

शुचिता

Shuchita - The Purity

भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत - विकसित भारत

CORRUPTION FREE INDIA FOR A DEVELOPED NATION



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 : 22nd May, 2014
Reassessment Date : 05th August, 2020
Issue Date : 20th August, 2020
Expiry Date : 21st May, 2023



www.jas-anz.org/register



Director

International Certification Services Pvt. Ltd.

Accredited by Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand

Validity of this certificate is based on periodic audits of the management system defined by the above scope and is contingent upon prompt, written notification of significant changes to the management system and/or its components thereof shall be immediately communicated to ICS.
Further clarifications regarding the scope of this certificate and the applicability of ISO 9001:2015 requirements may be obtained at www.icsasian.com

● संपादक-मंडल ●

◆ मुख्य संपादक

श्री प्रदीप कामले

आई.आर.एस.एम.ई.

मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी

◆ संपादक

श्री मनोज तिवारी

उप-मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी

◆ संपादक सदस्य

श्री अनिल गायकवाड

वरि. सतर्कता अधिकारी

श्री श्रीनिवास रामावत

सतर्कता अधिकारी

श्री यु. एम. चरपे

सतर्कता अधिकारी

श्री शिवम दत्त ऋषि

सतर्कता अधिकारी

श्री राम रतन उइके

सतर्कता अधिकारी

श्री अनिलकुमार जम्भुलकर

सहा. सतर्कता अधिकारी

◆ सहायक सदस्य

श्री गणेश एन. शील

श्री अभय जाचक

श्री विशाल चौधरी

श्री नंदलाल टेकन

श्री लाखन तुरकर

श्रीमती मीना ड्रेजन

INDEX

Ethics in Professional Life	Pradeep Kamle	01
भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत	रामरतन उइके	03
Corruption Free India For A Developed Nation	Manoj Tewari	04
सतर्कता में विवेक और जागरूकता का महत्व	विशाल चौधरी	05
E-Vigilance & Cyber Security		06
● Most Promising Energy Sources of the Future	Akhilesh Rai	10
● Safety Innovations for Mining Industries		13
Impact of non-exhaust emissions on Environment		15
भारत में भ्रष्टाचार	अनिल जम्भुलकर	16
CORRUPTION FREE INDIA- A developed India	Anil Gaikwad	18
Preventive Vigilance	Srinivas Ramavath	20
Glimpse of Vigilance Activities		22
Application of Fly Ash as stowing Material in Underground Metal Mines	U. M. Charpe	30
Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Cyber security	Shivam Dutt Rishi	32
कर्म और भ्रष्टाचार	नंदलाल टेकन	34
IT initiatives in MOIL		35
Mobile Phone Security	Ranjeet Chouhan	36
Complaint handling by Vigilance		38
Buzzword Writing Method		39
Moonlighting - Violation of Integrity		40
Combating Corruption - Technology as an Enabler	Anil Jambhulkar	41



राष्ट्रपति

भारत गणतंत्र

**PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC OF INDIA**



MESSAGE

I am pleased to know that the Central Vigilance Commission is observing Vigilance Awareness Week, 2022 from 31st October to 6th November, 2022 on the theme:

"भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत - विकसित भारत"
"Corruption free India for a developed Nation"

The fight against corruption is the collective duty and responsibility of all the citizens of this great nation. The ideals of transparency and integrity are an integral part of our tradition and culture. A corruption free India is the vision shared by all of us as we progress towards a new and developed India. We need to reiterate the ideals of integrity and accountability and strive towards embracing the values that have guided us in our journey so far.

On this occasion, I commend the Central Vigilance Commission for its efforts in combating corruption and convey my best wishes for the success of Vigilance Awareness Week 2022.

(Droupadi Murmu)

**New Delhi
October 11, 2022**



भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति
VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA

MESSAGE

I am pleased to know that the Central Vigilance Commission is observing Vigilance Awareness Week, 2022 from 31st October to 6th November, 2022 with the following Theme:

"भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत - विकसित भारत"
"Corruption free India for a developed Nation"

Transparency, fairness and accountability are essential values for the efficient functioning of the public administration. It is the responsibility of the all the citizens of the country to come together in the efforts to ensure integrity in governance. This year, the Central Vigilance Commission have also undertaken a three-month campaign on preventive vigilance measures. I hope to see all citizens and stake holders collectively participate in large numbers in the fight against corruption.

On this occasion, I commend the Central Vigilance Commission for their efforts in combating corruption and convey my best wishes for the success of Vigilance Awareness Week 2022.


