

# शुचिता

Shuchita - The Purity

सतर्क भारत  
Vigilant India

समृद्ध भारत  
Prosperous India



मॉयल लिमिटेड

( भारत सरकार का उपक्रम )

मॉयल - इस्पात को शक्तिशाली बनाये...



CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE



INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION SERVICES PVT. LTD.

This is to certify that the  
QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM of

**VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT  
MOIL LIMITED**

**MOIL Bhavan, 1 A, Katol Road, Nagpur - 440 013, Maharashtra,  
India.**

has been assessed and registered as complying with the requirements of the following International Standard:

**ISO 9001:2015**

The Quality Management System applicable to:

**Scope : To Provide Vigilance Services To The Management Of MOIL  
Limited.**

Registration No. : RQ91/8614  
Registered Date : 22<sup>nd</sup> May, 2014  
Reassessment Date : 05<sup>th</sup> August, 2020  
Issue Date : 20<sup>th</sup> August, 2020  
Expiry Date : 21<sup>st</sup> May, 2023



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Further clarifications regarding the scope of this certificate and the applicability of ISO 9001:2015 requirements may be obtained at [www.icsasian.com](http://www.icsasian.com)

● संपादक-मंडल ●

◆ मुख्य संपादक

श्री शरत चंद्र तिवारी, आई.टी.एस.  
मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी

◆ संपादक

श्री मनोज तिवारी  
उप-मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी

◆ संपादक सदस्य

श्री अनिल गायकवाड  
वरिष्ठ सतर्कता अधिकारी

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श्री मुनेश्वर एम. पाटील  
सतर्कता अधिकारी

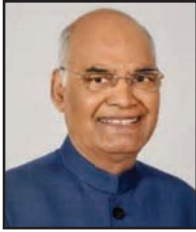
◆ सहायक सदस्य

श्री गणेश एन. शील  
श्री अभय जाचक  
श्री विशाल चौधरी  
श्री नंदलाल टेकन  
श्री लाखन तुरकर  
श्रीमती इशरत खान

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# Message



सत्यमेव जयते  
राष्ट्रपति  
भारत गणतंत्र  
PRESIDENT  
REPUBLIC OF INDIA

## MESSAGE

I am happy to know that the Central Vigilance Commission is observing Vigilance Awareness Week on the theme "सतर्क भारत, समृद्ध भारत - Satark Bharat, Samridh Bharat" (Vigilant India Prosperous India)" from 27th October to 2nd November 2020 which coincides with the birthday of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Corruption has been regarded as one of the foremost hindrance to national development and progress. We must strive to promote integrity and to combat corruption in all walks of life. It is our duty to be a vigilant citizen and prevent corruption of any form in the world around us.

I congratulate Central Vigilance Commission for promotion of systemic improvements and good practices. CVC has taken several proactive steps in disposal of cases in time bound manner. Administering Integrity Pledge and conducting workshops for sensitising on issues related to anti-corruption are appreciable steps in the right direction.

An effective and pro-active vigilance machinery can contribute towards improving the quality of governance. We must take this opportunity to renew our commitment to achieve the goals of promoting integrity, transparency and accountability in public life for a better future.

I extend my greetings to all those associated with the Central Vigilance Commission and wish the campaign every success.

  
(Ram Nath Kovind)

New Delhi  
October 19, 2020



# Message



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति  
VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA

## MESSAGE

I am happy to know that Vigilance Awareness Week is being observed by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) on the theme 'Satark Bharat, Samriddh Bharat' (Vigilant India, Prosperous India), from 27<sup>th</sup> October to 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2020.

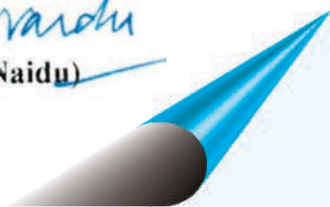
The social and economic progress of a society is not possible without combating the menace of corruption in the public life. A transparent and corruption free governance system is an essential tool for economic development and progress of a society or a country.

I am sure the public awareness campaign ran by the CVC during the Awareness Week every year sensitizes the public about the ill-effects of corruption and embolden them to adopt a fair system based on the principles of justice and equality in all walks of life.

Let us come together and take a pledge on this occasion to adopt a transparent and efficient work culture, free of corruption and nepotism in our day-to-day conduct and actions.

New Delhi  
15<sup>th</sup> October, 2020.

  
(M. Venkaiah Naidu)



# Message



प्रधान मंत्री  
Prime Minister

## MESSAGE

It is heartening to learn that the Central Vigilance Commission is observing Vigilance Awareness Week from 27<sup>th</sup> October to 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2020. This year's theme - '*Satark Bharat, Samriddh Bharat*' invokes collective alertness of all citizens for a strong and prosperous nation.

We are marching ahead with resoluteness to build a New India that is self-reliant, a nation that continuously expands its capabilities and focuses on skill acquisition. Our resolve is powered by people's participation.

Our vision of development is human-centric, one where the fruits of prosperity reach everyone in an equitable manner. This can be realized only when 130 crore Indians remain aware and vigilant and perform their duties and responsibilities as proud citizens.

In the last few years, we have repealed several outdated laws and simplified processes. We have been striving to utilize technology optimally to improve Ease of Living and enhance Ease of Doing Business.

We have worked tirelessly to remove corruption and punish the corrupt. In New India, there is no tolerance for corruption and no place for middlemen. It is imperative that vigilant citizens as equal partners strengthen the processes for effective delivery unto the last.

I am sure that the observance of the Vigilance Awareness Week will inspire people to rededicate themselves for the new work culture of transparency and responsibility. Let us collectively work towards making our nation more vigilant and prosperous.

Best wishes to the Central Vigilance Commission for its endeavours.

New Delhi  
आश्विन 29, शक संवत्, 1942  
21<sup>st</sup> October, 2020

(Narendra Modi)



धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान  
धर्मेश्वर प्रधान  
Dharmendra Pradhan



सत्यमेव जयते



मंत्री  
पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस ;  
इस्पात मंत्रालय  
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली  
Minister  
Petroleum & Natural Gas ;  
Steel  
Government of India  
New Delhi

## संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर प्रसन्नता है कि मॉयल लिमिटेड का सतर्कता विभाग "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह- 2020" के अवसर पर अपनी आंतरिक पत्रिका "शुचिता" का नौवां अंक प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

किसी भी संस्था में सतर्कता की अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। जब तक सभी हितधारकों, प्रबंधन के सभी विभागों और कर्मचारियों का योगदान नहीं हो, तब तक प्रभावी सतर्कता एक वास्तविकता नहीं बन सकती। ईमानदारी और प्रबंधकीय अधिकारियों की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सुशासन एक अपरिहार्य कारक है।

निवारक सतर्कता को सुशासन के प्रभावी उपाय के रूप में कार्यान्वित करने की आवश्यकता है। सतर्कता पत्रिका, उक्त प्रक्रियाओं में जागरूकता एवं वैचारिक आदान-प्रदान का प्रबल माध्यम है। यह संस्था में पारदर्शिता, जिम्मेदारी तथा सत्यनिष्ठा के आधार को मजबूत करने पर बल देती है।

इस वर्ष सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह का विषय "सतर्क भारत, समृद्ध भारत" (Vigilant India, Prosperous India) बहुत सामयिक और विचारणीय है। मुझे विश्वास है कि मॉयल का सतर्कता विभाग भी अपने विभिन्न प्रयासों के माध्यम से अपने कर्मचारियों-अधिकारियों में जागरूकता पैदा करते हुए कंपनी की गतिविधियों को और अधिक पारदर्शी एवं भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त बनाने में अपना बहुमूल्य योगदान दे रहा है।

मैं मॉयल लिमिटेड के सतर्कता विभाग को "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह- 2020" एवं "शुचिता" पत्रिका के नौवें अंक के सफल प्रकाशन की शुभकामनाएँ देता हूँ।



(धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान)

फगगन सिंह कुलस्ते  
FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE



सत्यमेव जयते

संदेश

इस्पात राज्य मंत्री  
भारत सरकार  
उद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली-110011  
MINISTER OF STATE FOR STEEL  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
UDYOG BHAWAN, NEW DELHI-110011

दिनांक : 20 अक्टूबर, 2020

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत हर्ष हो रहा है कि मॉयल का सतर्कता विभाग "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2020" के अवसर पर अपनी पत्रिका "शुचिता" का नौवां अंक प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

अगर हम ईमानदार व्यक्ति के रूप में काम करें तो हम भ्रष्टाचार को जड़ से निकाल कर फेंक सकते हैं। वर्तमान सरकार का प्रारंभ से ही प्रयास रहा है कि सरकार के काम-काज में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही को प्राथमिकता दी जाए। निवारक सतर्कता को सुशासन के प्रभावी उपाय के रूप में कार्यान्वित करने की आवश्यकता है। सभी कमजोरी, सभी बंधन मात्र कल्पना है, कमजोर न पड़ें, भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध लड़ाई में मजबूती के साथ खड़े हो जाओ। गत वर्षों में प्रशासनिक एवं तकनीकी कार्यप्रणालियों में काफी पारदर्शिता आई है। संस्था के हर एक कर्मचारी का दायित्व है कि वह इस लक्ष्य प्राप्ति में हिस्सेदार बनें, ईमानदारी से हर कोई अपना कार्य करें, तो निश्चित ही भ्रष्टाचार की शुरुआत नहीं होगी, तो देश खुशहाल होगा और सभी लोग अपने राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य के प्रति ईमानदार भी बने रहेंगे।

मैं मॉयल के सतर्कता विभाग को "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2020" के अवसर पर सतर्कता जागरूकता पत्रिका "शुचिता" के सफल प्रकाशन की कामना करता हूँ।

(फगगन सिंह कुलस्ते)



# Message

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सत्यमेव जयते

## केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION



सतर्कता भवन, जी.पी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स,  
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सं./No.....019/VGL/029.....

दिनांक / Dated..08.10.2020.....

### MESSAGE

#### Vigilance Awareness Week (27<sup>th</sup> October to 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2020)

The Commission observes the Vigilance Awareness Week to emphasize the importance of integrity in public life. We are fully committed to implement the policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption".

"सतर्क भारत, समृद्ध भारत - Satark Bharat, Samridh Bharat (Vigilant India, Prosperous India)" has been chosen as the theme this year. Development and progress of the nation takes place when individuals and organisations are vigilant in safeguarding integrity as a core value.

The Commission believes that citizens and organisations must look inwards at a time when the world is facing an unprecedented crisis. All organisations may focus on improvement of internal processes and activities during this year. Systemic improvements may be carried out to improve the delivery of public services in all organisations. Training and capacity building of staff is an important component supporting this objective. We have been encouraging organisations to implement these initiatives.

The Commission appeals to all citizens to actively work towards promotion of integrity in all aspects of life for the progress of the country.

(Sharad Kumar)  
Vigilance Commissioner

(Suresh N. Patel)  
Vigilance Commissioner

(Sanjay Kothari)  
Central Vigilance Commissioner

# संदेश

प्रदीप कुमार त्रिपाठी  
सचिव  
P. K. TRIPATHI  
Secretary



भारत सरकार  
इस्पात मंत्रालय  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF STEEL

## संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर हर्ष हो रहा है कि मॉयल लिमिटेड का सतर्कता विभाग हर वर्ष की तरह इस वर्ष भी "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2020" के अवसर पर अपनी पत्रिका "शुचिता" का नौवां अंक प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

हम सब अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि "ईमानदारी सर्वश्रेष्ठ नीति है"। जीवन में पूरी तरह ईमानदार होना कठिन अवश्य है, लेकिन ईमानदारी दूर तक साथ देती है। बेईमानी आसान लगती है, लेकिन थोड़ी दूर तक ही साथ देती है और अंततः दर्दनाक रास्ते पर ले जाती है। इसलिए, हम सब साथ मिलकर ईमानदारी के रास्ते पर चलने का प्रण करें।

भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन का लक्ष्य संस्था के किसी एक व्यक्ति या किसी एक विभाग के प्रयासों से प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता। किसी भी संस्था में सतर्कता की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है जो हितकारकों के समक्ष एक पारदर्शी वातावरण प्रस्तुत करती है। संस्था के हर एक कर्मचारी का दायित्व है कि वह इस लक्ष्य प्राप्ति में हिस्सेदार बने।

इस वर्ष सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह के लिए चुना गया शीर्षक है - "सतर्क भारत, समृद्ध भारत" (Vigilant India, Prosperous India)। हमारे जीवन में सतर्कता की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है, जिसके बिना जीवन के सही उद्देश्य को पाना असंभव है।

मैं मॉयल के सतर्कता विभाग को "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2020" तथा सतर्कता जागरूकता पत्रिका "शुचिता" के नौवें अंक के सफल प्रकाशन के लिए शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

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(प्रदीप कुमार त्रिपाठी)

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पुनीत कंसल, भा.प्र.से.

