhold it, or he may not (no one else can); he who is its superintendent in the highest heaven, he assuredly knows, or if he knows not (no one else does).

As per Rigveda mandala 10; sukta190: (Page No.578)

ऋतं च सत्यं चाभीद्वात्तपसोऽध्यजायत ।
ततो रात्र्यजायत ततःसमुद्रो अर्णवः
॥११॥

Truth (of thought) and truthfulness (of speech) were born of “arduous penance”, thence was night generated, thence also the watery ocean.

समुद्रादर्णवादधि संवत्सरो अजायत ।
अहोरात्राणि विदधद्विश्वस्य मिषतो वशी
॥१२॥

From the watery ocean was the year afterwards produced, ordaining nights and days, the ruler of every moment?

सूर्याचन्द्रमसौ धाता यथापूर्वमकल्पयत् ।
दिवंच पृथिवीं चान्तरिक्षमथो स्वः
॥१३॥

Dhata in the beginning created the Sun and Moon, the heaven, the Earth, the firmament, and the happy (sky).

b) Creation of Universe–Purusha-Suktam of Rig Veda

This Sukta commonly known as the Purushasukta of Vedas. It occurs entire in the Rig, Yajur and the Atharva Vedas (Sayanacharya Bhasya, Wilson translation, edited by Raviprakasharya 2001: 422 to 426).

Purusha means “embodied spirit”. Sayana and Mahidhara concur in identifying it with Virat, the aggregate of all living beings, spirit embodied in the egg of Brahma, i.e, the universal spirit animating all creation.

सहस्रशीर्षा पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात्
स भूमिं विश्वतो वृत्वात्यतिष्ठद्दशाङ्गुलम्
॥११॥

Purusha, who has a thousand heads, a thousand eyes, a thousand feet, investing the Earth in all directions, exceeds (it by a space) measuring ten fingers.

As one with all creatures, Purusha Virat may be said to have a thousands of heads, eyes, etc., a thousand beings put for an infinite number. It may also mean that the human soul, extending from the navel, takes up its abode in the heart. A doctrine to be found in the Upanisad. All, it intended is that the supreme soul, having animated the universe, is moreover present in man, either in a minute form or of definite dimensions, a doctrine taught in the Upanisads and by the Vedantins.

पुरुष एवेदं सर्वं यद्भूतं यच्च भव्यम् ।
उतामृतत्वस्येशानो यदत्रेनातिरोहति
॥१२॥

Purusha is verily all this (visible world), all that is, and all that is to be; he is also

the lord of immortality; for he mounts beyond (his own condition) for the food (of living beings).

एतावानस्य महिमातो ज्यायैश्च पूरुषः ।
पादोऽस्य विश्वा भूतानि त्रिपादस्यामृतं दिवि
॥१३॥

Such is his greatness; and Purusha is greater even than this; all beings are one-fourth of him; his other three-fourths, (being) immortal, (abide) in heaven. Such is his Greatness; i.e, the greatest of Purusha is as vast as the world of past, present, and future beings.

त्रिपादूर्ध्व उदैत्पुरुषः पादोऽस्येहाभवत्पुनः ।
ततोविष्वङ् व्यक्रामत्साशानानशने अभि
॥१४॥

Three-fourths of Purusha ascended; the other fourth that remained in this world proceeds repeatedly, and, diversified in various forms, went to “all animate and inanimate creation”.

तस्माद्विरञ्जयायत विराजो अधि पूरुषः ।
स जातो अत्यरिच्यत पश्चाद्भूमिमथो पुरः
॥१५॥

From him was born Virat and from ViratPurusha; he, as soon as born, became manifested, and afterwards (created) the Earth (and) then corporeal forms.

III.CREATION OF UNIVERSE AS PER MANUSMRTI:

The Manu-Smrti occupies a prominent place in the ancient Indian literature (Edited Puspendra Kumar 2012: 1 to 39). It has been a very rich storehouse of information for the social, cultural, political and religious aspects of ancient Hindu society. It is the very essence of Hinduism. Manu’s importance in Indian History lies in the fact that it was he who gave the stamp of sanctity and permanence to the solid

political institution of the land, and left to the India, and to the world the first code of civil and criminal law.

The work is written in Sanskrit in a simple flowing style. It closely agrees with the doctrines of Dharma Sutras. The first chapter deals with the origin of the universe, creation of beings as Manu taught it through Bhrigu. Here an attempt has been made to explain the theory of creation of universe as per Manusmrti. The starting of the work is with the term “Manu” and as per the established norm of any Sanskrit literary undertakings must begin with a term of auspicious import, or signifying a Deity. Manu being the name of Agni i.e., fire-god, or of Prajapati i.e., the creator.

स तै । :भिगमितौजा महात्मथा सम्यस्तपृष्टः ।
प्रत्युवाचार्य्य तान्सर्वान् महर्षी_ श्रूयतामिति
॥ 4 ॥

Lord of imponderable expertise being thus interrogated by the magnanimous Rshis, replied, hear.(4)

आसीदिदं तमोभूतमप्रज्ञातमलक्षणम् ।
अप्रतर्क्यमविज्ञेयं प्रसुप्तमिव सर्वतः
॥ 5 ॥

This universe initially was “enveloped in darkness, invisible to the sight”, without any sign to indicate its existence, unknowable, beyond the inference of reasoning logic, as if hushed all round in one universal sleep.

