



केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग  
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION

Independent India @ 75: Self  
Reliance with Integrity



Ours is a  
**Non-Violent**  
War, It is  
**DHARMA YUDDHA.**  
*Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel*  
IRON MAN OF INDIA

*National Seminar*

on



## Vigilance, Corruption and Transparency in Governance – a Re-Assessment

on the occasion of Vigilance Awareness Week 2021

Date: 1<sup>st</sup> November 2021, Time: 10am to 5pm

Google Meet link: <https://meet.google.com/hob-hztk-yur>

### Distinguished Guests/Speakers



**Keynote Speaker**

**Prof. (Dr) Arnab Bose**  
Jindal Global Law School, O P  
Jindal Global University, Sonipat,  
Haryana



**Speaker**

**Prof. (Dr) Ravi Toteja**  
Principal  
Acharya Narendra Dev College,  
University of Delhi



**Speaker**

**Prof. (Dr) Savita Roy**  
Principal  
Daulat Ram College, University of  
Delhi



**Speaker**

**Dr Hina Nandrajog**  
Officiating Principal  
Vivekananda College, University of  
Delhi



**Speaker**

**Prof. (Dr) Seema Gupta**  
Acharya Narendra Dev College,  
University of Delhi



**Speaker**

**Dr Anju Jain**  
Sr. Assistant Professor  
Daulat Ram College,  
University of Delhi



### **Speaker**

**Dr Gagan Dhawan**

Associate Professor  
Acharya Narendra Dev College,  
University of Delhi



### **Convener/Concept note Author**

**Dr Seema Sharma**

Assistant Professor  
Vivekananda College, University of Delhi

For India, it is important to create our own narratives of our struggles, understand the nature of the problems associated with governance, and seek to address them on our own.

This seminar will delve and discuss the following aspects from an Indian perspective:

- the need for understanding vigilance, corruption, and transparency in governance
- the need for re-assessing what corruption or lack of transparency is
- research methods on vigilance, corruption, and transparency in governance
- case studies on vigilance, corruption, and transparency in governance

The seminar will also discuss the role of Sardar Patel, the Iron Man of India.

### ***Introduction***

India became the largest democracy in the world after its independence from British rule in 1947. Democracy can be defined as a system of governance ‘of the people, for the people, by the people’ which derives legitimacy through transparency and a system of checks and balances. A lack of transparency at any level of governance can pose to be the biggest threat to any democracy.

In this context, vigilance and awareness are the two most distinctive characteristics of any democracy to work efficiently. These two factors create a perfect check and balance mechanism which ensures that any local governance works in the interest of local people. The realization of the same had happened long back in 1964, when Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) was established in India to maintain transparency in the work flow at all levels of governance. Since then, CVC has been working as an apex anti-corruption body in the country.

### ***Context***

Transparency International (TI) defines corruption as “the abuse of entrusted power for private gain or specific group interest”. It is pertinent to note that while international organisations like TI have done important work, it can be argued that even though they have defined corruption correctly, yet such organisations hardly ever get the response to address the ground realities correctly, thus making the malaise even worse.

Let us take the case of India and its feedback in relevant international reports on transparency.

As of 2020, India stands at the 86<sup>th</sup> position on the corruption perception index among a list of 180 countries. which is worse than 2019 when India stood at the 80<sup>th</sup> position ([Transparency International](#)).

According to the Transparency International Report 2020, India has the highest bribery rate in Asia and the most number of people who use personal connections to access public services. It was found that nearly 50 per cent of those who paid bribes were asked to do so, while 32 per cent of those who used personal connections said they would not receive the service otherwise ([The Global Corruption Barometer \(GCB\) – Asia](#)).

The Report also stated that bribery in public services continues to harm the basic democratic rights of common Indian citizens. Slow and complicated bureaucratic processes, unnecessary red tape, and unclear regulatory frameworks force citizens to seek out alternate solutions to access basic services through networks of familiarity and petty corruption.

All this could have been very ominous for India, if we could consider these reports as completely credible. A charge can be levelled that TI has failed to incorporate systemic abuses in the developed world which have more far-reaching and devastating effects; take the financial crisis of 2008 as an example which TI reports did not incorporate. Because of such failures it seems that reports like these are just tools in seeking leverage in international geo-politics, or sometimes simply seek to malign other countries.