संयुक्त सचिव

*Puneet Kansal*, IAS  
Joint Secretary



भारत सरकार  
इस्पात मंत्रालय  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF STEEL

## संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि मॉयल लिमिटेड का सतर्कता विभाग "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2020" के अवसर पर अपनी आंतरिक पत्रिका "शुचिता" का नौवां अंक प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

अनुशासित रहना, अच्छे से व्यवहार करना, सच बोलना, समयनिष्ठ होना और दूसरों की ईमानदारी से मदद करना आदि सभी लक्षण ईमानदारी में निहित होते हैं। एक व्यक्ति ईमानदार तभी हो सकता है जब वह विभिन्न पहलूओं में ईमानदारी का अनुसरण करे जैसे बोलने, कार्यस्थल पर कार्य करने, न्याय करने, व्यवहार में और उन सभी गतिविधियों में जो हम अपने दैनिक जीवन में करते हैं।

भ्रष्टाचार उन्मुलन के लिए प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का कर्तव्य है कि वह ईमानदारी व सत्यनिष्ठा से कार्य करें। ईमानदार व्यक्ति किसी भी संस्था की पूंजी होता है। समाज में समानता लाने के लिए अपने देश को भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त करने की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। मैं कर्मचारियों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे अपने कर्तव्यों के प्रति निष्ठावान बनें।

मैं मॉयल लिमिटेड के सतर्कता विभाग को "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2020" एवं "शुचिता" पत्रिका के नौवें अंक के सफल प्रकाशन हेतु शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

*पुनीत कंसल*

(पुनीत कंसल)

संयुक्त सचिव एवं मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी



मुकुंद पी. चौधरी  
अध्यक्ष - सह - प्रबंध निदेशक



## मॉयल लिमिटेड

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दिनांक : 03 अक्टूबर, 2020

## संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत खुशी हो रही है कि मॉयल का सतर्कता विभाग "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2020" के अवसर पर अपनी आंतरिक पत्रिका "शुचिता" का नौवां अंक प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

सतर्कता एवं अनुशासन राष्ट्रीय जीवन के लिए बेहद जरूरी है। यदि प्रशासन, कार्यस्थल, संस्था, स्कूल, समाज, परिवार सभी जगह सब लोग ईमानदारी एवं अनुशासन में रहेंगे और अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करेंगे, अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझेंगे तो कहीं किसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ी या अशांति नहीं होगी।

नियम तोड़ने से ही भ्रष्टाचार एवं अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ती है तथा समाज में अव्यवस्था पैदा होती है। देश में व्याप्त तमाम समस्याओं के निराकरण के लिए देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को अनुशासनप्रिय होना चाहिए। यह तभी मुमकिन है जब हम आत्मनिर्भर बनें।

इस वर्ष सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह के लिए चुना गया शीर्षक है "सतर्क भारत, समृद्ध भारत" (Vigilant India, Prosperous India)। सतर्कता यह सामाजिक तथा राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकता है। सतर्कता व्यक्ति के व्यक्तित्व में बहुत गहरा प्रभाव डालता है।

मैं मॉयल के सतर्कता विभाग के सतर्कता पर किये जा रहे प्रयासों की सराहना के साथ "शुचिता" पत्रिका के नौवें अंक के प्रकाशन हेतु शुभकामनाएँ देता हूँ।

मुकुंद पी. चौधरी  
अध्यक्ष-सह-प्रबंध निदेशक





**दिपांकर सोम**

निदेशक (उत्पादन एवं योजना)



**मॉयल लिमिटेड**

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## संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत हर्ष हो रहा है कि हर वर्ष की तरह इस वर्ष भी सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2020 के उपलक्ष्य में मॉयल का सतर्कता विभाग अपनी आंतरिक पत्रिका "शुचिता" नौवां अंक प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

आदत व्यक्ति के व्यक्तित्व पर बहुत गहरा प्रभार डालता है। लालच और असंतुष्टि एक ऐसा विकार है जो व्यक्ति को बहुत अधिक नीचे गिरने पर विवश कर देता है। व्यक्ति के दृढ़ निश्चय करने पर कोई भी कार्य कर पाना असंभव नहीं होता जैसे ही भ्रष्टाचार होने का एक प्रमुख कारण व्यक्ति की मनसा (इच्छा) भी है।

अपना कार्य ईमानदारी से न करना भी भ्रष्टाचार है अतः ऐसा व्यक्ति भ्रष्टाचारी है जो अपना कार्य ईमानदारी से नहीं करता है। समाज में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार देश की उन्नति में सबसे बड़ा बाधक तत्व है। अतः समाज में फैले भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने हेतु लोगों में जागरूकता फैलाना, प्रशासनिक कार्यों तथा कार्यप्रणाली में पारदर्शिता लाना तथा जिम्मेदारियों के प्रति निष्ठावान होना होगा।

भ्रष्टाचार की रोकथाम में मॉयल के सतर्कता विभाग का हमेशा महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। मैं उनके सक्रिय भागीदारी की प्रशंसा करता हूँ तथा सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2020 के अवसर पर "नौवें" अंक के प्रकाशन की बधाई देता हूँ।

*दिपांकर सोम*

**दिपांकर सोम**

निदेशक (उत्पादन एवं योजना)



**RAKESH TUMANE**  
Director (Finance)



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### संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर हार्दिक प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि मॉयल का सतर्कता विभाग "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2020" के अवसर पर अपनी आंतरिक पत्रिका "शुचिता" का नौवां अंक प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

एक सच्चा देशप्रेमी ईमानदार होता है। देश के प्रति ईमानदार व्यक्ति ही सच्चा नागरिक है। ईमानदारी देश के प्रति, समाज के प्रति और सबसे बड़ी बात इंसान की इंसान के प्रति होनी चाहिए। हमें अपने सभी कर्तव्यों के प्रति ईमानदार होना जरूरी है। ईमानदारी एक बुनियादी जिम्मेदारी है, और आदमी के हर व्यवहार में वह अभिव्यक्त होनी चाहिए।

भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने के लिये सबसे प्रभावी उपाय यह है कि हर व्यक्ति यह प्रण ले कि वो ईमानदारी से कार्य करेगा। दूसरों को दोष मढ़ने के बजाय यदि हर व्यक्ति अपने बारे में संकल्पित हो जाए तो उसका सामूहिक असर भ्रष्टाचार को जड़ से उखाड़ फेंकने में मदद करेगा।

यह सतर्कता पत्रिका, उक्त प्रक्रियाओं में जागरूकता लाने एवं वैचारिक आदान-प्रदान हेतु प्रबल माध्यम साबित होगी। मैं मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी और सतर्कता विभाग के इन प्रयासों की सराहना के साथ "शुचिता" के सफल प्रकाशन की कामना करता हूँ।

राकेश तुमाने  
निदेशक(वित्त)



# संदेश



उषा सिंह  
Usha Singh  
निदेशक (मानव संसाधन)  
Director (Human Resource)



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कॉर्पोरेट पहचान / CIN No. : L99999MH1962GOI012398

## संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि मॉयल का सतर्कता विभाग "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2020" के अवसर पर अपनी आंतरिक पत्रिका "शुचिता" का नौवा अंक प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

किसी भी संस्था में सतर्कता का एक विशेष महत्व है। यह संस्था में पारदर्शिता, जिम्मेदारी तथा सत्यनिष्ठा के आधार को मजबूत बनाता है। भ्रष्टाचार के रोकथाम हेतु सहभागिता अत्यंत आवश्यक है और इसके लिए सतर्कता विभाग कंपनी में भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन हेतु एवं सतत जागरूक रहने हेतु पहल लेते रहते हैं, जो की सराहनीय है।

सुशासन, प्रौद्योगिक संस्थानों एवं प्रबंधन के कार्य प्रणालियों में पारदर्शी एवं जिम्मेवारी का वातावरण देता है एवं हितकारकों में व्यवहारिक प्रक्रियाओं को सरल करता है। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह सतर्कता पत्रिका, उक्त प्रक्रियाओं में जागरूकता लाने हेतु प्रबल माध्यम साबित होगी।

मैं सतर्कता विभाग को "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2020" के अवसर पर पत्रिका "शुचिता" के सफल प्रकाशन हेतु शुभकामनाएं देती हूँ।

उषा सिंह  
(उषा सिंह)  
निदेशक (मानव संसाधन)



**P.V.V. PATNAIK**  
Director (Commercial)



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## संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2020" के अवसर पर सतर्कता विभाग अपनी आंतरिक पत्रिका "शुचिता" का नौवां अंक प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

एक सत्यवादी इंसान हमेशा ईमानदार होता है। मनुष्य जीवन का अर्थ तभी सार्थक है जब उसमें ईमानदारी हो। किसी भी व्यक्ति विशेष के साथ गलत व्यवहार या अनैतिक आचरण भ्रष्टाचार कहलाता है। अपने निजी स्वार्थ की खातिर लोग रिश्वत लेते हैं। अनुचित लाभ के लिए देश को आर्थिक नुकसान करना बुरे लोगों का काम होता है।

सरकार तीव्र गति से आर्थिक विकास के लिए लगातार प्रयत्नशील है परन्तु भ्रष्टाचार देश के विकास और प्रगति को बाधित करता है। भ्रष्टाचार के रोकथाम में जनसहयोग के बिना पूर्ण सफलता नहीं प्राप्त हो सकती है।

मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि यह पत्रिका सतर्कता विषयक विचारों एवं अनुभवों को साझा करने के लिए उपयुक्त मंच प्रदान करेगी। भ्रष्टाचार की रोकथाम में मॉयल के सतर्कता विभाग का हमेशा महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। मैं उनके सक्रिय भागीदारी की प्रशंसा करता हूँ।

मैं मॉयल के सतर्कता विभाग को सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2020 की सफलता तथा पत्रिका "शुचिता" के सफल प्रकाशन हेतु शुभकामनाएँ देता हूँ।

पी.वी.वी. पटनायक  
निदेशक (वाणिज्य)



# Message



**Sharat Chandra Tiwari I.T.S.**  
Chief Vigilance Officer



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## Message

**Dear Reader**

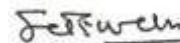
It gives me immense pleasure to present before you, the 9<sup>th</sup> edition of **“Shuchita” In-house Vigilance Magazine of MOIL**. It is a matter of pride that the Vigilance Awareness Week is being observed in Manganese Ore India Limited (MOIL) from 27<sup>th</sup> October 2020 to 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2020 with the theme conveyed by CVC - “सतर्क भारत, समृद्ध भारत –Satak Bharat, Samridh Bharat (Vigilant India, Prosperous India)”.

Vigilance in any organization is an integral function like any other function of management, i.e. finance, personnel, operation, marketing, etc. Each functionary has to imbibe the vigilance culture in itself. An element of cross check and audit over the work or decision ensures that officials remain alert and updated. There is need for synergy amongst various verticals of the organization which would maximise the productivity with quality. It can come only when all work in cohesion. Now being alert may mean differently to individual. It demands that once a system is put in place, it should have zero tolerance for ambiguity to ensure that implementation is smooth and without loopholes. Vigilance and objectivity go hand in hand for proper planning of any process and its subsequent implementation within the organization.

Central Vigilance Commission has chosen very apt and relevant topic for observance of VAW -2020 and to encourage its implementation in PSUs, Commission has been continuously stressing on systemic changes in organization. The very purpose of enhancing vigilance in day to day and work is to have drive for lesser discretion in decisions making, availability of information in public domain, optimization of internal processes and increase in technology driven processes. There is no doubt that while doing so, redundancy in some of the processes or part of it can be identified and removed. Individual section can do their bit and finally it would not only make their processes more effective and efficient but also enhance organisation's productivity as a whole, making it more prosperous along with value addition in the form of improved work culture and more efficient systems processes. Prosperity is sum total of material and value based assets which requires ethical inputs from those who plan, take decisions and finally execute.