तत्_ जयन्निदम् । व्यक्तोयंभूर्भगवानव्यस्वः ।
महाभूतादि वृत्तौजा : मोनुदप्रादुरासीत्तः ।
॥ 6 ॥

The self-originated Deity, though unmanifest himself, caused this universe to be gradually manifested, by transmuting “his energy” to the twenty-four categories such as, the primordial elements etc, and gave the

first impetus to Nature to be evolved out. (6)

योS सावतीन्द्रियग्राह्यसूक्ष्मोःS व्यक्त ।:सनातनः
सर्वभूतमयोSचिन्त्य यमुद्भौ स एव स्वः
॥ 7 ॥

He, who is beyond the cognisance of the senses, unmanifest, eternal and imponderable, and who runs through all created things originated by himself. (7)

सोSभिध्याय शरीरात्स्वात्सिस्सु क्षुर्विविधाः प्रजाः ।
अप एव ससर्जादौ तासु बीजमवासृजत्
॥ 8 ॥

He, wishing to create various kinds of creatures from out of his own body, first created water, and cast his seed there in.(8)

तदण्डमभवद्ध्रैमं सहस्रांशुसमप्रभम् ।
तस्मि_ ज ज्ञे स्वयं ब्रह्मा सर्वलोकपितामहः
॥ 9 ॥

That egg had a golden colour (Hiranyagarbha), resplendent like the effulgence of a “thousand Suns”. In that (egg) Brahma himself was born; he is the grandfather (progenitor) of all creatures and regions. (9)

आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नरसूनवः ।
ता यदस्यायनं पूर्वं तेन नारायणः तस्सुः
॥ 10 ॥

The water is called Nara, inasmuch as it is the first offspring of Nara, i.e., the supreme self and in as much as water was the first receptacle of the Supreme Self, manifested as Brahma, the Supreme Self is called Narayana. (10)

यत्तत्कारणमव्यक्तं नित्यं सदसदात्मकम् ।
तद्विसृष्ट ते स पुरुषो लोके ब्रह्मेति कीर्त्यः
॥ 11 ॥

That which is primal, unmanifest, eternal (principle), encompassing both the real and the phenomenal, the individual created by that principle is called Brahma. (11)

तस्मिन्नण्डे से भगवानुषित्वा परिवत्सरम् ।
स्वयमेवात्मनो ध्यानात्तदण्डमकरोद्विधा
॥ 12 ॥

In that egg that divinity, having lived for one (Brahma) year, thought, “let the egg be broken into two halves,” and thus the egg was so divided. (12)

ताभ्यां स शकलाभ्यां च दिवं भूमि च निर्ममे ।
मध्ये व्योम दिशश्वाप्तावपां स्थानच शाश्वतम्
॥ 13 ॥

Out of those two parts he created the heaven and the earth, and in their midst he eternally placed the sky and the eight quarters, and the seas all around. (13)

उद्बर्हार्त्सनश्चैव मनकम् सदसदात्मः ।
मनसश्चाप्यहंकारमभिमन्तारमीश्वरम्
॥ 14 ॥

He recovered the mind, which partakes of the nature of the Supreme self, and embraces both the character of the phenomenon and the phenomenon. Prior to the evolution of the mind, he recovered the principle of Egoism, the real incentive to all works. (14)

माहान्तमेव चात्मानं सर्वाणि त्रिगुणानि च ।
विषयाणांग्रहीतृणि शनै पंचेन्द्रियाणि च
॥ 15 ॥

Prior to the evolution of the principle of Egoism, was evolved the principle of Mahat i.e., the principle of apprehension. All these categories are possessed of the three qualities i.e., Sattva, Rajas and Tamas. Gradually he created the five cognitive senses, the recipients of the sound, light, taste and smell. (15)

तेषां त्ववयवान्सूक्ष्मान्बण्णामप्यभितौजसाम् ।
सन्निवेश्यात्ममात्रासु सर्वभूतानि निर्ममे
॥ 16 ॥

By combining the subtlest parts of the principle of Egoism, and the five Tanmatras, with their modifications,

the senses, and the five material elements, he created all creatures. (16)

लोकानां तु विवृद्ध्यर्थं मुखबाहूरुपादतः ।
ब्राह्मणंक्षत्रियं वैश्यं शूद्रं च निरवर्तयत्
॥ 31 ॥

For the furtherance of the (good of the) world, he created Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaisya, and Sudra from his mouth, arms, thighs, and legs. (31)

तपस्तप्त्वासृजदयं तु से स्वयं पुरुषो विराट् ।
तं मां वित्तास्य सर्वस्य स्रष्टारं द्विजसत्तमा
॥ 33 ॥

Having practiced “Tapas”, whom the Virat-Individual himself created, him, O ye, foremost of the twice-born ones, know to be Manu, my (humble) self, the (second) or immediate creator of all (things and beings). (33)

एते मनूस्तु सप्तान्यानसृजन्भूरितेजसः ।
देवान्देवनिकायांश्च महर्षिश्चामितौजस
॥ 36 ॥

These Sages of indomitable power created, in their turn, seven other Manus, and divinities other than those whom Brahma had created, together with their celestial abodes, and great sages of irresistible prowess. (36)

एवमेतैरिदं सर्वं मन्त्रियोगान्महात्मभिः ।
यथाकर्म तपोयोगात्सृष्टं स्थावरजंगमम्
॥ 41 ॥

Thus these Manus, through the merit of the Tapas they had practiced, and in conformity with my ordination, created all the mobile and immobile things, each in the womb, best suited to it in consideration of the mission of its life. (41)

एतदन्तास्तु गतयो ब्रह्माद्याः समुदाहृताः ।
घोरेऽस्मिन्भूतसंसारे नित्यं सततयायिनि
॥ 50 ॥

Thus, I have related the origin of all forms of existence from Brahma downward, which occur in this

miserable world of constant change, tossing with its waves of birth and death.

IV. CONCLUSION:

The mystery of creation of universe has been in the thoughts of so many intellectual thinkers across the globe since ancient times. Modern thinkers satisfy themselves that this universe came into existence after a big explosion from a hot tiny centre known as Big Bang. But where from this centre came, no explanations available. Comparably, Vedic scholars also stated that the universe came into existence from a state, which was neither existence nor non-existence. But it is created through the power of austerity i.e. heat. This is in conformity with the concept of Big Bang explosion. Further some Vedic concepts like creation of Manus, Brahamanas etc (viz. slokas III: 31 to 41) appears to be irrational, yet other concepts like universe was enveloped in darkness etc (viz: slokas III: 5 to 7) has a relevance in the liberal sense with present thinking.