For India, it is important to create our own narratives of our struggles, understand the nature of the problems associated with governance, and seek to address them on our own. Over reliance on foreign etic narratives is not only unfortunate but also extremely dangerous. In this context the **Objectives** of the seminar may be summarised as follows:

1. Create awareness among the stakeholders on vigilance, corruption, and transparency in governance in India
2. Understand corruption in India from both the bird's eye view and worm's eye point of view; or, to frame this differently, have both emic as well as etic perspectives on vigilance, corruption, and transparency in governance
3. What could be the best research methods to study corruption or other socio-economic issues from the points of view of ontology and epistemology
4. Stakeholder consultation to contemplate vigilance, corruption, and transparency in governance in India to rewire us with more nuanced yet accurate perspectives

The seminar will also highlight the steps and processes/ mechanisms that need to be followed as per CVC rules and regulations to combat corruption effectively at the level of a single individual or institution or organizational.

### *Concept Note Author & Convener*

Dr Seema Sharma  
Assistant Professor, Department of Environment,  
Vivekananda College, University of Delhi

### *Co-convener*

Dr. Gagan Dhawan, Associate Professor and Eco  
Club Coordinator – Acharya Narendra Dev College  
(ANDC), University of Delhi

Dr. Anju Jain, Associate Professor and Eco Club  
Coordinator – Daulat Ram College, University of  
Delhi

### *Patrons*

Dr. Hina Nandrajog, Officiating Principal,  
Vivekananda College (VNC), University of Delhi

Prof. Savita Roy, Principal, Daulat Ram College  
(DRC), University of Delhi

Prof. Ravi Toteja, Officiating Principal, Acharya  
Narendra Dev College (ANDC), University of  
Delhi

### *Student Coordinators*

Mitushi Sharma – Student Coordinator, Eco Club, Vivekananda College

Vandana— Student coordinator, Eco Club, Vivekananda College

Muskan— Student coordinator, Eco Club, Vivekananda College

Archita Bansal— Student coordinator, Eco Club, Vivekananda College

Nikhil – Student Coordinator, Eco Club, Acharya Narendra Dev College

Pratiksha Shankwar— Student Coordinator, Eco Club, Daulat Ram College

Pragati Prerna— Student Coordinator, Eco Club, Daulat Ram College

### **Program Schedule**

Time	Activities	Resource Person
10 am	Welcome Address	Dr. Hina Nandrajog, Officiating Principal, Vivekananda College, University of Delhi  Prof. Savita Roy, Principal, Daulat Ram College (DRC), University of Delhi  Prof. Ravi Toteja, Officiating Principal, Acharya Narendra Dev College (ANDC), University of Delhi

	Session and Theme Introduction and about the seminar objectives	Dr. Seema Sharma
	Keynote speaker “Vigilance, Corruption and Transparency in Governance and the Need for Reassessment: An Indian Perspective”	Prof. (Dr) Arnab Bose Jindal Global Law School (JGLS)
	Technical Session 1	
	Session on “Role of stockholders on vigilance, corruption, and transparency in governance in India“	Prof. (Dr) Seema Gupta Acharya Narendra Dev College, University of Delhi  Session Chair: Dr. Anju Jain, Associate Professor, Daulat Ram College, University of Delhi
	Technical Session 2	
	Panel Discussion on “Understanding corruption in India from both the bird’s eye view and worm’s eye point of view; or, to frame this differently have both an emic as well as etic perspectives on vigilance, corruption and transparency in governance”	Discussants  1. Dr. Anju Jain 2. Dr. Gagan Dhawan 3. Dr. Seema Gupta  Moderator: Dr. Seema Sharma
	Technical session 3	
	Session on	Dr. Seema Sharma

	<p>“What could be the best research methods to study corruption or other socio-economic issues from the point of view of ontology and epistemology</p>	<p>Session chair Prof. (Dr) Gagan Dhawan ANDC, college</p>
	<p>Technical Session 4</p>	
	<p>Student panel discussion on  “What is corruption and how it can be dealt with in the current context in order to achieve Self Reliance with Integrity”</p>	
	<p>Vote of Thanks</p>	