During VAW 2020, MOIL shall organize various outreach activities as envisaged by CVC, with due precautions in on-going Covid situations. In house activities such as essay writing, slogan writing etc, have been planned in which MOIL employees and family members can participate through online mode. I express my best wishes to all the participants in advance. VAW activities have also been scheduled in various Mines of MOIL where essay competition, slogan writing, painting and poster making shall be organized by respective in-charges and Vigilance officers.

It is our prime duty to identify and implement effective preventive measures to enhance the inherent work culture and prune out the loss making /in efficient parts of the system. It shall reflect in our personal and professional conduct also with more transparency and accountability in works. The observance of various activities during the Vigilance Awareness Week will definitely enhance awareness amongst the employees and the society at large and will be useful to achieve the objectives. On this occasion, I extend my warm greetings to the entire MOIL fraternity and urge all employees of MOIL to support the drive whole heartedly and make MOIL an organization par excellence.



(Sharat Chandra Tiwari)- ITS



## Copy Catastrophe

**Dipankar Shome**  
Director  
(Production & Planning)

Copying, unfair means, plagiarism are common phenomenon now-a-days. Sometimes the perpetrators are caught, sometimes not. Mindless copying many a time proves to be dangerous. Though the world today is relying on cut-copy-paste theory, it may land one in trouble if the act is not done judiciously.

I know, two brothers who were incidentally twins, our neighbours, had not much interest in studies. In a competitive examination both the brothers got seat in same row. They came to an understanding that whatever one can answer, the same will be told to other one and vice versa. Out of 100 questions, both the brothers could attempt around 40 questions and as per their understanding they communicated with each other while writing answers. They were very happy that they could answer about 80 questions and expecting good result.

But, when the result was declared, both got zero. The examination paper setter generally now-a-days gives same question with the change in sequence. The twins could not guess the trick of the examiner. With the provision of negative marking, they failed miserably.

From the above incident, one simple thing can be concluded that mindless copying sometimes proves suicidal. Another incident occurred with one of my friends in early seventies when he was in primary standard. In an examination, the answer copy of my friend and his cousin matched to such an extent that even the punctuations were the same. Looking at the two similar type of paper, the teacher called both the students and asked them to admit who copied whose paper. Both claimed that theirs was the original.

Being confused, the teacher took this matter to the headmaster. The headmaster scrutinised the two papers for about ten minutes. After careful examination of answer sheets, he gave the final verdict. My friend was declared innocent and the other boy was the copycat.

Astonished by such an immediate conclusion, the teacher asked the headmaster how he could guess the real imitator. The headmaster smilingly replied that both can have same answers but both cannot have the same father's name. The mindless boy had even copied the

name of my uncle's father in his answer sheet. We have lot examples of mindless copying in the history. Another example of imitation will be appropriate in this context, Ramakrishna Paramhansh was a great spiritual personality in 19<sup>th</sup> century from Calcutta. He lived a very simple and pious life. Narendranath Dutta, a young and intelligent graduate of that time, used to frequently visit him to quench his insatiable thirst about God.

By that time, the young Narendranath had not become his disciple. Initially, Narendranath was in dilemma about Paramhansh's depth of knowledge and used to criticise him. While Ramakrishna tried to teach him philosophy, Narendranath used to retort in some critical manner. Surprisingly, the harsh words of Narendranath never hurt Ramakrishna. On the contrary, Ramakrishna used to smile at this with his childlike innocence. On seeing this, Ramakrishna's disciple wondered why their master was entertaining such a rude person. Once, one of his disciples decided to act in similar way like Narendranath.

He spoke rudely and repeated the same words of Narendranath. But Ramakrishna became angry and scolded him. The disciple then questioned why he was so biased and why he had soft corner for Narendranath. Ramakrishna said that Narendranath was a different person and very few people could gauge his reach, and to copy his actions was sheer foolishness. Narendranath later became Swami Vivekananda and propagated the holy and eternal message of his Guru by founding Ramakrishna mission, which is one of the greatest spiritual organizations in the world.

In fact, copy-paste is extensively used in the modern working system. But at the same time, there are numerous examples of mindless copying and its precarious consequences in many aspects, be it in corporate affairs or social matters of personal life. Copying someone else in a text with a less mind applied does not serve any good for a person or for a community as a whole. In the corporate scenario also, many times, mindless copying creates severe hassles for the executives and such act comes under the purview of vigilance and people as well as organisation suffers.





## Scientific Temper

**Rakesh Tumane**  
Director (Finance)

We have often heard about Galileo, the famous Italian scientist who invented telescope, persecuted for saying that earth moves round the Sun. In 1632 he published his book which proved the Copernican heliocentric world. For this he was summoned before the Inquisition, his book was condemned, he was forced to deny his proof upon his knees, forced to recite the seven penitential psalms weekly for three years and sentenced to life imprisonment which he served in his own home in Florence until his death.

Today it hard to imagine that somebody could be troubled for saying something as commonplace as earth moves round the sun. Today our thinking is informed by the modern science. However, Galileo (1564-1642) was repudiating the commonly held immutable truth of his time that the world was geocentric. Ptolemy in second century AD postulated a theory that the whole universe including planets, sun and stars moved round the earth. This theory was accepted by the Roman Catholic Church and thus became a part of the catholic religious dogma. Telling that earth moved round the sun was a religious heresy and a sin against the God. All religious systems are closed systems wherein all truth and knowledge is either revealed or written down in some book and is perfect and the best for man. There is no need and possibility of further inquiry and improvement. Contrary to this science is an open system ever evolving and ever improving. Science is based on the acceptance of ignorance and removing that

ignorance by observable data. Science also accepts that theories held true today can be disproved tomorrow with further data. Science also works on causality and reproducibility. For every effect there is a cause and every time the same effect will be observed under the same conditions. Thus, scientific temper is having an attitude that accepts that our understanding and knowledge may be inadequate, faulty, is open to scrutiny and can be further improved. How this scientific temper came about?

When Columbus sailed out to find a new route to Japan, the world map consisted of only Asia, Africa and Europe. More importantly, there was no vacant space in the map to account for future discoveries of new continents of Americas and Antarctica. When his ship hit the land in 1492, he thought that he reached the East Indies (modern Indonesia) which he knew was on the way to Japan. Till his last breath, Columbus thought that he discovered only a new route to the existing known world and could not believe that he had discovered a new hitherto unknown land. The world was a closed loop system and Columbus was not a man of scientific temper. It was Italian sailor Amerigo Vespucci who made a number of sailings to the land found by Columbus and put it on the world map. He proved that it was a new land which was till then not known to the mankind. And this new land was called America after his name. The new land was not named after Columbus as he himself did not believe in the discovery of a new land. The scientific temper lies in being open to demolishing long

cherished ideals and restarting again based on new evidence.

The germination of modern science can be seen in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century European Renaissance. Renaissance ended a medieval dark age of about 1500 years and freed man from the stranglehold of religious dogma. Till this time there was no way man could change his destiny except by performing rites and duties as prescribed by the religion and by praying to God. Renaissance freed man's thinking and instilled in him the confidence that he was the master of his destiny and that he could achieve anything with his efforts and intellectual power. That is why Renaissance is also called as the 'Rediscovery of man'. Under the intellectual inspiration of Renaissance, man started discovering new technologies – telescope, printing press, thermometer, microscope; new navigation systems; use of coal instead of wood; discovery of new trade routes and new truths about the natural sciences.

French philosopher, Descartes (1592-1650) is credited with laying a sound philosophical system of the modern science. Descartes postulates a dualistic world consisting of two kinds of substances - mental and physical – which are distinct and do not interfere with one another. Mental and spiritual is a thinking kind of substance (it thinks, doubts, understands, affirms, denies, wills, refuses, imagines and feels). The physical substance is spatially extended and measurable by geometry and its motion is governed by laws of mechanics. For Descartes, God exists and is the first cause of motion in the physical universe. But after creating the universe and setting it in motion according to the laws of geometry and mechanics,

God does not interfere with the mechanical clockwork of the universe. Later on Isaac Newton discovered the laws of gravity and mechanics that explained the motion of all physical objects around us. Newton's laws of motion was one of the greatest scientific achievements of all time as he was able to explain the motion of all physical bodies – man, apple, earth, moon, planets, stars; the effect of moon on tidal waves etc. with the help of a few universally applicable equations. For a long time, Newtonian theory was considered adequate to explain all motions. However, with the progress of science and new observations, the Newtonian theory was found inadequate and at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Einstein came up with theory of Relativity to fill up the gaps in Newtonian model. Both, Newton and Einstein believed in God. Like Descartes, Newtonian theory needed God to hold the universe together. On hearing the observations of quantum physics and uncertainty principle, Einstein had exclaimed in disbelief that God did not play dice. However, the recent theoretical physicists like Stephen Hawking believed that the universe started off in a explosive Big Bang according to the principles of physics and hence unlike Descartes and Newton the universe does not need a prime mover God.

Like science which is a open system subject to scrutiny, improvement, dismantling, renewal and reconfiguration based on new observations, we human should also develop a scientific temper wherein we learn to evaluate our existing beliefs and opinions in the context of new observations and continuously evolve into better human beings.





## Socrates

**Rakesh Tumane**  
Director (Finance)

When we talk of western philosophy, without efforts the names like Socrates, Plato and Aristotle rise up in our imagination. Their philosophies inspired the European Renaissance and left an indelible imprint on the modern thought and polity. Socrates was teacher to Plato and Aristotle was a student of 20 years in Plato's Academy.

Socrates grew up at Athens during the age of Pericles. During this period, Athens a democratic city state in Greece was at the pinnacle of its glory. Athens had emerged as the strongest among the Peloponnesian states and outstanding building structures like Parthenon, the chief temple of Athena, the Goddess of wisdom on the rock cliff called Acropolis etc. were constructed during this period. Being a prosperous and successful state, artists, dramatists, sculptors and philosophers from around the world were flocking to Athens and it was becoming a melting point of diverse ideas. During such effervescence of creativity, Socrates came out with his rationalistic philosophy. Cicero, the roman historian said that Socrates brought down the philosophy down from Heaven. While the earlier Greek philosopher were concerned with the nature of reality – Parmenides speculating unchanging essence and permanence whereas Heraclitus postulated everything in flux; Socrates was more concerned about the man - ethics, morality, wisdom and happiness.

There are four cornerstones of Socratic philosophy. The first point is that knowledge that I do

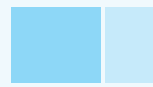
no know is wisdom. The famous Oracle of Delphi once announced that Socrates was the wisest man around. Socrates explained that what Delphi meant was that Socrates was not wise but at least he knew that he really knew nothing. The second one is that the improvement of soul, the care for wisdom and the truth is the highest good. Virtue does not come from money but virtue begets money and power. The third one being that gods have given Socrates to Athens and if they condemn him then they would be sinning against the gods. He said that he was a gadfly whom gods gave to the state which was a sluggish and slow horse and which needed to be stirred into action by his stings. Finally, the fourth principal is that to know the good is to do the good. Evil, wrongdoing or vice are due to the lack of knowledge or ignorance and to nothing else. Socrates famously said that no one did evil voluntarily. People spend their lives striving for power or wealth, thinking that one of these is good and will make them happy. But, they do not know what is good. They do not know that these are not good and will not bring them happiness. One needs to know human nature, the true nature of human being in order to know what is good for humans and what will bring happiness and in order to know how to live and what will bring happiness what to strive to achieve. And not to delve into this, never to know what is good for human beings is to live a life of striving to achieve but never finding happiness. Such a life Socrates calls unexamined. And Socrates says, “The unexamined life is not worth living.”

Socrates did not write a single word of philosophy. He developed his philosophy by asking questions, dissection the answer and then further asking counter question. For example, he would ask one of his students to define what is courage. On receiving the answer, he would give a number of examples to disprove the answer. Then he would ask another student for a new definition and would again shred the new definition into pieces. This question and answer style is called Dialectic and for Socrates it was the primary means of developing his philosophy. Fortunately for mankind, his student Plato recorded these dialogues and presented Socratic philosophy. Plato wrote a dialogue Apology which contains Socrates' defense of his trial and delineates a major part of Socratic philosophy.