The above verses (Suktas) from the beginning; represent the accepted, orthodox view of Brahmanism about the creation of the universe. The views of Manu on the subject, is regarded as the reconciliation between the two opposite schools of Brahmanic thought, viz., the Samkhya and the Vedanta. It will not be amiss if we try to understand here the real significance in a liberal sense, to ponder over the intellectual thought process of Vedic time; Manu's time on one side and present thinking on the other side.

KEY WORDS

(meaning)

- 1) **Astronomy** : Astronomy is a branch of science that deals with heavenly bodies
- 2) **Big bang theory** : It postulates the origin of Universe
- 3) **Biosphere** : It is the zone of life on Earth
- 4) **Comets** : It is celestial object composed of gases and dust
- 5) **Cosmology** : It is a branch of science that explains structure, dynamics and evolution of the universe
- 6) **Galaxy** : It is massive gravitationally bound system consisting of stars, gas, dust and matter
- 7) **Hiranyagarba** : It's literal meaning is golden womb/golden egg
- 8) **Meteoroids** : a piece of rock / metal moving in space.
- 9) **Milky way (Akash Ganga)** : It is the galaxy that contains our solar system
- 10) **Planet** : A heavenly body without self-luminosity that orbits a star
- 11) **Prajapati** : It is Sanskrit word meaning Lord of creatures (protector of life)
- 12) **Samkhya** : It is one of the Hindu philosophy that enunciates two realities i.e. Purusha & Prakriti
- 13) **Satellite** : A heavenly body that orbits a planet
- 14) **Universe** : It is the inter-galactic space that contains planets, stars and galaxies
- 15) **Upanishad** : It is a collection of philosophical text based on Hindu religion
- 16) **Virat Purusha** : Hindu god, means cosmic man.

TOWARDS FREE AND FAIR POLLS “WILL I MAKE A DIFFERENCE”?



K. Ravi Kumar, IDAS
CDA (R&D), Bengaluru

The recently concluded Assembly elections in Four States and in Delhi has generated so much of interest, excitement and enthusiasm that it has inspired me to share a little information that I personally experienced as an Election Expenditure Observer along with many of my colleagues. This election was unique in the sense that for the first time there was the NOTA option on the Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs). Moreover, the Election Expenditure Reporting formats were created afresh. The Election Commission of India (ECI) had nominated at least one Expenditure Observer (EO) for each district who was to have not more than three Assembly Constituencies, the ceiling being five. Each EO was assisted by an Assistant Expenditure Observer (AEO) for each constituency. The AEO was to have one or more video surveillance teams, a video viewing team, one Accounting Team, one or more dedicated Flying Squads headed by a Senior Executive Magistrate, one Police Officer, one videographer and 3 to 4 armed police personnel for the purpose of tracking illegal cash transactions or any distribution of liquor or any other items suspected of being used for bribing the voters.

Along with the Election Expenditure Observers, who were from the IRS, IAAS and IDAS, the ECI had also deputed various other observers from the Central Services/ All India Services to

monitor the election process. They were the General Observers usually from the IAS, IFS and IDES, the Police Observers from IPS and the Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) Observers from the IIS.

On the 8th of October, 2013 after the briefing by ECI officials had been completed, there were more questions going through my head than there were before we started the day. What exactly is being expected of me? What am I supposed to do after reaching the constituency and most of all where exactly is this place that has been tersely conveyed to me as “129 Multai”. However, words of one speaker rang clearly in my head- “You have to use your own imagination to complete your job successfully” - and for a person accustomed to reading and interpreting the Defence Audit and Accounting Codes, “imagination” was an alien thing, at least at the Work Place. However, later, much later, when I had gone through all the material given by the EC officials many things fell in place and the only thought that remained was “Will I Make A Difference”.

Finally the day to visit AC 129 Multai for the 1st stint of 3 days out of the mandatory three visits arrived. AC 129 Multai, a Sub division of District Betul in MP, turned out to be a fairly well known place, accessible by train or by flight via Nagpur. After reaching Nagpur, we travelled the next four hours by road on NH 69. Wikipedia grandly announces Multai as a beautiful place in MP and its claim to fame is that the East to West flowing river “Tapti” has its origins there. The place turned out to be



On duty with the Returning Officer and the General Observer

everything Wiki boasted of and a lot more. A new 4 lane concrete highway connected it to Nagpur, the road passing through rolling green hills densely dotted with Mango and Mahua trees perfectly complementing John Denver's “Country Roads” that was playing on the Innova's stereo. They put me up at the only decent accommodation in Multai, the Circuit House, a beautiful British Raj bungalow remodeled to suit the new age.

At the Circuit House “Vishram Ghar, Multai” my future team comprising of the RO and the AEO, videographers, video viewers, flying squads, surveillance teams and the Central Armed Police were all present to receive me. I had the first of a series of meetings and strategic planning sessions which turned out to be of utmost help during my second stint of fifteen days. I had a meeting with the contesting candidates who were represented mostly by their agents. They were briefed on the role of the EO and the requirements of the RP Act focusing on control of expenditure and the periodicity as well as the form of accounts to be submitted to us. After numerous failed attempts to teach them the accounting procedure prescribed by ECI, we realized that it was much easier to call each one on separate days and do the accounts for them. This

proved to be quite successful. This temporary job of mine gave me a unique opportunity to meet the candidates and interact with them on a one to one basis. Especially enlightening were the independent candidates, one of whom had to borrow the Rs 10,000 required for the Election Deposit. He was an illiterate farmer who walked around barefoot (not by choice).

On our second visit we toured around the constituency constantly, keeping score of all the visible election expenditure in our little diaries called "The Shadow Register". We also maintained a video recording of all the meetings and rallies to capture the expenditure elements for future production as evidence, if required.

Numerous day as well as night patrols were organized deep into the villages and forests to verify anonymous complaints of activities that could influence the voters, like large gatherings for any festivities involving food and frolic. This was in addition to the static surveillance teams that were put up at check posts to keep watch on movement of large quantities of cash, illegal liquor, any suspicious item or arms being carried in their area. We would later classify them either as not connected with the election or in some cases serve notices to a particular candidate asking him as to why it should not be put into his expenditure account. In this process we discovered many illegal distillation plants for country liquor made from the Mahua Flower.