Jagdeep Dhankhar

New Delhi
6th October, 2022



सत्यमेव जयते

प्रधान मंत्री
Prime Minister

संदेश

केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा 31 अक्टूबर से 06 नवंबर, 2022 के बीच सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह के आयोजन के बारे में जानकारी प्रसन्नता हुई है। इस वर्ष सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह के लिए 'भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत- विकसित भारत' विषय का चयन सराहनीय है।

भ्रष्टाचार न केवल सामान्य नागरिक को उसके अधिकारों से वंचित करता है बल्कि देश की प्रगति में अवरोध भी उत्पन्न करता है, और एक राष्ट्र के रूप में हमारी सामूहिकता की शक्ति को प्रभावित करता है। बीते आठ वर्षों में हम भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ ज़ीरो टॉलरेंस की नीति को अपनाने आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, जहां यह संदेश स्पष्ट है कि भ्रष्टाचार करने वाले किसी भी व्यक्ति या संस्थान को बख्शा नहीं जाएगा। इस तरह देश में विश्वास का एक वातावरण उत्पन्न हुआ है, जिसमें हर ईमानदार व्यक्ति आज खुद पर गर्व महसूस करता है।

भ्रष्टाचार को मूल से उखाड़ फेंकने के लिए पूरी प्रक्रिया, पूरी व्यवस्था को पारदर्शी बनाया जा रहा है। तकनीक और रिफॉर्म के जरिए व्यवस्था को मजबूती प्रदान की जा रही है ताकि न केवल आज, बल्कि भविष्य में भी किसी भी स्तर पर भ्रष्टाचार की गुंजाइश न रहे और नागरिकों का हित सुरक्षित रहे।

यह जानकारी प्रसन्नता हुई है कि इस वर्ष आयोग द्वारा निवारक सतर्कता उपायों पर तीन महीने का एक अभियान भी चलाया जा रहा है। कहा गया है- 'प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य दूरात् स्पर्शनम् बरम्।' अर्थात्, गंदगी नम जाए फिर उसे साफ करो, इससे अच्छा है कि गंदगी लगने ही न दो। जिन परिस्थितियों की वजह से भ्रष्टाचार गनगता है, हमारे लिए उन पर प्रहार करना आवश्यक है।

आजादी के अगले 25 वर्षों की यात्रा एक भव्य और विकसित भारत के निर्माण में हम सभी का कर्तव्य बाल है। यह अक्सर एक सशक्त और आत्मनिर्भर भारत के निर्माण में अपने प्रयत्नों में तेजी लाने का है। मुझे विश्वास है कि सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह का आयोजन जीवन में ईमानदारी, सत्यनिष्ठा और पारदर्शिता को बढ़ावा देकर राष्ट्र निर्माण के लिए हमारे संकल्पों को मजबूती प्रदान करेगा।

केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग को आयोजन की सफलता और भविष्य के प्रयासों के लिए हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं।

(नरेन्द्र मोदी)

नई दिल्ली
कार्तिक 05, शक संवत् 1944
27 अक्टूबर, 2022

संदेश

ज्योतिरादित्य मा. सिंधिया
JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA



मंत्री
नागर विमानन एवं इस्पात मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
Minister of
Civil Aviation and Steel
Government of India, New Delhi

संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर खुशी हो रही है कि मॉयल लिमिटेड "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह 2022" के माध्यम से सतर्कता के प्रति जानकारी और जागरूकता बढ़ाने का प्रयास कर रहा है।

सतर्कता जागरूकता सिर्फ कार्यालयीन या औद्योगिक कार्य के लिये ही नहीं, बल्कि मानव जीवन के लिये भी बहुत जरूरी है। वर्तमान सरकार का प्रारंभ से ही प्रयास रही है कि सरकार के काम-काज में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही को प्राथमिकता दी जाए।

मैं मॉयल लिमिटेड के सतर्कता विभाग को "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह 2022" के अवसर पर "शुचिता" पत्रिका के ग्यारहवे अंक के सफल प्रकाशन की शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

(ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया)

फगगन सिंह कुलस्ते
FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE



75
आजादी का
अमृत महोत्सव

इस्पात एवं
ग्रामीण विकास राज्य मंत्री
भारत सरकार
उद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली-110011
MINISTER OF STATE FOR STEEL
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
UDYOG BHAWAN, NEW DELHI-110011