Socratic philosophy was very revolutionary and it was unacceptable to the Athenian state. Ultimately, Socrates was accused of polluting the minds of young Athenians and not respecting Gods. Followers of Socrates urged him to leave Athens to avoid the trial. However, Socrates refused to flee. He said that every citizen was bound by a social contract to obey the law of the state and being a good citizen he was supposed to face the trial. Ultimately, Socrates stuck to his philosophy and was sentenced to death. This great philosopher chose to drink hemlock, the poison, and to die than to repudiate his philosophy. His sacrifice made his philosophy immortal and his philosophical truths still guide the mankind in seeking the true happiness.

"Taking responsibility - practicing 100 percent responsibility every day - is about seeing ourselves not as right or wrong, but as an agent, chooser, problem solver, and learner in the complex interrelationships of our lives so that we can better integrate with the people and world around us. When we do this, we enjoy a better and more productive way to live and lead."

**- Christopher Avery**



## Committee: Its role and importance in any organization



**Manoj Tewari**

Dy. Chief Vigilance Officer

A committee or commission is a body of one or more persons that is subordinate to a deliberative assembly or in easy words A group of people officially delegated to perform a function, Usually, the assembly sends matters into a committee as a way to explore them more fully than would be possible if the assembly itself were considering them. Committees may have different functions and their types of work differ depending on the type of the organization and its needs. For larger organizations, much work is done in committees. Committees can be a way to formally draw together people of relevant expertise from different parts of an organization who otherwise would not have a good way to share information and coordinate actions. They may have the advantage of widening viewpoints and sharing out responsibilities. They can also be appointed with experts to recommend actions in matters that require specialized knowledge or technical judgment. The primary function of a committee is to contribute to the efficient operation of an organization. In most cases, a committee is concerned with the communication of information and with assisting the leadership in the decision-making process by providing needed information. Committees can serve several different functions:

### Governance

In organizations considered too large for all the members to participate in decisions affecting the organization as a whole, a

smaller body, such as a board of directors, is given the power to make decisions, spend money, or take actions. A governance committee is formed as a separate committee to review the performance of the board and board policy as well as nominate candidates for the board.

### Coordination and administration

A large body may have smaller committees with more specialized functions. Examples are an audit committee, an elections committee, a finance committee, a fundraising committee, and a program committee. Large conventions or academic conferences are usually organized by a coordinating committee drawn from the membership of the organization.

### Research and recommendations

Committees may be formed to do research and make recommendations on a potential or planned project or change. For example, an organization considering a major capital investment might create a temporary working committee of several people to review options and make recommendations to upper management or the board of directors.



## Discipline

A committee on discipline may be used to handle disciplinary procedures on members of the organization.

spread think across a large number of members of the committee, and is diluted. A committee may be more likely to make an unpalatable but good (or, egregious!) recommendation.

## Tactic for Indecision

As a means of public relations by sending sensitive, inconvenient, or irrelevant matters to committees, organizations may bypass, stall, or disacknowledge matters without declaring a formal policy of inaction or indifference. However, this could be considered a dilatory tactic.

(iv) Getting favorable recommendation: Many members of the committee may be busy otherwise, and may not be much interested in the recommendation of the committee. They may be from other units or departments. They may not know about the issues in finer details as they are from other units. They may tend to agree to the views of the powerful and influential members, and act more like a mere rubber stamp.

A committee can achieve one or more of the following objectives:

- (i) Pooling of multi-disciplinary talents and view points: This is possible if a committee comprises members from different backgrounds, specializations and units. The committee then recommends taking different viewpoints into account.
- (ii) Anti-bribery mechanism: It is believed that you can bribe an individual, but not a large number of individuals comprising the committee. It is believed that those who were not bribed would speak up in the meeting of the committee, and would guide the committee into taking an honest decision.
- (iii) Diluting personal accountability: If a recommendation is made by a committee instead of by an individual, then all members of the committee are jointly accountable for the decision. This way, accountability is

(v) Delay matters: A committee works much slower than an individual. The members may not even agree easily on the date, time and venue for the next meeting, as different members will have different responsibilities, engagements and priorities. As such, even the meeting may be held very irregularly, and may be even slower in giving its report.

Committees are prevalent in all types of organizations. They are in the government, educational, religious and business organizations. Smooth functioning of various committees in organization contributes immensely in the progress of any organization, however committee can never be solution to every problem of organization as American business magnate, billionaire, philanthropist, and politician has rightly said, "If you see a snake, just kill it, don't appoint a committee on snakes".





## Artificial Intelligence an Introduction

**S. C. Rai**  
G. M. (Technical)

Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think like humans and mimic their actions. The term may also be applied to any machine that exhibits traits associated with a human mind such as learning and problem solving.

The ideal characteristic of artificial intelligence is its ability to rationalize and take actions that have the best chance of achieving a specific goal.

### **Understanding Artificial Intelligence**

When most people hear the term artificial intelligence, the first thing they usually think of is robots. That's because big-budget films and novels weave stories about human-like machines that wreak havoc on Earth. But nothing could be further from the truth.

Artificial intelligence is based on the principle that human intelligence can be defined in a way that a machine can easily mimic it and execute tasks, from the most simple to those that are even more complex. The goals of artificial intelligence include learning, reasoning, and perception.

As technology advances, previous benchmarks that defined artificial intelligence become outdated. For example, machines that calculate basic functions or recognize text through optimal character recognition are no longer considered to embody artificial intelligence, since this

function is now taken for granted as an inherent computer function.

AI is continuously evolving to benefit many different industries. Machines are wired using a cross-disciplinary approach based in mathematics, computer science, linguistics, psychology, and more.

Algorithms often play a very important part in the structure of artificial intelligence, where simple algorithms are used in simple applications, while more complex ones help frame strong artificial intelligence.

### **Applications of Artificial Intelligence**

The applications for artificial intelligence are endless. The technology can be applied to many different sectors and industries. AI is being tested and used in the healthcare industry for dosing drugs and different treatment in patients, and for surgical procedures in the operation room.

Other examples of machines with artificial intelligence include computers that play chess and self-driving cars. Each of these machines must weigh the consequences of any action they take, as each action will impact the end result. In chess, the end result is winning the game. For self-driving cars, the computer system must account for all external data and compute it to act in a way that prevents a collision.

Artificial intelligence also has applications in the financial industry, where it is used to detect and flag activity in banking and finance such as unusual debit card usage and large account deposits, all of which help a bank's fraud department. Applications for AI are also being used to help streamline and make trading easier. This is done by making supply, demand, and pricing of securities easier to estimate.

### Key takeaways

- Artificial intelligence refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines.
- The goals of artificial intelligence include learning, reasoning, and perception.
- AI is being used across different industries including finance and healthcare.
- Weak AI tends to be simple and single task oriented, while strong AI carries on tasks that are more complex and human-like.

### Categorization of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence can be divided into two different categories: weak and strong. Weak artificial intelligence embodies a system designed to carry out once particular job. Weak AI systems include video games such as the chess example from above and personal assistants such as Amazon's Alexa and Apple's Siri. You ask the assistant a question, it answers it for you.

Strong artificial intelligence systems are systems that carry on the tasks considered to be human like. These tend to be more complex and complicated systems. They are programmed to handle situations in which they may be required to

problem solve without having a person intervene. These kinds of systems can be found in applications like self-driving cars or in hospital operating rooms.

### Special Considerations

Since its beginning, artificial intelligence has come under scrutiny from scientists and the public alike. One common theme is the idea that machines will become so highly developed that humans will not be able to keep up and they will take off on their own, redesigning themselves at an exponential rate.

Another is that machines can hack into people's privacy and even be weaponized. Other arguments debate the ethics of artificial intelligence and whether intelligent systems such as robots should be treated with the same rights as humans.

Self-driving cars have been fairly controversial as their machines tend to be designed for the lowest possible risk and the least casualties. If presented with a scenario of colliding with one person or another at the same time, these cars would calculate the option that would cause the least amount of damage.

Another contentious issue many people have with artificial intelligence is how it may affect human employment. With many industries looking to automate certain jobs through the use of intelligent machinery, there is a concern that people would be pushed out of the workforce. Self-driving cars may remove the need for taxis and car-share programs, while manufacturers may easily replace human labour with machines, making people's skills more obsolete.





# सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह की गतिविधियाँ

## सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह 2019



श्री मुकुंद पी. चौधरी, सी.एम.डी. मॉयल द्वारा दीप प्रज्वलन



श्री शरत चन्द्र तिवारी, मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी, मॉयल द्वारा दीप प्रज्वलन



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श्री मुकुंद पी. चौधरी, सी.एम.डी. मॉयल द्वारा प्रतिज्ञा प्रशासित





# सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह की गतिविधियाँ

## सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह 2019



मॉयल अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारियों द्वारा सतर्कता रैली का आयोजन



मॉयल मनसर प्रशिक्षण केंद्र में एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन



मनसर खान में वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन

# सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह की गतिविधियाँ

## सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह 2019



श्री रवि बनावत, डि.एस.पी., सी.बी.आई, ए.सी.बी., नागपूर द्वारा व्याख्यान एवं प्रस्तुतीकरण



श्री आर. गणेश, वरि. मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी, दक्षिण-पूर्व रेल्वे द्वारा व्याख्यान एवं प्रस्तुतीकरण



माँयल ऑडिटोरीयम हॉल, मुख्यालय में प्रश्नोत्तर प्रतियोगीता का आयोजन



# सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह की गतिविधियाँ

## सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह 2019



उकवा खान में सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह के विषय पर एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन



आर.एन.टी स्कूल, उकवा खान में सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह का आयोजन



स्वामी विवेकानंद पॉलिटेक्निक कॉलेज, सितासावंगी में मॉयल प्रबंधन द्वारा सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह का आयोजन



डी.ए.व्ही. स्कूल चिखला में सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह का आयोजन



अण्णासाहेब गुंडेवार स्कूल, नागपूर में सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह पर निबंध प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन



श्री रामदेवबाबा कॉलेज ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग एंड मैनेजमेंट में सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह पर चित्रकला प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन

# सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह की गतिविधियाँ

## सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह 2019



सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह के अवसर पर मनसर खान में आयोजित वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता के विजेताओं को पुरस्कार वितरण



सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह के अवसर पर अण्णासाहेब गुंडेवार स्कूल, नागपूर में आयोजित निबंध प्रतियोगिता के विजेताओं को पुरस्कार वितरण



सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह के अवसर पर आर.एन.टी. स्कूल, उकवा में प्रतियोगिता के विजेताओं को पुरस्कार वितरण



## मॉयल सतर्कता विभाग की विभिन्न गतिविधियाँ



सतर्कता जागरूकता पर एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन



मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी एवं मॉयल प्रबंधन के साथ त्रैमासिक समीक्षा बैठक



सतर्कता जागरूकता पर बालाघाट खान पर एक दिवसीय वेंडर एवं कॉन्ट्रक्टर मीट का आयोजन



## मॉयल सतर्कता विभाग की विभिन्न गतिविधियाँ



सतर्कता अधिकारी द्वारा तिरोड़ी खान में निरीक्षण



सतर्कता अधिकारी द्वारा बालाघाट खान में साईडिंग का निरीक्षण



सतर्कता अधिकारियों द्वारा चिखला खान में स्टोर का निरीक्षण





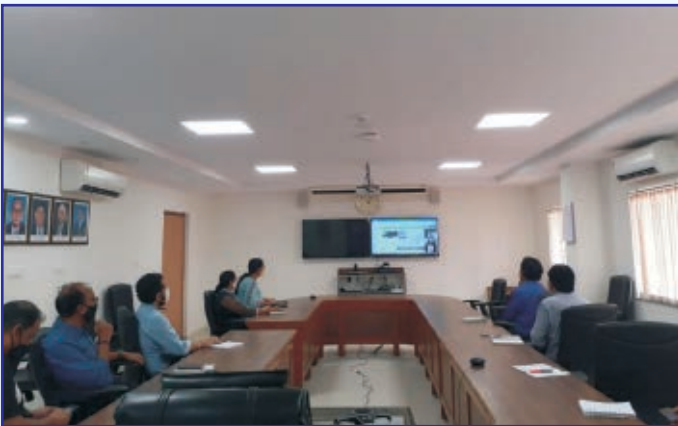
## मॉयल सतर्कता विभाग की विभिन्न गतिविधियाँ