We destroyed around 14,000 litres of country liquor. Sadly we could not apprehend any individual as they deserted the location on spotting us from afar.

As we discharged all these duties, we were each accompanied by a Local Escort Officer, an escort vehicle, a video team and an armed Personal Security Officer (PSO). It struck me glaringly that very rarely does an IDAS Officer get such an opportunity for a performance under public gaze. It was thoroughly enjoyable and memorable.

Finally, I ponder on the question I asked myself on 8th of October. Looking back, I think I can confidently say "Yes I Did" - not individually but collectively - "We All Did make A Difference!".

PRIZE WINNING ESSAY

"RTI AN EFFECTIVE TOOL FOR PEOPLE'S EMPOWERMENT"



Ashutosh
Auditor, Office of the CGDA

"Knowledge will forever govern ignorance; and a people who mean to be their own governors, must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives. A popular government, without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy; or, perhaps both."

The above words of James Madison are self explanatory to highlight the importance of information in a civilized democracy. Perhaps because of this, Sweden in 1776 passed the first freedom of information act principally sponsored by a Finnish Clergyman,

Ander Chydenius who had been influenced by the Chinese Confucian philosophy and fact that the Chinese emperors disclose and accept their interpretation before its people to show their love for truth.

The Government of India passed freedom of information Act in 2002. Later on Right to Information Act (22 of 2005) was passed by the Union Government. RTI Act 2005 is merely the manifestation of the fundamental right enshrined in the Article 19(1)2 of the Constitution of India.

RTI Act 2005 is a path breaking legislation which signals the march from darkness of secrecy to dawn of transparency. Transparency has its own beauty in a well matured democratic state. It emboldens the vision of Good Governance by curtailing the iron curtain of secrecy and suspicion by enlightening the mind of officials and empowering the status of the common man.

Aristotle once said, "If liberty and equality, as is thought by some are chiefly to be found in democracy, they will be best attained when all persons alike share in the government to the utmost." RTI in its design itself provides this participation which eventually empowers them.

RTI is a very comprehensive law which includes all levels of governments-Union, State and local-who all receive Government grants. By the use of this Act, proper participation of the citizen is ensured. Transparency and participation together facilitates the empowerment of the masses. It is a kind of culture that should be nurtured at all the levels-Legislative, Executive and Judiciary. So as to achieve the goals of democratic welfare state. Dissemination of rights and entitlements through this legislation particularly at the rural areas with Panchayat system will certainly reduce the systemic rigidities, needless complexities and over centralization.

Certain case studies in this regard may be discussed here;

Fisher Folk in Thane district of Maharashtra revealed through RTI that the government allotted a lake in the city to a private firm at half the fee they were paying and without tender for boating. The Court quashed the government decision and favoured the fisher folk.

Professors, staff and students fought against a Liquour vendor just 50 meters away from IIM Bangalore. RTI query revealed that licence was issued to some other place and not near IIM Bangalore.

Nayaz Ahmed Vani, a semi literate farmer in Kashmir exposed the misappropriation in Indira Awas Yojna in Kutbal and Radgam districts through J&K RTI Act 2009 and forced the sarpanch to remit back Rs. 5.53 lacs to Government Accounts.

Exposed by a RTI query by Saleem Baig of Moradabad (U.P.), Union Government took the appraisal through standing finance committee

for the 'Nai Roshni' scheme to be implemented in current Final year. This scheme was launched in 2009 as per the recommendations of Sachchar Committee with a budget of 23 crore to train about 4000 minority women in its first phase but a single penny was not spent till June 2013. Thanks to RTI that this got started.

Because of the RTI query of locals who primarily comprise rural tribals, a 7000 acre allotment to Anil Agarwal Foundation of Vedanta Resources was quashed in Odisha.

Besides these few success stories, there are innumerable stories of RTI which speak that how government programmes like Indira Awas Yojana, Students Scholarship, ICDS programmes, PDS, MNREGA etc. have been streamlined for the betterment of the people.

Sam Pitroda, in his capacity as Chairman National Knowledge Commission, tweeted, "Information is power; that's why many don't want to share it." But here we see that this

power can not only be shared but profoundly be exercised through the people of this country by using this magnificent legislation.

Working under the shadow of Colonial Officials Secrets Act 1923, a smokescreen of secrecy has enveloped the mind of officials. Also, the flagrant violation of law in pursuit of pelf, privilege and patronage has created a bad mood in the country. However, RTI has been so smartly designed that it will eventually reform the systemic opaqueness and work culture shrouded in secrecy. Right from its inception since 2005, an increase from 8 to 10% in RTI applications, itself explains its inevitability.

The effective use of this legislation to inform, involve and empower the citizens of India will undoubtedly contribute towards achieving the objectives of a democratic welfare state, strengthening our Republic and facilitating the government of the people, for the people and by the people. The pious responsibility lies in "We, the people."

PROMOTING GOOD GOVERNANCE : POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION OF VIGILANCE



Ruchita Sahay
JHT, CENTRAD, Delhi Cantt.

I. GOOD GOVERNANCE: AN ETERNAL CHIMERA AND ITS ELUSIVE QUEST:

Anciens regimes have grappled with it, modern day democracies are trying to address it and future and hopefully, evolved civilizations to would need to strive for it. The Hammurabi code of

Babylonia (albeit a bit gory and rudimentary), the analects of the Chinese sage Confucius, the Ashokan edicts, the Prince (Machiavelli), the Arthashastra (Chanakya), the Kurals (Thiruvalluvar) , the various nitis embedded in our sacred texts – all bear an eloquent testimony to this fact.

The absence of good governance has fuelled revolutions, coups and unrest humbling even the mightiest who otherwise seemed invincible. On the other hand, its existence has ensured that the memory of the rule of benevolent kings and sympathetic leaders transcends epochs and gets

immortalized in public memory.