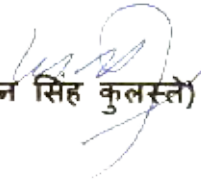
संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत हर्ष हो रहा है कि मॉयल का सतर्कता विभाग "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2022" के अवसर पर अपनी आंतरिक पत्रिका "शुचिता" का ग्यारहवाँ अंक प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

एक राष्ट्र के रूप में हमारी अखंडता और नैतिकता की एक लंबी और अच्छी तरह से स्थापित परंपरा रही है। नागरिकों के रूप में यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है कि हम राष्ट्रीय विकास और आत्मनिर्भरता की दिशा में इन आदर्शों का पालन करें। सभी नागरिकों का कर्तव्य है कि वे सतर्क रहें और जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार का मुकाबला करें। मुझे आशा है कि भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ाई में सभी नागरिक और हितधारक सामूहिक रूप से बड़ी संख्या में भाग लेंगे।

हमें ईमानदारी, पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के आदर्शों को दोहराने के लिए हमें एक साथ आने की जरूरत है और उन मूल्यों को अपनाने की दिशा में प्रयास करना चाहिए जिन्होंने हमें अब तक की यात्रा में मार्गदर्शन किया है।

मैं "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2022" के अवसर पर मॉयल के सतर्कता विभाग को पत्रिका "शुचिता" के सफल प्रकाशन की शुभकामनाएँ देता हूँ।


(फगगन सिंह कुलस्ते)



सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION



सतर्कता भवन, जी.पी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स,
ब्लॉक-ए, आई.एन.ए. नई दिल्ली-110023
Satrakta Bhawan, G.P.O. Complex,
Block A, INA, New Delhi-110023
सं./No. 022/VGL/029(Pl.II)
दिनांक / Dated 19.10.2022

MESSAGE

Central Vigilance Commission observes Vigilance Awareness Week every year in the week in which the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel falls. It is our pleasure to announce that Vigilance Awareness Week, 2022 is being observed from 31st October to 6th November, 2022 with the following theme:

“प्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत - विकसित भारत”
“Corruption free India for a developed Nation”

As we progress in the journey towards growth and development, there is an ever-growing need for transparency and integrity in public administration. It is the collective duty and responsibility of all citizens to fight corruption and build a strong and ethical India. As a precursor to Vigilance Awareness Week 2022, Central Vigilance Commission has undertaken a three-month campaign (16th August to 15th November) in which six different preventive vigilance measures were taken up as focus areas by different organizations.

Children are the future of the country, and they would play a key role in building our nation. Keeping this in mind, we have also held an essay competition on this year's theme wherein there was enthusiastic participation of students. More than 7.6 lakh students of Class X, XI and XII studying in over ten thousand CBSE schools across the country have taken part and expressed their views on the subject.

The Commission appeals to all citizens to come together to reaffirm our commitment to bring about integrity in all aspects of life for the Nation's development.


(Arvinda Kumar)
Vigilance Commissioner


(Suresh N. Patel) 19/10/2022
Central Vigilance Commissioner


(Praveen K. Srivastava)
Vigilance Commissioner

संदेश

अभिजित नरेन्द्र, भा.रे.या.से.
संयुक्त सचिव

Abhijit Narendra, IRTS
Joint Secretary



भारत सरकार
इस्पात मंत्रालय
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STEEL

संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि हर वर्ष की तरह इस वर्ष भी सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2022 के उपलक्ष्य में मॉयल का सतर्कता विभाग अपनी आंतरिक पत्रिका "शुचिता" का ग्यारहवां अंक प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

कर्तव्य, मर्यादा व सत्य का पूर्ण निष्ठा से पालन करना ईमानदारी कहलाता है। भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने के लिए कार्यप्रणाली को और अधिक सशक्त एवं पारदर्शी बनाना अपेक्षित है। सतर्कता पत्रिका, उक्त प्रक्रियाओं में जागरूकता एवं वैचारिक आदान-प्रदान का प्रबल माध्यम है।

मैं मॉयल लिमिटेड के सतर्कता विभाग को उनके प्रयासों के लिए शुभकामनाएं देता हूं और "शुचिता" पत्रिका के सफल प्रकाशन की कामना करता हूं।

(अभिजित नरेन्द्र)

संयुक्त सचिव एवं मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी



मुकुंद पी. चौधरी
अध्यक्ष - सह - प्रबंध निदेशक



मॉयल लिमिटेड

(सहायक सचिव का उपक्रम)