सतर्कता अधिकारी द्वारा एफ.एम.पी. प्लांट, बालाघाट खान में निरीक्षण



सतर्कता अधिकारी द्वारा रेत परिवहन सम्बन्धित निरीक्षण



मॉयल मुख्यालय में एक दिवसीय वेबिनार का आयोजन

# पोस्टर



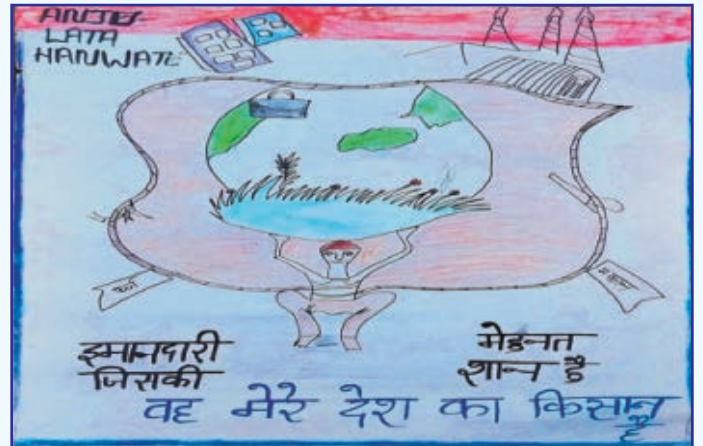
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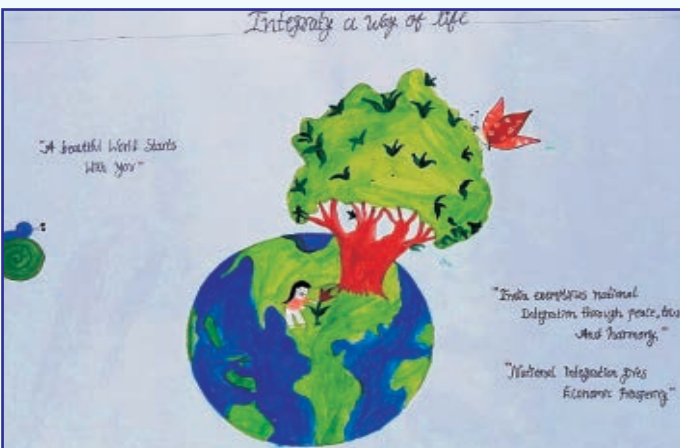
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कु. अंजली बनोटे, आर.एन.टी, स्कूल, भरवेली



कु. अंजूलता हटनवटे, आर.एन.टी, स्कूल, भरवेली



कु. खूशी बिसेन, आर.एन.टी, स्कूल, भरवेली



कु. क्राती डहरवाल, आर.एन.टी, स्कूल, भरवेली





## Electric vehicles and it's future in India

**Akhilesh Rai**  
G.M. (Electrical)

An electric vehicle (EV) also called electric is a vehicle that uses one or more electric motors or traction motors for propulsion. An electric vehicle may be powered through a collector system by electricity from off-vehicle sources, or may be self-contained with a battery, solar panels, fuel cells or an electric generator to convert fuel to electricity. EVs include, but are not limited to, road and rail vehicles, surface and underwater vessels, electric aircraft and electric spacecraft.

EVs first came into existence in the mid-19th century, when electricity was among the preferred methods for motor vehicle propulsion, providing a level of comfort and ease of operation that could not be achieved by the gasoline cars of the time. Modern internal combustion engines have been the dominant propulsion method for motor vehicles for almost 100 years, but electric power has remained commonplace in other vehicle types, such as trains and smaller vehicles of all types.

Commonly, the term EV is used to refer to an electric car. In the 21st century, EVs have seen a resurgence due to technological developments, and an increased focus on renewable energy. A great deal of demand for electric vehicles developed and a small core of do-it-yourself (DIY) engineers began sharing technical details for doing electric vehicle conversions. Government incentives to increase adoptions were introduced, including in the United States and the European Union.<sup>[3][4]</sup>

Electric vehicles are expected to increase from 2% of global share in 2016 to 22% in 2030.

In India, the first decision to incentivize electric vehicles was taken in 2010. According to a Rs 95-crore scheme approved by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), the government announced a financial incentive for manufacturers for electric vehicles sold in India. The scheme, effective from November 2010, envisaged incentives of up to 20 per cent on ex-factory prices of vehicles, subject to



a maximum limit. However, the subsidy scheme was later withdrawn by the MNRE in March 2012.

The Indian government has set ambitious targets to accelerate the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs). By 2023, it wants all three-wheelers to run on batteries. By 2025, the rule will also be applicable to most two-wheelers. Incentives are also being offered to make carmakers develop new EV models and manufacturing components.

In 2013, India unveiled the 'National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020' to make a major shift to electric vehicles and to address the issues of national energy security, vehicular pollution and growth of domestic manufacturing capabilities. Though the scheme was to offer subsidies and create supporting infrastructure for e-vehicles, the plan mostly remained on papers. While presenting the Union Budget for 2015-16 in Parliament, then finance minister announced faster adoption and manufacturing of electric vehicles with an initial outlay of Rs 75 crore. The scheme was announced with an aim to offer incentives for clean-fuel technology cars to boost their sales to up to 7 million vehicles by 2020.

In February 2019, the Union Cabinet cleared a Rs 10,000-crore programme under the FAME-II scheme. This scheme came into force from April 1, 2019. The main objective of the scheme is to encourage a faster adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles by offering upfront incentives on purchase of electric vehicles and also by establishing necessary charging infrastructure for EVs.

Electric vehicles have low running costs as they have less moving parts for maintaining and also very environmentally friendly as they use little or no fossil fuels (petrol or diesel). While some EVs used lead acid or nickel metal hydride batteries, the standard for modern battery electric vehicles is now considered to be lithium ion batteries as they have a greater longevity and are excellent at retaining energy, with a self-discharge rate of just 5% per month.

On a national level, EVs can help with country's energy security. At present, India is highly dependent on other countries for petroleum imports. EVs are easy to power from local and renewable energy sources, reducing our dependence on foreign oil. There are also better employment benefits for us through the use of locally produced electricity.

“Do all the good you can, by all the means you can, in all the ways you can, in all the places you can, at all the times you can, to all the people you can, as long as ever you can”

- John Wesley



## SOLAR PV MODULES

**Akhilesh Rai**  
G.M.(Electrical)

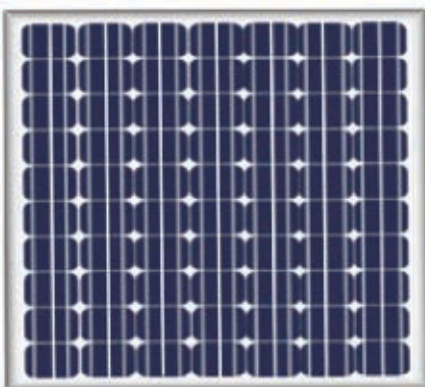
The term solar panel is used colloquially for a photo-voltaic (PV) module. A PV module is an assembly of photo-voltaic cells mounted in a framework for installation. A solar cell is a solid state electrical device that converts the energy of light directly into electricity by the photovoltaic effect

Photo-voltaic cells use sunlight as a source of energy and generate direct current electricity. A collection of PV modules is called a PV Panel, and a system of Panels is an Array. Arrays of a photovoltaic system supply solar electricity to electrical equipment.

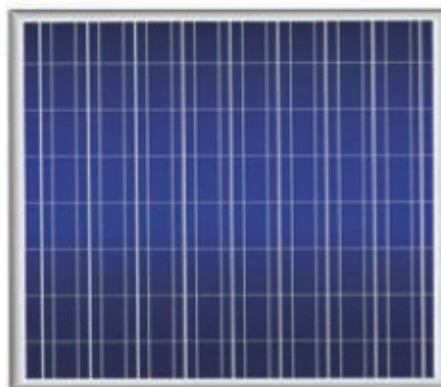
A single solar cell cannot provide required useful output. So to increase output power level of a PV system, it is required to connect number of such PV solar cells. A solar module is normally series connected sufficient number of solar cells to provide required standard output voltage and power. One solar module can be rated from 3 watts to 300 watts. The solar modules or PV modules are commercially

available basic building block of a solar electric power generation system. Actually a single solar PV cell generates very tiny amount that is around 0.1 watt to 2 watts. But it is not practical to use such low power unit as building block of a system. So required number of such cells are combined together to form a practical commercially available solar unit which is known as solar module or PV module. Most of the solar panel options currently available fit in one of three types: monocrystalline, polycrystalline (also known as multi-crystalline), and thin-film. Each type has its own unique advantages and disadvantages, and the solar panel type best suited for our installation will depend on factors specific to property and desired system characteristics.

In coming years thin film solar panels likely to be used for most of applications. Thin-film solar panels are made with electricity-producing layers hundreds of times thinner than those in traditional silicon panels. These lightweight, durable solar modules can be



Monocrystalline Solar Panel



Polycrystalline Solar Panel



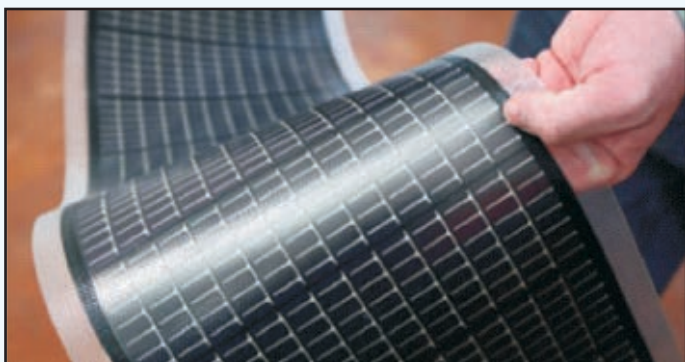
Thin - Film Solar Panel



Solar panel type	Advantages	Disadvantages
Monocrystalline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High efficiency/performance</li> <li>• Aesthetics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher costs</li> </ul>
Polycrystalline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low cost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower efficiency/performance</li> </ul>
Thin-film	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Portable and flexible</li> <li>• Lightweight</li> <li>• Aesthetics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowest efficiency/performance</li> </ul>

made in several different ways, and with many unique materials. There are four major types of thin-film solar panels: amorphous, cadmium telluride (CdTe), copper gallium indium diselenide (CIGS), and organic solar panels.

### Amorphous solar panels



Like conventional solar panels, amorphous solar panels are made from silicon, but they are constructed in a different way. Instead of being constructed from solid silicon wafers like mono- or poly-crystalline solar panels, amorphous panels are made by depositing non-crystalline silicon on a substrate like glass, plastic, or metal. One layer of silicon on an amorphous solar panel can be as thin as 1 micrometer, which is much thinner than a human hair.

### Advantages and disadvantages of amorphous solar panels :

Unlike many other thin-film panel options, amorphous silicon panels use very little toxic

materials. When compared mono- or poly-crystalline solar panels, amorphous panels use much less silicon. Amorphous solar panels are also bendable and less subject to cracks than traditional panels constructed from solid wafers of silicon.

The ongoing challenge with amorphous solar panels is their low efficiency. Due to complicated thermodynamics and the degradation of amorphous silicon, among other factors, amorphous solar cells are less than half as efficient as mono- or poly-crystalline solar panels. Amorphous solar panels offer around a 7% efficiency rate, while mono- and poly-crystalline panels have efficiency ratings of anywhere from 14% to 20%+. Attempts to raise the efficiency of amorphous panels by stacking several layers, each in tune to different wavelengths of light, has proven somewhat effective, but the overall efficiency of these types of thin-film panels is low compared to other options.

### Cadmium telluride (CdTe) solar panels



As the second most common photovoltaic technology on the market (behind traditional crystalline silicon), Cadmium telluride (CdTe) panels are already a viable thin-film solar panel solution. CdTe thin film panels are made from several thin layers: one main energy producing layer made from the compound cadmium telluride, and surrounding layers for electricity conduction and collection. First Solar is an American company that works in the cadmium telluride solar panel manufacturing space.

**Advantages and disadvantages of cadmium telluride solar panels :**

One of the most exciting benefits of CdTe panels is their ability to absorb sunlight close to an ideal wavelength. Functionally, this means that CdTe solar panels can capture energy at shorter wavelengths than traditional silicon panels can, which matches the natural wavelengths of sunlight closely for optimal sunlight to electricity conversion. Additionally, cadmium telluride panels can be manufactured at low costs, as cadmium is abundant and generated as a byproduct of important industrial materials like zinc.