II. GOOD GOVERNANCE : CONCEPT AND TENETS

The concept of good governance is not static, but has continuously evolved and re-defined itself to address the aspirations and hopes of the governed. For example, the enfranchisement movement, the Black Rights movement, the Dalit Movement all ensured that the voice of the hitherto unrepresented populace is not only taken note of but is also incorporated as tenets of good governance. These movements added new dimensions and set new paradigms for the concept

of governance. Individuals who led these movements derived their inspiration from the dissidence and dissatisfaction of the marginalized.

However, the following can be termed as the core characteristics of good governance:

(i) **PARTICIPATION**: All the stakeholders must have an equal, organized and informed participation in the governance process, either directly or through legitimately chosen representation.

The legislators and the executors' participation should be complete, as Confucius laid out: "Ponder over your plans untiringly and conscientiously carry out their execution".

(ii) **ACCESSIBILITY** : As brought out in the Sangam Age classic "Silapaddikaram", an effective and just government is accessible to the poorest, the most vulnerable and the marginalized; as in the case of "Kannagi".

Governance, as we all know, involves the legislative, the executive and the judiciary. So, in the first place not only should laws and amenities be in place, but they should be equally available to all. Information in this respect too should be disseminated to all and in case of denial of rights and amenities the doors of justice should be open for all.

(iii) **TRANSPARENCY** : The rules are framed and promulgated with the mediation and concurrence of all parties affected and no affected community or organization is kept in the dark.

(iv) **RULE OF LAW OR FAIRNESS** : The legal framework is so devised that it ensures conviction; for more than the harshness of punishment it is the surety of conviction that deters commitment of fraud. Speedy trial, too is concomitant to a just delivery system. Contrast the Harshad Mehta case with the Rajat Gupta – Rajaratnam case or

the more recently Satyam case.

(v) **EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT** : Good governance is all about effective and efficient management and stewardship of the available resources for the maximum good. It is also about timely and vigilant execution of projects and plans. Vigilant, so that the benefits accrue to the communities/individuals for whom they are meant.

III. LACK OF GOOD GOVERNANCE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES:

The absence of the afore-mentioned guiding principles impedes good governance, breeds corruption, nepotism and a lackadaisical attitude towards execution and discharge of duty; it also provides fodder to dissidence in equal measure.

It leads to justice being denied, to projects being delayed and an escalation in input costs. Well – intentioned projects have floundered for lack of governance. The recurring droughts (as brought out in P Sainath's "Everyone loves a good drought"), the resultant peasant suicides are all an exposition of corruption. Sadly, the losses though financial are also a grotesque human tragedy.

III. ENSURING GOOD GOVERNANCE:

Eternal vigilance can ensure good governance. As Machiavelli pointed out, "He who has not laid out his own foundations first, may be able to do so with ability afterwards, but with trouble to the architect and danger to the building".

Therefore, rather than laying stress on punitive vigilance, we should emphasize on preventive vigilance.

Use of Information technology and ICT would minimize human intervention and ensure speedy redressal. The e-bhoomi project of Karnataka has digitalized all land records in Karnataka, thereby minimizing litigation and the financial costs involved. Project "SUGAM" in our department, too is aimed at bringing transparency and

ensuring direct e-payments.

The Result Framework Document (RFD) which is a part of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES), aims to define the targets of a ministry within a year and evaluate its performance annually.

The Public Procurement Bill, 2012 has in-built mechanisms for ensuring transparency. The ICMR, which is aimed at strengthening the internal audit mechanism of the Government is also another step in this direction.

These would keep a vigil on our delivery mechanisms and ensure that effective governance is in place.

However, if the preventive fails punitive vigilance should ensure that enquiries are completed within a stipulated time-frame, the punishment been given is in accordance with the quantum of the offence committed and the IO/PO are not only well-trained but also impartial.

And above all, as individuals, we ourselves need to be vigilant. This is more so, in the case of individuals who occupy responsible positions or are constantly in the public gaze. They should always bear in mind that their actions and deeds are not only liable to scrutiny and dissection but are open for emulation in equal measure. As Confucius said, "The moral character of the high in position is like breeze, of those below like grass. The grass will assuredly bent if the breeze blows." Been an astute human observer, Mahatma Gandhi realized its worth and maintained that his life was his message. Very true, for an empire on which the sun never set, was felled by a mass non-violent struggle which was completely inspired by the men who led it. Millions of our revered and often unsung freedom fighters joined the movement, not because they were conscripted or lured for it; but because of the stirring impact that the leading luminaries of the day had on them.

उत्तम अभिशासन को बढ़ावा देने में सतर्कता का सकारात्मक योगदान



पंकज दलाल
अनुवादक, हिन्दी कक्ष

अभिशासन किसी भी सरकार अथवा तंत्र का सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू होता है। यही वह कसौटी है जिस पर शासन तंत्र के प्रदर्शन को आंका जाता है। पारदर्शिता, जवाबदेही, प्रबंधन, दायित्व का निष्पादन आदि अभिशासन के कारक हैं। इन सभी कारकों पर समुचित ध्यान देकर ही अभिशासन को उत्तम अभिशासन में बदला जा सकता है। सतर्कता के माध्यम से ही उत्तम अभिशासन की परिकल्पना मूर्त रूप ले सकती है।

सतर्कता की अवधारणा विश्व के लिए कोई नई बात नहीं है। सदियों से शासकों तथा सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक तंत्र ने सतर्कता को किसी न किसी रूप में अपनाया है। तथापि, आधुनिक विश्व में सतर्कता के कार्यान्वयन के प्रति विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। सार्वजनिक एवं निजी क्षेत्र के संगठनों ने अपनी कार्य-क्षमता, प्रदर्शन एवं हितों में वृद्धि के लिए सतर्कता के विभिन्न पहलूओं के विकास पर विशेष ध्यान दिया है। किसी भी संगठन, विशेषकर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के संगठन में पारदर्शिता का होना नितांत आवश्यक