मॉयल भवन, १ए कस्टोडियल फेज, नारायण - 440 013

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वेबसाइट : www.mciil.nic.in CTN : 199999MB3962G0012398

दिनांक : 7 अक्टूबर 2022

संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि मॉयल का सतर्कता विभाग "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2022" के अवसर पर अपनी मासिक पत्रिका "शुचिता" का ग्यारहवाँ अंक प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

हमारे देश की उन्नति में बाधक कई समस्याओं में से एक भ्रष्टाचार है। वक्त आ गया है कि हम समाज और संस्थाओं की प्रणाली में मौजूद भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करें और इस पर सदा के लिए पूर्णविराम लगाएं। भ्रष्टाचार की ओर बढ़ने वाली प्रत्येक समस्या को हमें जड़ समेत हटा देना चाहिए।

यह निर्विवाद रूप से सत्य है कि किसी भी संस्था के विकास में सतर्कता की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। इस वर्ष सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह के लिए चुना गया शीर्षक है "भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत - विकसित भारत"; "Corruption free India for a developed Nation." मॉयल का सतर्कता विभाग भी अपने विभिन्न प्रयासों से अपने कर्मचारियों-अधिकारियों में जागरूकता ला रहा है तथा संस्था की गतिविधियों को और भी पारदर्शी एवं भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त बनाने में अपना बहुमूल्य योगदान दे रहा है।

हम में से हर एक व्यक्ति भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत चाहता है। मैं मॉयल के सतर्कता विभाग को सतर्कता जागरूकता पत्रिका "शुचिता" पत्रिका के ग्यारहवें अंक के प्रकाशन हेतु ढेर सारी शुभकामनाएँ देता हूँ।

मुकुंद पी. चौधरी
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भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने का सबसे प्रभावी उपाय है कि हर व्यक्ति अपने बारे में तय करें कि वो ईमानदारी से काम कर रहा है या नहीं। यह कार्य केवल सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा पूर्ण रूप से नहीं किया जा सकता।

हर व्यक्ति को यह प्रण लेना होगा कि "हम अपने कर्तव्य का पालन पूर्ण निष्ठा तथा ईमानदारी से करेंगे और भय अथवा पक्षपात के बिना कार्य करेंगे।" सतर्कता का मौलिक लक्ष्य हितधारकों एवं संस्था के निर्णयकर्ता की सक्रिय भागीदारी एवं सहयोग के बिना हासिल नहीं किया जा सकता।

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत हर्ष हो रहा है कि मॉयल का सतर्कता विभाग "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2022" के अवसर पर अपनी आंतरिक पत्रिका "शुचिता" का ग्यारहवां अंक प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

मैं मॉयल के सतर्कता विभाग के प्रयासों की सशहना के साथ सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2022 तथा पत्रिका "शुचिता" के ग्यारहवे अंक के सफल प्रकाशन की शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

राकेश तुमाने
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उषा सिंह
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संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि मॉयल का सतर्कता विभाग "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2022" के अवसर पर अपनी आंतरिक पत्रिका "शुचिता" का ग्यारहवाँ अंक प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने के लिए हमें हमारी जिम्मेदारियों के प्रति निष्ठावान होना होगा तथा कार्यप्रणाली को और अधिक पारदर्शी बनाना होगा। जब तक सभी हितधारकों, प्रबंधन के सभी विभागों और कर्मचारियों का योगदान नहीं मिलता, तब तक प्रभावी सतर्कता एक वास्तविकता नहीं बन सकती।

आर्थिक, सामाजिक असमानता एवं अभाव कुछ ऐसे कारण हैं जिनसे व्यक्ति का आचरण प्रभावित होता है तथा वह भ्रष्ट कृत्यों में संलग्न हो जाता है। भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने हेतु प्रशासन में पारदर्शिता, निष्पक्षता एवं सहभागिता को प्रोत्साहन दिए जाने की जरूरत है। मॉयल का सतर्कता विभाग अपनी पत्रिका "शुचिता" के माध्यम से यह कार्य कर रहा है।

मैं सतर्कता विभाग को "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2022" के अवसर पर पत्रिका "शुचिता" के सफल प्रकाशन हेतु बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएँ देती हूँ।

उषा सिंह

(उषा सिंह)

निदेशक (मानव संसाधन)

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मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत खुशी हो रही है कि मॉयल का सतर्कता विभाग "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2022" के अवसर पर अपनी आंतरिक पत्रिका "शुचिता" का ग्यारहवां अंक प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