A main concern with CdTe panels is pollution. Cadmium by itself is one of the most toxic materials known, and cadmium telluride also has some toxic properties. Currently, the general opinion on using cadmium telluride is that it is not harmful to humans or the environment in residential or industrial rooftop applications, but disposal of old CdTe panels continues to be a concern.

Like amorphous panels, cadmium telluride panels don't offer high efficiency ratings. Sitting around 10%-11%, CdTe panels are above the efficiencies of amorphous panels, but still don't reach the average efficiencies of standard silicon panels.

**Copper gallium indium diselenide (CIGS) solar panels**



CIGS solar cells are made from a compound called copper gallium indium diselenide sandwiched between conductive layers. This material can be deposited on substrates such as glass, plastic, steel, and aluminum, and when deposited on a flexible backing, the layers are thin enough to be allow full-panel flexibility.

**Advantages and disadvantages of CIGS solar panels :**

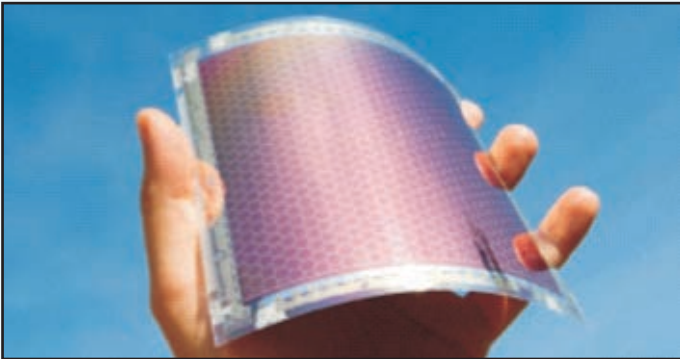
Unlike most thin-film solar technologies, CIGS solar panels offer a potentially competitive efficiency to traditional silicon panels. With efficiencies exceeding 20% measured in the laboratory, there may be a continuing place for high-efficiency CIGS panels in the general solar panel market.

CIGS cells also use the toxic chemical cadmium. However, CdTe panels have a higher percentage of cadmium, and CIGS cells are a relatively responsible thin-film option for the environment. Even better, in some models the cadmium is completely removed in favor of zinc.

The primary disadvantage of CIGS panels are their price. While CIGS solar panels are an exciting option, they are currently very expensive to produce, to the point where they can't compete with traditional silicon or cadmium telluride panels.

Production costs continue to be an issue for the CIGS solar panel market.

### Organic photovoltaic cells



Organic photovoltaic (OPV) cells use conductive organic polymers or small organic molecules to produce electricity. In an organic photovoltaic cell, several layers of thin organic vapor or solution is deposited and held between two electrodes to carry an electrical current.

#### Advantages and disadvantages of organic PV cells :

The building-integrated photovoltaic (BIPV) market has the most to benefit from OPV cells. Due to the ability to use various absorbers in an organic cell,

OPV devices can be colored several ways, or even made transparent, which has many applications in unique BIPV solar solutions. The materials needed to build organic solar cells are also abundant, leading to low manufacturing costs and subsequently low market prices.

Like other thin-film options, organic photovoltaic cells currently operate at relatively low efficiencies. OPVs have been constructed with about 11% efficiency ratings, but scaling module production up while keeping efficiencies high is a problem for the technology. Much of the research currently surrounding OPVs is on how to boost their efficiency. An additional issue with OPV technology is a shorter lifespan than both other thin-film options and traditional mono-or poly-crystalline panels. Cell degradation that doesn't occur in inorganic modules is an ongoing struggle for organically-based photovoltaic products.

In addition to above many other technologies are also available in market which can be used as per operational requirement.

“When one door closes, another opens; but we often look so long and so regretfully upon the closed door that we do not see the one which has opened for us”

**- Alexander Graham Bell**





## Vigilant Citizen – A major role in eradication of corruption

**Anil Gaikwad**  
Sr. Vigilance Officer

The Chief Vigilance Commission observes the Vigilance Awareness Week 2020 to emphasize the importance of integrity in public life. The theme is “Vigilant India, Prosperous India”.

**Corruption** is the single greatest challenge that erodes and defeats efforts made by many nations, especially in the developing world, towards sustainable development and towards the promotion and strengthening of democratic institutions and values. It is a complex social, political and economic phenomenon that affects all countries and hinders the rule of law. It undermines democratic institutions, erodes economies and contributes to political instability. While there is no internationally agreed definition of corruption, there are many actions which are recognized as forms corruption. The basic weapons of citizens, which can be used for eradicating the corruption from nation;

**Morality and Ethics** - Morality is the human attempt to define what is right and wrong about our actions and thoughts, and what is good and bad about our being who we are. But that's not really all that simple, is it. This misplaced sense of morality is possibly one of the strongest Indian traits and its influence on Indian society, popular culture and even marketing is undeniable. The biggest advantage of Indian morality is that it's mostly symbolic. Ethics is through its historical meaning, which has to do with a person's ethos. This is the idea that ethics is connected with character, and it is sort of a high standard approach to what it means to act in a particularly courageous way, as well as to demonstrate personal integrity.

**Probity and Honesty** - Probity and its synonyms honesty, honor, and integrity all mean uprightness of character or action, with some slight differences in

emphasis. It is the quality or condition of having strong moral principles, integrity, good character, honesty, decency. It is the act of adhering to the highest principles and ideals rather than avoiding corrupt or dishonest conduct. It balances service to the community against the self-interest of individuals. Probity in public life entail more than simply avoiding corrupt practices but also actively promoting certain values in public service such as accountability, impartiality, transparency and the rule of law. There is no dispute that the twin principles of integrity and probity in public life are the bare minimum that society expects from those in position of public office, yet these have to be based on well thought out processes and practices.

**Social Accountability** - Social Accountability efforts work to enhance and integrate citizen voice into the everyday working. It relates to the role people play in ensuring power is held accountable. In short, social accountability relates to a series of approaches and tools that raise citizen voice, articulate the needs and perspectives of the people to those in positions of power and ensure funds allocated to development reach their final goal. With the disappointing results from institutional anti-corruption measures, many see the potential of increasing citizen voice as a way to reduce corruption. If corrupt actions result from a lack of transparency, high levels of discretion, and a lack of accountability, social accountability is viewed as one of the mechanisms through which that formula may be balanced. Social accountability tools, such as community monitoring or participatory budgeting can reduce the harmful impact of corruption. Anti-corruption initiatives, donors and governments are increasingly looking at how civil

society can fight corruption in public administration. Social accountability mechanisms intend to perform this role by holding officials directly accountable through citizen engagement. Social accountability mechanisms are only capable of reducing corruption systemically if they activate horizontal accountability and sustain it through the sanctioning mechanisms of electoral accountability. Citizen engagement has garnered strength as a response to the shortcomings

of government reforms designed to improve governance. Many different forms of citizen engagement and social accountability have been implemented over the years, ranging from institutionalized participatory processes to performing social audits and raising awareness.

So, the citizen participation is most important for good governance and eradicating corruption from nation.

### Mr. Fox and Ms. Cat-Am I Dirty?

One day... Oh! Sorry, I forgot to introduce Mr. Fox and Ms. Cat. Mr. Fox is cunning but high and mighty and uses his tricks at inappropriate times when least needed. Ms. Cat is humble, kind and smart. She uses her ideas or tricks at the appropriate times and when most needed so let's begin the story.

One day, Mr. Fox and Ms. Cat went for a walk together. Mr. Fox saw a poor man and said, "You look so dirty!"

"Mr. Fox as you have said this, I'll tell you a story of the dirty monkey."

There was a foolish monkey and a deer who was very humble. They once sat near the river.

Mr. Monkey thought there was something wrong with Mr. Deer's body.

"You are so dirty! You must be lazy to take a shower. I see many fleas at your head and body," he claimed.

"Oh, that's why my skin becomes itchy," said Mr. Deer.

"You are such dirty animals with fleas and lice in your bodies," said Mr. Monkey, laughing at him.

Mr. Monkey out of his habit, searched, caught, and ate some lice and fleas from Deer's body.

"I'm a louse buster. You don't know how to get rid of fleas, do you? You must duplicate my clean habits," said Mr. Monkey.

"Ha-ha-ha! Ha-ha-ha!" Both of them heard the laughter of insects. "Who's laughing at me?" asked Mr. Monkey. "We are laughing at you!" said one tiny insect.

Monkey got irritated and said, "There's nothing to laugh at!"

"I'm Captain Louse, the leader of lice and fleas in your head and body. We are laughing at you because you see dirtiness in others but you are not aware of the dirtiness in yourself. You are fond of finding fleas of others, but you ignore the fleas and lice that are present in your. It's ridiculous," said the insects.

"How dare you to say that, you tiny, little creature! I'll catch you!" said Mr. Monkey, with anger hitting his own head again and again. As the wind blew, Captain Louse and his friend went with the wind.

Mr. Deer smiled at Mr. Monkey and said, "Let's take a bath in the river. It's time for us to clean our bodies."

Mr. Monkey was embarrassed as he had criticized Mr. Deer. He got aware that he too was dirty.

"See Fox, the monkey never realised that he was dirty too and was pointing out others' mistakes," said Ms. Cat.

"Ok! I understand what you mean. We should first see what we are doing then see what others do," explained Mr. Fox. "Well, you are correct in a way, so I think now you should say sorry to that poor guy," said Ms. Cat with a smile.

"Sorry I shouldn't have said that," apologized Mr. Fox. The poor man accepted his apology.

The End

**Moral: Do not be fond of finding or searching other's mistakes**

**By - Shiv Tumane**







## Preventive Vigilance

**B. S. Kapre**  
Sr. Vigilance Officer

Corruption is dishonest behavior by those in positions of power, such as managers or government officials. The Vigilance Department is headed by Chief vigilance Officer & is responsible for vigilance activities in the organization under the general superintendence of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), the apex organization of the Government of India that controls anti-corruption measures and probity in public life. Vigilance functions in the plants/units of organizations are monitored by Dy. Chief Vigilance Officer/ Vigilance Officer. The Dy. Chief Vigilance Officers/ Vigilance Officer are functionally reporting to Chief Vigilance Officer. The functions of Vigilance are broadly preventive in nature. Vigilance is essentially a management function. It provides important instruments for improving performance of an organisation facilitating good governance. This includes promoting clean business transactions, professionalism, productivity, promptness and ethical practises. It also assists in systemic improvements in curbing opportunities for corruption. Therefore Vigilance helps in improving efficiency and effectiveness of the personnel as well as the Organisation.

Preventive Vigilance is adoption of a package of measures to improve systems and procedures to eliminate/reduce corruption, promote transparency and ease of doing business. It aimed at identifying

tackling/addressing the root cause of corruption within the organisation.

The common causes of corruption, inter alia, could be:

- a) Excessive regulations & licensing.
- b) Complicated rules and regulations.
- c) Monopoly over delivery of goods/services.
- d) Lack of transparency.
- e) Lack of accountability.
- f) Too much discretionary power.
- g) Poor regulatory framework.
- h) Poor grievance redressal mechanism.
- i) Very low rate of detection of corruption.
- j) Lack of condemnation of corrupt practices by the public.
- k) Absence of a formal system of inculcating values, ethics & integrity.
- l) Inadequacy of regular/periodic/surprise checks.
- m) Rigid bureaucratic framework/processes.
- n) Lack of awareness about rights, duties, rules, laws etc.

### Potential areas of corruption

Preventive vigilance is aimed at tackling the areas vulnerable to corruption within the organisation which need special attention. These relate to inspection of Colleges, approvals to colleges.

Procurement, sale of goods and services, the process relating to recruitment, promotion, transfer and posting etc.

### **Preventive vigilance measures**

Preventive vigilance measures can broadly be categorized as:-

- (a) **Simplification and standardisation of rules:** Simplification and standardisation of rules and procedures, and forms/applications results in elimination of discretion and arbitrariness, which in turn reduces corruption.
- (b) **Leveraging technology:** Technology as an enabler for fighting corruption has been effectively demonstrated. E-procurements, E-payments, use of websites for dissemination of information and creating awareness, use of CCTV in places of public dealing, receiving applications online, disbursement of Scholarships online through PFMS/DBT, use of appropriate analytical tools are examples of how technology strengthens the system of preventive vigilance.
- (c) **Transparency and Accountability:** Transparency removes the information gap between the public and public officials which in turn reduces corruption. A system with clear accountability and assigned responsibility at each level is necessary not only for smooth functioning but increased transparency, efficiency and for ensuring effective punitive action in case of misconduct.
- (d) **Control & Supervision :** Regular and routine inspections, surprise inspections, audit and

reviews keep a check on corrupt practices.