है। पारदर्शिता द्वारा न केवल भ्रष्टाचार पर लगाम लगायी जा सकती है, अपितु इससे जनता की शासन-तंत्र एवं सरकार में आस्था भी बढ़ती है। सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम का लागू होना इसी बात का द्योतक है कि भविष्य में सरकारी कामकाज में और अधिक पारदर्शिता लाई जा सकेगी। इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि इस अधिनियम के लागू होने के बाद सरकारी संगठनों में पारदर्शिता के मामले में अभूतपूर्व सुधार हुआ है। सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम द्वारा सतर्कता के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को बल मिला है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकारी खरीद अथवा निर्माण कार्यों से संबंधित ई-टेंडर अथवा ई-प्रोक्योरमेंट को भी अपनाया जा रहा है। इससे न केवल प्रतिभागियों को समान अवसर प्राप्त होता है, अपितु भ्रष्टाचार की संभावना भी नगण्य हो जाती है। ये सभी पहलू सतर्कता के अंग हैं।

समाज अथवा राष्ट्र का विकास तभी संभव है जब सभी नागरिक जागरुक हों। एक जागरुक समाज ही उन्नत समाज हो सकता है। जागरुकता का सीधा संबंध सतर्कता से है। सतर्कता के विभिन्न पहलूओं एवं कारकों की जानकारी जब नागरिकों तक पहुंचती है तो वे अपने अधिकारों तथा कर्तव्यों को और भली-भाँति जान पाते हैं। ऐसे जागरुक लोग एक मजबूत राष्ट्र और खुशहाल समाज का निर्माण करते हैं

और ऐसे राष्ट्र और समाज ही उत्तम अभिशासन के परिचायक हैं।

कुशल प्रबंधन किसी संगठन की सफलता को सुनिश्चित करता है। सतर्कता के माध्यम से प्रबंधन की खामियों को दूर करने में सहायता मिलती है। सतर्कता यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि 'रोक एवं संतुलन' का सिद्धांत (Principle of check and balance) सही मायने में अपने लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति करने में सफल हो। सतर्कता अनुशासनहीनता, विलम्ब तथा जवाबदेही पर नियंत्रण रखती है। सतर्कता द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि संगठन के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किसी भी प्रकार की लापरवाही न हो तथा लोगों को उनके दायित्व के प्रति अधिक जवाबदेह बनाया जाए। साथ ही, किसी भी प्रकार की अनुशासनहीनता अथवा विलम्ब के लिए संबंधित प्राधिकारी को जवाबदेह ठहराते हुए संगठन की कार्य-प्रणाली को बेहतर बनाया जाए।

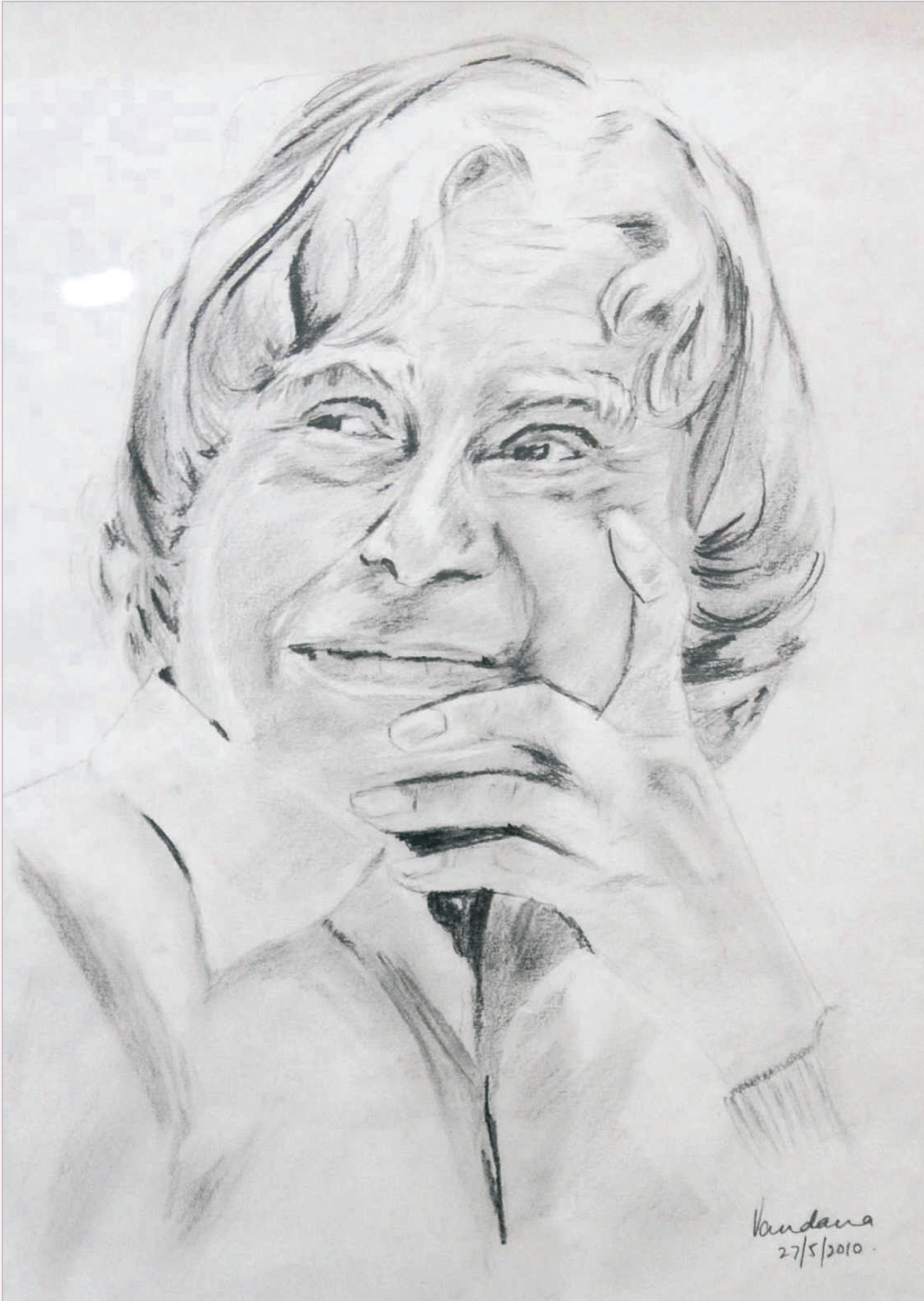
हाल ही के कुछ वर्षों में सरकार का ध्यान ई-अभिशासन (e-governance) की ओर बढ़ा है। ई-अभिशासन का उद्देश्य भी यही है कि अभिशासन से उत्तम अभिशासन का सफ़र कम से कम समय में प्रभावी ढंग से पूरा किया जाए। ई-अभिशासन को अपनाकर संसाधनों, समय और धन की भारी बचत की जा सकती है। इससे पारदर्शिता भी बढ़ेगी और भ्रष्टाचार पर भी रोक लगाई जा सकेगी।

