



Expected Quality & Efficiency of Vigilance Officers.

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"Honesty is the best Policy."

Character (Quality) is the greatest asset, and knowledge coupled with the desired proportion of efficiency is the power of every human being.

Undoubtedly, it is to be admitted by and all that good qualities, good deeds and efficiency of any man living in the civil society and holding any office in any capacity in the Public administration are highly expected and appreciated by all concerned for having and enjoying the sweet fruit of the socio-economic justice, transparency and good governance in the Public life and Public administration, and thereby to ensure speedy and proper developmental growth and prosperity of the country.

Keeping the Public expectation in view and remembering the appreciable activities and the mounting good reputation of our State Vigilance Organization, the vigilance Personnel/Officials have to play a vital and viable role for achievement of this objective to a further greater extent by possessing all the expected good qualities (such as- devotion, loyalty, sincerity, carefulness, impeccable integrity, etc), adequate professional knowledge, enlisting Public sympathy, confidence, co-operation generating adequate quantum of awareness in them and by performing their official duties very effectively and efficiently for successfully fighting against all the illegal deeds of corruption and eradicating the rampant and cancerous growth of the same which is felt by one and all with grave concern as the serious malady in all the fields and spheres of public life of our country and all walks of life of the people affecting various welfare works and developmental progress of our



country by way of causing huge wastage and leakage of public money, disrupting the supply and distribution of various types of essential commodities among the people, monetary help, various types of relief intended for the needy and distressed people during any catastrophic misery/ natural calamities and in other times depriving them of enjoying their rightful shares of such developmental & welfare works, comforts and social justice in their day to day life causing unwanted misery and harassment to them.

In this regard, the professional and valuable instructions reflected in the updated Vigilance Police Instructional Hand Book Part -IV under the captions- Motto/ Mission! Vision & Code of Conduct may be referred to and studied carefully for better appreciation and guidance.

In this context, a small example showing as to how the careful scrutiny of the progress report of trial of a corruption case paid the dividend sumptuously in the past is cited below for better appreciation.

In one corruption case under trial, on careful scrutiny of the progress report of trial of the said case, the sanction order accorded against the accused Public servant was found to have been proved by the dealing assistant of the office concerned instead of being proved by the competent authority who had accorded the sanction order in question. No reasonable ground or justification was found to have been assigned for doing so. This was contrary to the spirit and the relevant provision of Law as envisaged in section 19 of the P.C. Act, 1988 pertaining to the sanctity and validity of the sanction order. As per the said Provision, it was to be proved by the sanctioning authority, who is competent to remove the accused from service, testifying to the effect that after careful examination of the facts/ materials placed before him and on proper application of mind with regard to the same, the sanction order was accorded by him for prosecution of the accused in the proper court of Law. In view of this, how can a clerk/dealing assistant can testify and prove the same on behalf of the sanctioning authority?



As such, it was presumed that the sanction order proved by the clerk might not be treated and accepted by the court as valid one, and for that reason, the case might fail in warranting a verdict of conviction on this technical point of Law/ Lacuna.

Accordingly, this was brought to the notice of the higher authority for its redressal, and timely action was taken to procure the attendance of the sanctioning authority and prove the sanction order by him in conformity with the provision and spirit of the law, in consequence of which the case ended in conviction. Had it not been detected and done in time, there was perhaps possibility of acquittal of the case on the question pertaining to the validity of the sanction order.