- (e) **Early detection of misconducts:** Early detection of misconduct will enable recouping the loss wherever possible and facilitate control of further damage.
- (f) **Time-bound and effective punitive action:** Punitive action within short period of occurrence of misconduct and award of exemplary and adequate punishment deters others from committing such misconduct.
- (g) **Training & Awareness:** Public officials should be made aware of their duties and responsibilities, code of conduct, rules and regulations through regular training and awareness programmes. A list of Dos & Don'ts for employees/ officials is a simple yet effective tool.
- (h) **Awareness among public:** If public is made aware of their rights, and also of the rules and regulations, then they are able to resist unfair treatment and arbitrary behaviour by public officials.

### **Sources of Preventive Vigilance:**

- Complaints
- Preventive checks, CTE type inspections
- Audit reports, CAG reports, technical reports etc.
- Media
- Intelligence
- Study of systems / procedures
- Reports of Parliamentary Committees
- Study of disciplinary cases







## VIGILANCE

**U. M. Charpe**  
Vigilance Officer

Vigilance is a management function. Originally, it was management expert Henry Fayol a French engineer who developed theory of business administration. Fayol's 14 principles of management which propounded that discipline must be upheld in organizations. He listed out awareness and security which was later referred as vigilance.

Why vigilance is essential for a public office dealing with public money?

All employees in an organization are not corrupt. It would also be naïve to think that all employees are honest. There are some individual who indulge in unethical and unlawful activities for getting personal gains by abusing the status and power available to them by virtue of holding a particulars post/position in an organization. Such employees who compromise their integrity for personal gains not only lead to revenue leakages, losses and wastage of different types and profit decline: but also spread this scourge among other colleagues and stakeholders. This compromise of tainted employees damage and dent the image, goodwill and reputation of an organization.

Essentiality of vigilance helps in disciplining the tainted employees: cautioning the hedge-sitters to be careful: protecting the honest performers and achievers; increasing the transparency and fairness in transaction business, ensuring accountability: reducing and eliminating losses of revenue by plugging loopholes in the system; promoting culture of honesty and integrity and ultimately striving for zero-tolerance for corruption.

The word vigilance means alertness or watchfulness. It is therefore a mental state and hence should be applicable to the rank and file. Vigilance is essentially required in each and every unit of organization. It would be ideal that each and every employee should be his or her own vigilance officer. This is a prerequisite for self-discipline; as all employee are trustee of public interest. But experience show that some employees are always found tainted who in activities prejudicial to the interest of organization. Therefore, each organization in Government sectors has its own Vigilance unit headed by the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) appointed by CVC, as its extended arm to oversee the functioning of the organization as a whole. Broadly area where vigilance essential are where-

- (a) Rules, regulations, procedures & process are complex and cumbersome
- (b) Officials have ample opportunity to abuse their position for personal gains
- (c) Officials have high & wide discretionary powers
- (d) Accountability is low
- (e) Delay in decision making
- (f) Negotiation in contract or agreements finalization is galore
- (g) Individuals are known to be corrupt
- (h) Extensive public dealing.

Vigilance units are required to improve governance system by introducing a comprehensive system.



## Emerging technologies role in nationwide development...



**Prashant Sawai**  
Vigilance Officer

Trade and technology provides an opportunity when they are able to leverage existing capabilities and thereby provide a more direct and reliable path to development. New technologies not only reduce the prices of goods and services or introduced realistic competitions in e-market place but it also make a real and sustained contribution to development of nation.

Now more than ever, technology is associated with innovation and invention and it is now integrated into all other existing sectors. What does this mean for you? It means staying current with technology trends. And it means keeping your eyes on the future, to know which skills you will need to know for individual and nationwide development. Here are some technology trends you should watch for in 2020.

**Artificial Intelligence (AI)**, has already received a lot of buzz in recent years, still it trends to look because its effects on how we live, work, and play are only in the early stages. Now, AI has developed in other branches too, including Machine Learning. AI refers to computer systems designed to mimic human intelligence and perform tasks such as recognition of images, speech or patterns and decision making. AI can do these tasks faster and more accurately than humans. AI is going to permeate every sector in the future. It can create new career paths in the field of Machine learning, data mining and analysis, cyber security AI software development, program

management and testing etc. Machine Learning and Robotic Process Automation (RPA) is a subset of AI.

**Edge Computing**, will not just increase efficiency and security it will enhance growth a cost-effectively. Formerly, cloud computing has become mainstream, with major players Amazon Web Services and Google Cloud, dominating the market. The adoption of cloud computing is still growing, as more and more businesses migrate to a cloud solution. But it's no longer the emerging technology. Edge computing is designed to help solve some of those problems as a way to bypass the latency caused by cloud computing and getting data to a data center for processing. It can exist "on the edge," if you will, closer to where computing needs to happen. For this reason, edge computing can be used to process time-sensitive data in remote locations with limited or no connectivity to a centralized location.

**Virtual Reality (VR)** immerses the user in an environment while Augment Reality (AR) enhances their environment. Although VR has primarily been used for gaming thus far, it has also been used for training, as with Virtual Ship, a simulation software used to train U.S. Navy, Army, and Coast Guard ship captains. The popular Pokemon Go is an example of AR. India is embracing the new horizon of VR in learning and teaching sector. There is considerable growth in this field of VR learning in the last few years. Both VR and AR have enormous potential in training, entertainment, education, marketing, and even

rehabilitation after an injury. Either could be used to train doctors to do surgery, enhance theme parks, or even enhance marketing.

**Cyber Security**, Cyber security has been around for a while, but it is evolving just as other technologies are. That's in part because threats are constantly new. The malevolent hackers who are trying to illegally access data are not going to give up any time soon and they will continue to find ways to get through even the toughest security measures. It is also in part because new technology is being adapted to enhance security. As long as we have hackers, we will have cyber security as an emerging technology because it will constantly evolve to defend against those hackers.

**Internet of Things (IoT)**, many “things” are now being built with WiFi connectivity, meaning they can be connected to the Internet and to each other. The Internet of Things is the future and has already enabled devices, home appliances, cars, and much

more to be connected to and exchange data over the Internet and we are only in the beginning stages of IoT. As consumers, we are already using and benefitting from IoT, track our fitness on our Fitness bands. But businesses also have much to gain now and in the near future. The IoT can enable better safety, efficiency, and decision making for businesses as data is collected and analyzed. It can enable predictive maintenance, speed up medical care, improve customer service, and offer benefits we have not even imagined yet.

Although technologies are emerging and evolving all around us, but the above technologies will provide us a more direct and reliable path of development.

*“Sustainable development is the pathway to the future we want for all. It offers a framework to generate economic growth, achieve social justice, exercise environmental stewardship and strengthen governance.”*

**Ban Ki-moon**



“If you're not hopeful and optimistic, then you just give up. You have to take the long hard look and just believe that if you're consistent, you will succeed”

**- John Lewis**







## “Information security in today's modern world”

**Shivam Dutt Rishi**  
Vigilance Officer

We are living in the world of digital data and the current cyber world is constantly evolving and is increasingly becoming a vital part of our daily routine right from our personal mail accounts to use of apps in our mobile phones, our official work on ERP digital platforms, personal and official online monetary transactions and the list goes on and on.

All these digital platforms involve certain restrictions and validations for accessing and using the same in the form of user specific data such as login credentials in the form of username and password .This information is very vital and plays a pivotal role in safeguarding the information/data. This gives rise to the concept of information security.

There are three main pillars of information security :

1. Confidentiality(C),
2. Integrity (I) and
3. Availability (A)

### **Confidentiality (C)**

The purpose of 'Confidentiality' is to ensure data protection by preventing the unauthorized disclosure of information. Only individuals with the legitimate authorization are permitted to access the required information. The goal of this is to stop sensitive data from getting into the wrong hands while making sure that the right people can use it. There are a number of measures that can be taken to assist with confidentiality including multi-factor authentication, strong passwords, encryption, segregation of data, and assigning users with appropriate user privilege levels.

However, before implementing such measures, it's important to group the information assets into different classifications according to how much damage could be done if accessed by an unauthorized entity. The higher the negative impact, the stronger the security controls needs to be.

Common threats against confidentiality are Eavesdropping attacks, Encryption cracking, malicious insiders and Man-in-the-middle attacks.

### **Integrity (I)**

This principle seeks to ensure the accuracy, trustworthiness and validity of information throughout its life-cycle. Information only holds its value if it's truthful, therefore effective measures need to be taken to prohibit the alteration / manipulation of data whether at rest or in transit by unauthorized individuals or processes.

To prevent unwanted modifications and to ensure that information can be restored if altered, the implementation of regular backups is essential as well as effective access privileges, version controls and input validation.

Challenges that affect the integrity of your information are Human error, compromising a server where end to end encryption is not present, Physical compromise/tempering to device.

### **Availability (A)**

Availability refers to information being accessible to authorized personnel as and when it is needed. This involves safeguarding business

continuity by diligently maintaining the performance of hardware, software, equipment and communication channels that are used to store and process information.

Thus The C-I-A triad is critical in protecting the organization against data theft, leaks and losses as it is often these three elements that are compromised through unfair means.

“Information is the oxygen of the modern age. It seeps through the walls topped by barbed wire, it wafts across the electrified borders.”

**Ronald Reagan**

“As cybersecurity leaders, we have to create our message of influence because security is a culture and you need the business to take place and be part of that security culture.”

**Britney Hommertzheim**

### -: कविता :-

क्या ईमानदारी मात्र किस्सों में ही बची है।

क्या इसकी आवश्यकता इंसानों को नहीं है।

भ्रष्टाचार बना व्यवहार,

सब मिल करो विचार।

राष्ट्र हित से बड़ा स्वार्थ है

हम कैसे करें स्वीकार।

भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन क्या विधानों में नहीं है।

क्या इसकी आवश्यकता इंसानों को नहीं है।।

बुद्धि विवेक बेकार पड़े हैं,

स्वप्न स्वार्थ लालच बड़े हैं।

लालसाएं अनंत आदमी की

भ्रम भ्रान्ति के भंवर में खड़े हैं।

सदाचार की बातें अब जुबानों में नहीं है।

क्या इसकी आवश्यकता इंसानों को नहीं है।।

अलख जगाओ जागें सभी,

सतर्कता संयम मानें सभी।

ईमान से बड़ा कुछ नहीं है,

ईमानदारी से बढ़ें आगे सभी।

जागरूकता क्या नित्य प्रावधानों में नहीं है।

क्या इसकी आवश्यकता इंसानों को नहीं है।।

**दिनेश कनोजे**

यांत्रिक विभाग

तिरोड़ी खान



## मज़दूर या मजबूर ( श्रम कानूनो के चश्में से )

अमित कुमार सिंह  
वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक (कार्मिक)  
तिरोड़ी खान

कारखानो, दुकानो, ठेकेदारो, बीड़ी निर्माताओ, मोटर परिवहन, कामगार तथा अन्य संनिर्माण कर्मकार अधिनियम में आने वाली निर्माण एजेंसियो का पंजीयन और लाइसेंस देने की समयावधि को सरकार ने 30 दिन से घटाकर एक दिन कर दिया है। उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए शिफ्ट में परिवर्तन करने, श्रमिक यूनियनो को मान्यता देने जैसी कई छूट दी गई थी। साथ ही कारखाना लाइसेंस नवीनीकरण अब एक साल के बजाय दस साल में कराया जा सकेगा। ये कदम उठाने के पीछे सरकार ने दलील दी कि इन श्रम सुधारो से कोरोना की महामारी से प्रभावित उद्योगो व्यापार को फिर से पटरी पर लाने में मदद मिलेगी।