अतः यह कहना गलत न होगा कि अभिशासन को उत्तम अभिशासन में परिवर्तित करने में सतर्कता सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा कर सकती है। आखिरकार राजधर्म भी तो यही

कहता है कि सभी को समान अवसर मिले और किसी भी प्रकार का शोषण अथवा असमानता न हो। सतर्कता द्वारा पारदर्शिता में इज़ाफा होता है और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने में

मदद मिलती है। निःसंदेह सतर्कता ही वह माध्यम है जिसके द्वारा विकसित देश और स्वस्थ समाज का सपना सच हो सकता है।

कैनवास पर कलाम



भारत के भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० ए० पी० जे० अब्दुल कलाम की यह जीवंत पेंसिल-छवि सुश्री वंदना कुमार, एकीकृत वित्तीय सलाहकार (अनु. एवं विकास), नई दिल्ली द्वारा उकेरी गयी है। राष्ट्रपति बनने से पहले, डा० कलाम रक्षा मंत्री के वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार एवं रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन के महानिदेशक थे। डा० कलाम का जीवन-प्रेरणा-स्रोत होने के साथ-साथ भारतीय जनतंत्र की शक्ति का परिचायक है।



वंदना कुमार

एकीकृत वित्तीय सलाहकार
(अनु. एवं विकास),
नई दिल्ली

मैं नारी हूँ



क. इन्द्रजीत कुमार, भा.र.ले.से.
रक्षा लेखा नियंत्रक,
क्षे. प्र. के., बंगलुरु

मैं नारी हूँ, शक्ति हूँ,
मैं माँ हूँ, मैं पत्नी हूँ,
पुत्री हूँ, पुत्र-वधू हूँ,
हूँ बहना, और सखी हूँ.....
मैं काली हूँ, चण्डी हूँ,
मैं पार्वती, कुन्ती हूँ,
द्रौपदी, वासवदत्ता हूँ.....

तुम नर हो, मैं नारी हूँ,
मैं नर की अर्धांगिनी हूँ,
मैं हूँ तो तुम पूरे हो,
यदि तुम हो कर्ता-धर्ता,
निश्चित ही मैं शक्ति हूँ।

तुम सागर, मैं गहराई,
तुम वृक्ष हो मैं छाया हूँ,
तुम बादल, मैं वर्षा हूँ,
मैं वर्षा की ठण्डक हूँ।

घूँघट में सुन्दर प्यारी,
तलवार सी रानी झाँसी,
मैं इन्दिरा, कल्पना, मलाला,
मैं नारी हूँ, शक्ति हूँ।

मैं आँगन की तुलसी हूँ,
मैं ममता का सागर हूँ,
मैं सुन्दर हूँ, सक्षम हूँ,
मैं एटम की शक्ति हूँ,
विस्तृत हूँ, पर बिन्दु हूँ।
मैं नारी हूँ, शक्ति हूँ।

हास्य कविता



विनोद कुमार विजय, भा.र.ले.से.
र. ले. सं. म. नि. (ए. वि. स. एवं प्रशि.)
नई दिल्ली

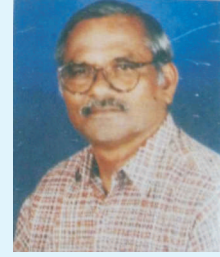
बड़े जोर से एक दिन,
हुआ ऑफिस में यह ऐलान।
चलाया जायेगा वृक्षारोपण का,
एक सघन अभियान।
अभियान कि जिसमें हिस्सा लेंगें,
सभी अधिकारी कर्मचारी।
पौधे लगाये जायेंगे,
किन्तु बारी-बारी।

बिग बॉस के नेतृत्व में,
अभियान हुआ साकार।
नींबू, बेल, अनार, जामुन,
पौधे थे नाना प्रकार।
साथियों के संग मैंने भी,
अपना हाथ था आजमाया।
चन्द दिनों के बाद स्थान का,
किया निरीक्षण तो पाया।

पौधा जो रोपा था मैंने,
बढ़ा नहीं वो, मुरझाया
उस पर भी लगता पड़ गया,
मेरी उदासी का साया।
पौधा तो वो आम ही था,
पर था उसमें कुछ खास।
फल देने का वादा करेगा पूरा,
यही थी मेरी आस।

आस का पंछी ज्यादा दिन,
और ज्यादा दूर ना उड़ पाया
पौधे ने इस तरह मुझे,
“ इन्काम्पिटेन्ट गॉर्डनर”
का तमगा दिलवाया

गुजल



रामनाथ साहनी

(उपनाम : राही भोजपुरी)
वरिष्ठ लेखा परीक्षक (सेवानिवृत्त)
लेखा कार्यालय, आयुध निर्माणी, खमरिया

आदमी ही आदमी को छल रहा है
सिलसिला ये तो अज़ल से चल रहा है

कल रहेगा आदमी क्या है भरोसा
ठीक वैसा ही कि जैसा कल रहा है
अपनी नादानी पे अब है क्यूँ परीशां
जो यहाँ बोया वही तो फल रहा है

ग़म ने संजीदा किया है उसको वर्ना
आज से पहले बड़ा चंचल रहा है
आज का इंसान कितना सिरफिरा है
आग में बारूद लेकर चल रहा है

वार करने से तो पहले सोचना था
सर झुकाये हाथ अब क्यूँ मल रहा है
जान से ज्यादा कभी चाहा जिसे था
आज क्यूँ 'राही' मुझे वो खल रहा है।

(लेखक के गुजल संग्रह पुस्तक
“तुम्हारी आँखों में” से साभार)

अंत वचन

बोली एक अनमोल है, जो कोई बोलै जानि,
हिये तराजू तौलि के, तब मुख बाहर आनि।

अति का भला न बोलना, अति की भली न चूप,
अति का भला न बरसना, अति की भली न धूप।

कबीर दास के दोहे

THE LOKPAL BILL

Fifty-two years after its inception, the Lokpal bill has at last become a law. Both the houses of the Parliament passed this bill on December 18, 2013.

The word Lokpal is derived from the Sanskrit word "lok" meaning people and "pal" meaning protector or caretaker. So, Lokpal means a caretaker of people. Actually, Lokpal is an Ombudsman or Legal Representative to be constituted as an independent body at the state and the central level, where complaints of corruption against the representatives of the people can be filed, including Prime Minister, though with certain riders.

The idea behind creating an ombudsman is to inculcate a sense of justice in the minds of the people and also to instill confidence in them about the efficiency of the government's administrative machinery. The history of Lokpal begins from the Nehruvian era. The concept of a constitutional ombudsman was first proposed in Parliament by Law Minister Ashoke Kumar Sen in the early 1960s during the second Lok Sabha. The word 'lokpal' was first coined by Dr L.M.Singhvi in 1963.

The first 'Jan Lokpal Bill' was passed in the 4th Lok Sabha in 1969. However, this bill could not get passed in the Rajya Sabha. Several 'lokpal bills' were introduced after that in 1971, 1977, 1985, 1989, 1996, 1998, 2001, and 2005 and in 2008. However both the houses of the Parliament were never able to pass the bill in tandem.

Following are some of the salient features of the new Lokpal bill:

- Lokpal at the Centre and Lokayukta at the level of the states.
- A mandate for setting up of the institution of Lokayukta through

enactment of a law by the State Legislature within a period of 365 days from the date of commencement of the Act. States have the freedom to determine the nature and type of Lokayukta.

- The Lokpal will consist of a chairperson and a maximum of eight members, of which fifty percent shall be judicial members. Fifty percent members of Lokpal shall be from among SC, ST, OBCs, minorities and women.

- The selection committee will have prime minister, Lok Sabha speaker, leader of the opposition in Lok Sabha and the Chief Justice of India. A fifth member of the selection committee for selection of Lokpal under the category of "eminent jurist" may be nominated by the president on the basis of recommendation of the first four members of the selection committee.

Lokpal's jurisdiction will cover all categories of public servants.

- The new bill includes societies and trusts that collect public money and receive funds from foreign sources. All entities receiving donations from foreign source in the context of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) in excess of Rs 10 lakh per year are brought under the jurisdiction of Lokpal. It excludes bodies creating endowments for or performing religious or charitable functions.

- Before taking a decision on filing a charge sheet in a case upon consideration of the investigation report, the Lokpal may authorize its own prosecution wing or the concerned investigating agency to initiate prosecution in special courts.

- Lokpal will have power of superintendence and direction over any

investigation agency including CBI for cases referred to them by Lokpal.

A high powered committee chaired by the Prime Minister will recommend selection of the Director, CBI.

- For independence of the CBI, a Directorate of Prosecution will be formed. Appointment of the Director of Prosecution will be on the recommendation of the Central Vigilance Commission. Transfer of officers of CBI investigating cases referred by Lokpal will be only with the approval of Lokpal who will also have superintendence over CBI in relation to Lokpal referred cases.

- The new bill says a government servant will get a hearing before a decision is taken by the Lokpal.

- The bill also incorporates provisions for attachment and confiscation of property acquired by corrupt means, even while prosecution is pending.

- The Prime Minister will be under the purview of the Lokpal with subject matter exclusions and specific process for handling complaints against the prime minister.

- Inquiry has to be completed within 60 days and investigation to be completed within six months. Lokpal shall order an investigation only after hearing the public servant. Inquiry against the Prime Minister has to be held in-camera and approved by two-thirds of the full bench of the Lokpal.

- In case of false and frivolous complaints imprisonment up to one year and a fine of up to Rs.1 lakh has been mooted. Public servants could be imprisoned up to seven years. In case of criminal misconduct and those habitually abetting corruption can get jail term up to 10 years.

SENIOR APPOINTMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Last Posting	Current Posting
1.	Shri N. Neihisial	PIFA (Navy), New Delhi	PCDA (Northern Command), Jammu
2.	Shri Savitur Prasad	PCDA (Navy), Mumbai	PIFA (Army-M), New Delhi
3.	Shri D B K Reddy	Finance Officer, English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad	PIFA (Air), New Delhi
4.	Shri Nawal Kishore	PIFA (Army-M), New Delhi	PIFA (Navy), New Delhi
5.	Dr G D Pungle	CDA (P), Allahabad	PCDA (P), Allahabad
6.	Shri Alok Chaturvedi	PCDA (CC), Lucknow	Deputy Director General , Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), New Delhi
7.	Shri D C S Negi	IFA (WAC), Delhi Cantt	PCDA (BR), Delhi Cantt
8.	Shri Rakesh Sehgal	IPGCL, New Delhi	PCDA (Navy), Mumbai

7th Pay Commission

- The central government is likely to constitute the 7th Pay Commission for revising the salaries of its over 50 lakh employees .
- According to the announcement, the Commission will be mandated to submit its report in two years time and its recommendations would be implemented from January 1, 2016.
- However, after that announcement, no formal proposal was put up before the Union Cabinet for constitution of the Commission.
- As per the practice, the Commission is headed by a former Supreme Court Judge and its other members would include experts and officials.



Release of Office Manuals by CGDA and the Addl. CGsDA



The Winners of the 7th All India DAD Badminton Tournament with CGDA and other Senior Officers



*IDAS Probationers along with the Hon'ble President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee
Also Seen : Shri N. R. Dash, Addl. CGDA and Shri V. K. Vijay, Jt. CGDA (Trg. & IFA)*