सरकार का यह फैसला भले ही उद्योगो को रियायत देने और मजबूत बनाने के लिए हो, लेकिन वह इस बात से अपरिचित कैसे हो सकती है कि हमारे यहा नियमो का पालन कितनी संजीदगी से होता है। अपने आसपास के किसी भी असंगठित श्रम क्षेत्रा से आने वाले मजदूर लोगो से बात कर ले तो सच्चाई पता चल जाएगी कि इसमें मजदूरों की हित या उनकी स्वीकृति जैसी कोई चीज होती भी है क्या रही बात ओवरटाइम की तो यह शब्द निजी संस्थानो में शून्य के बराबर की होती है। ऐसे में इस बात का भी भय है कि यह कानून कही फैक्ट्री मालिको द्वारा मजदूरों का शोषण करने के लिए कानूनी हथियार न बन जाए।

बहरहाल, मजदूरों को भारत में कितने हक मिलें हैं, ये हम सभी जानते हैं। यह ठीक है कि सरकार द्वारा समय- समय पर इनके लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायो की घोषणा भी की जाती रही है। पर इसका पूरा लाभ असंगठित श्रमिको को प्राप्त नहीं हो पाता। इस कारण आज भी श्रमिit वर्ग को कम मेहनताना, अस्थायी नौकरी, असुरक्षित कार्यक्षेत्र, मशीनीकरण, बाल मजदूरी, महिलाओ को असमान वेतन, निजीकरण जैसी कई चुनौतियो से जूझना पडता है।

राज्य सरकारो द्वारा लाए गए व्यापक श्रम कानून में बदलाव और छूट का समर्थन केंद्र ने भी किया है। हालाकिं, मजदूर यूनियनो और कुछ अर्थशास्त्रियो का तर्क है कि इस परिवर्तन से श्रम बाजार में अराजकता फैल सकती है और श्रमिको की उत्पादकता को नुकसान हो सकता है। लेकिन जरूरी सवाल यह है कि श्रम कानून का फायदा आखिर किसे मिलेगां भारत मे संगठित क्षेत्र का कार्यबल कुल कार्यबल का सिर्फ 10 फीसदी है। इसमें स्थायी वेतनभोगी लोग आते है। शेष 90 फीसदी लोग असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करते है। देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में लगभग 50 फीसदी योगदान इसी असंगठित क्षेत्र का है। किंतु श्रम कानून इनमें से अधिकांश पर लागू नहीं होते। इसका अर्थ है कि श्रम कानून का लाभ बहुतायत इसी 10 फीसदी को मिलता है, शेष 90 फीसदी लोग इससे वंचित है।

“As long as you keep going, you'll keep getting better. And as you get better, you gain more confidence. That alone is success”

- Tamara Taylor





## सजगता एवं धैर्य

मुनेश्वर एम. पाटील  
सहा. सतर्कता अधिकारी

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को अपने स्वस्थ के प्रति सजग रहना चाहिये क्योंकि बिना स्वस्थ शरीर के इन्सान कुछ भी करने के लिये असमर्थ होता है। देश हमें सबकुछ देता है, हमें भी देश के लिये कुछ करना चाहिये, यह विचार व्यक्ति के मन में आना, सजगता का भाव है, जिस व्यक्ति में यह भाव होता है वह व्यक्ति देश का जिम्मेदार नागरीक होता है। देश के विकास में जिम्मेदार नागरीक अहम होते हैं।

सड़कों के किनारे लगे शासन द्वारा जनहित में जारी बोर्ड पर लिखा रहता है 'सावधानी हटी-दूर्घटना घटी' यह बात शत-प्रतिशत सत्य है। भागती दौड़ती हुई जिंदगी के पिछे इंसान इस कदर भाग रहा है जैसे मानो अभी पकड़ लेंगा। लेकिन जिंदगी की अपनी रफ्तार है, प्रकृति की अपनी गति है। जीवन का हर पल अनमोल है, इसलिये हर समय सजगता एवं धैर्य से कार्य करना चाहिये। अपने लक्ष को हासिल करने के लिए सजगता एवं धैर्य ही ऐसा माध्यम है जिससे हम अपने उद्देश्य को हासिल कर सकते हैं और किसी भी अनहोनी से बच सकते हैं। जल्दबाजी में किया गया कार्य हमेशा घातक होता है। प्रतिदिन कोई न कोई अनहोनी घटना घटित होती रहती है, जिसकी जाँच में यह पता चलता है कि संबंधित व्यक्ति सजग या सावधान नहीं था। ऐसी अनेक घटनाएँ हमेशा होती रहती हैं जिसकी वजह से परिवार, समाज एवं राष्ट्र को नुकसान पहुँचता है। किसी भी कार्य को सफलता पूर्वक पूर्ण

करने के लिये सजगता एवं धैर्य को ध्यान में रखकर करने की आवश्यकता होती है।

सजग एवं धैर्यवान व्यक्ति ही हमेशा कामयाब होता है। वह कभी भी किसी कार्य को करने के लिये असावधानी या जल्दबाजी नहीं करता और कठिनाई आने पर अपने विवेक से काम लेता है। इसी कारण वह व्यक्ति हमेशा कामयाब होते हैं। व्यक्ति की असावधानी ही राष्ट्र के विकास में बाधा उत्पन्न करती है। सावधानी से समय के साथ कदम बढ़ाने से विकास कार्य पूर्ण होते हैं। सजग व्यक्ति हमेशा ज्ञानवर्धक बातें करते हैं वे कभी फालतू की चर्चा नहीं करते। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति ने स्वयं सचेत रहते हुये सजगता का वातावरण उत्पन्न करना समय की आवश्यकता है। दुनिया तेजी से विकास की राह पर आगे बढ़ रही है जिसके कारण प्रगति के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में भारी प्रतिस्पर्धा निर्माण हो गई है। इन प्रतिस्पर्धा में सम्मिलित होने के लिये यह आवश्यक है की प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को जिम्मेदार नागरिक बनकर सामाजिक गतिविधियों के प्रति सचेत रहते हुये सजगता से अपना कार्य करे एवं दूसरों को भी इसके लिए प्रेरित करे।

**'प्रेरणा आम तौर पर काम करने से पहले नहीं बल्कि काम करने के दौरान आती है'**

यदि आप असफलता से सफलता की ओर, दुःख से सुख की ओर, निराशा से आशा की ओर जाना चाहते हैं तो खुद को जागरूक बनाएं क्योंकि बदलाव का पहला कदम यहीं है।



## सतर्कता - कार्यप्रणाली में सुधार एवं पारदर्शिता

नंदलाल जी. टेकन

सहा. -सह-टंकक,  
सतर्कता विभाग, बालाघाट खान

सतर्कता प्रबंधन का अभिन्न अंग है। किसी भी सरकारी संगठन में बाहरी और आंतरिक खतरे होते हैं, प्रबंधन सुरक्षा के माध्यम से बाहरी खतरों से बचाता है। सतर्कता की भूमिका, संगठन को आंतरिक खतरों से बचाने के लिए है जोकि की बाहरी खतरों से कई अधिक गंभीर है। सतर्कता, भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगाने और कार्यप्रणालियों में सुधार और पारदर्शिता लाने में सहायक होती है ताकि किसी भी संगठन की दक्षता और कार्यशीलता में प्रभावी ढंग से सुधार या परिवर्तन लाया जा सके। सतर्कता सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक विकास में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करता है, साथ ही संगठन की छवि, प्रतिष्ठा और उसके सुव्यवस्थित क्रियाकलापों के संचालन को भी सुनिश्चित करता है।

- कार्य प्राणालियों में सुधार और पारदर्शिता- सतर्कता किसी भी संस्था के कार्य प्राणालियों में सुधार एवं पारदर्शिता पर अधिक बल देता है। संस्था के कर्मचारियों एवं कार्य प्राणालियों में जितनी पारदर्शिता आयेगी उतना ही अधिक कार्य सुचारू रूप से होगा और उत्पादन में भी वृद्धि सुनिश्चित होगी। वास्तव में, किसी भी संस्था के कार्य प्राणालियों में परिवर्तन, एक जटिल और बहुमुखी प्रक्रिया है जिसे सतर्कता के माध्यम से ठीक किया जा सकता है। सतर्कता संस्था के कर्मचारियों में ईमानदारी, जिम्मेवारी, कर्तव्यनिष्ठा, जवाबदेही तथा कार्य प्राणालियों में डिजिटलाइजेशन की ओर प्रेरित करती है जिससे कार्यों में पारदर्शिता बनी रहे।
- अखंडता व अखंडता संधि- सतर्कता का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य कर्मचारियों में ईमानदारी को बढ़ावा देना और एक सुनियोजित रणनीति के साथ संस्थाओं में हो रहे भ्रष्टाचार तथा अनियमितताओं का पता लगाकर उस पर अंकुश लगाना है

ताकि संस्थागत विभागों के कार्य में हो रही अनियमितताओं को रोका जा सके और निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार सुधारात्मक और दण्डात्मक कार्यवाही की जा सके। साथ ही सतर्कता समय-समय पर संस्था में हो रही अनियमितताओं व घटनाओं की जानकारी तथा धन के उपयोग-दुरुपयोग के दायरे को कम करने, उत्पादकता लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने, गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने व भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने में प्रबंधन को अपनी जिम्मेदारी और जवाबदेही से अवगत कराता रहता है। अखंडता संधि भी सार्वजनिक खरीद के क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार से लड़ने हेतु ट्रांसपेरेंसी इंटरनेशनल द्वारा विकसित किया गया एक उपकरण है जो सभी परियोजनाओं के लिए खरीद एजेंसी और बोलीदातों के बीच एक बाध्यकारी स्वैच्छिक समझौता है।

- निवारक सतर्कता को प्राथमिकता- किसी भी संगठन या संस्था में भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए निवारक सतर्कता की अहम भूमिका है जिस पर सतर्कता, प्राथमिक एवं प्रबल रूप से ध्यान देता है। निवारक सतर्कता, सतर्कता द्वारा संस्था या संस्था के कर्मचारियों के कार्यों में संभावित भ्रष्टाचार या अनियमितताओं का पूर्व आभास कर उसे उसी समय रोकने के प्रयासों पर बल देता है। यदि प्रबंधन द्वारा निवारक सतर्कता पर ध्यान दिया जाए तो किसी भी संगठन या संस्था में किसी भी प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार, दुर्घटना और अनियमितता को रोका जा सकता है। केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग ने 'रोकथाम उपचार से बेहतर है' इस सिंघनाद को परिकल्पित करते हुए दंडात्मक सतर्कता से अधिक निवारक सतर्कता पर प्रबल जोर दिया है।

### निवारक सतर्कता के लिए एक प्रभावी उपाय-

- उन प्रक्रियाओं या प्रथाओं को संशोधित करने की दृष्टि से उनके संगठन में विद्यमान मौजूदा प्रक्रिया और प्रथाओं का अध्ययन

- करने के लिए जो भ्रष्टाचार के लिए एक गुंजाइश उत्पन्न करते हैं उन बिंदुओं पर ध्यान दिया जाए।
- यह देखने के लिए विनियामक कार्यों की समीक्षा करना कि क्या उन कार्यों के निर्वहन का तरीका और नियंत्रण की शक्तियों का अभ्यास सुधार में सक्षम हैं या नहीं।
  - विवेक के अभ्यास पर नियंत्रण के पर्याप्त तरीकों को तैयार करना ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि विवेकाधीन शक्तियों का मनमाने ढंग से प्रयोग तो नहीं किया जाता है, परंतु परदर्शी और निःपक्ष तरीके से।
  - अधिकारीओं या कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न मामलों से निपटने की प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में शिक्षित करना और जहाँ तक संभव हो जटिल प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाना।
  - उनके संगठन के उन क्षेत्रों की पहचान करना जो भ्रष्टाचार से ग्रस्त हैं और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि संधि अखंडता के अधिकारी केवल उन क्षेत्रों में तैनात है।
  - संदग्ध कर्मचारियों की सूची तैयार करना जिसमें कर्मचारियों के नाम शामिल होंगे जिन्हें पूछताछ के बाद सत्यनिष्ठा में कमी पाई गई है।
- इस प्रकार, सतर्कता, किसी भी संगठन के कार्यप्रणालियों में प्रभावी रूप से सुधार और परदर्शीता लाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है साथ ही समय-समय पर संस्था के उत्पादन लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए हमेशा प्रभावशाली रूप से कार्य कर उसे विकासशील से विकसित संस्था की ओर अग्रेषित करती है।

## सतर्कता एवं जागरूकता अभियान स्लोगन 'घोष वाक्य'

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पढ़ें और प्रतिज्ञा लें  
READ & TAKE PLEDGE



सत्यमेव जयते

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*P. Daniel*

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