देश और संस्था के विकास और प्रगति पर भ्रष्टाचार का नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है। किसी भी संस्था में जब तक सभी हितधारकों, प्रबंधन के सभी विभागों और कर्मचारियों का योगदान प्राप्त न हो, तब तक प्रभावी सतर्कता एक वास्तविकता नहीं बन सकती। समाज में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार देश की उन्नति में सबसे बड़ा बाधक तत्व है।

हर प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार से समाज को बहुत अधिक क्षति पहुंचती है। 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।

मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि यह पत्रिका सतर्कता विषयक विचारों एवं अनुभवों को साझा करने के लिए उपयुक्त मंच प्रदान करेगी। मैं मॉयल के सतर्कता विभाग को पत्रिका "शुचिता" के सफल प्रकाशन हेतु मंगलकामना करता हूँ।



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मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत खुशी हो रही है कि मॉयल का सतर्कता विभाग "सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह-2022" के अवसर पर अपनी आंतरिक पत्रिका "शुचिता" का ग्यारहवाँ अंक प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

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।

भ्रष्टाचार अच्छे प्रशासन के आधार पर आघात करता है। इसके निर्मूलन हेतु इस चुनौती का सामना निर्भयतापूर्वक एवं शीघ्रता से करना होगा। सरकार द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार का मुकाबला करने के लिए न केवल सशक्त कानूनी एवं संवैधानिक तंत्र बनाया गया है, बल्कि इसके साथ ही कार्य-प्रणाली को और अधिक पारदर्शक बनाने हेतु विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। यह सतर्कता पत्रिका, उक्त प्रक्रियाओं में जागरूकता लाने एवं वैचारिक आदान-प्रदान हेतु प्रबल माध्यम साबित होगी।

मैं मॉयल के सतर्कता विभाग को पत्रिका "शुचिता" के ग्यारहवें अंक के सफल प्रकाशन हेतु कामना करता हूँ।

M.M. Abdulla

एम.एम. अब्दुल्ला
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मॉयल की इन-हाउस विजिलेंस पत्रिका "शुचिता" के 11वें संस्करण को आपके समक्ष प्रस्तुत करते हुए मुझे अपार प्रसन्नता हो रही है। मॉयल लिमिटेड में 31 अक्टूबर से 6 नवंबर, 2022 तक " भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत- विकसित भारत" विषय पर सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह मनाया जा रहा है, जो भ्रष्टाचार के खतरों के बारे में जन जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए एक उपयुक्त और प्रासंगिक विषय है।

सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह की अग्रगामी गतिविधियों के रूप में, 16 अगस्त 2022 से 15 नवंबर, 2022 के तीन महीने के दौरान छह अलग फोकस क्षेत्रों में Preventive Vigilance measures cum housekeeping गतिविधियां शुरू की गयी हैं। संपत्ति प्रबंधन, परिसंपत्तियों का प्रबंधन, रिकॉर्ड प्रबंधन, तकनीकी पहल, दिशानिर्देशों / परिपत्रों / मैन्युअल का अद्यतन और शिकायतों का निपटारा।

केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा दी गई सलाहनुसार कई आउटरीच गतिविधियां जैसे कि सतर्कता जागरूकता वांकथोन, संगोष्ठी, ग्राम सभा, विक्रेता बैठक, निबंध/कविता/नारा/ड्राइंग प्रतियोगिता आदि खानों और मुख्यालय में आयोजित की जा रही हैं।

सतर्कता मॉयल प्रबंधन का एक अभिन्न कार्य है, जो प्रबंधन में ईमानदारी और अखंडता लाने के अपने प्रयासों के माध्यम से संगठनात्मक लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करता है। पारदर्शिता लाने, जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने, मानव इंटरफेस को कम करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उठाने, निरीक्षण और प्रणालीगत सुधार, न्यूज लेटर और मॉयल इंटरनेट के माध्यम से ज्ञान और सूचना का प्रसार करके Preventive Vigilance पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर सभी कर्मचारियों की सक्रिय भागीदारी से यह संभव है। यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि सभी मॉयल कर्मी इसे गंभीरता से लेंगे और अपने दिन-प्रतिदिन के आधिकारिक कामकाज में इसे लागू करेंगे।

पत्रिका का उद्देश्य मॉयल के कर्मचारियों को अपने रचनात्मक एवं बौद्धिक भाव व्यक्त करने के लिए एक मंच प्रदान करना है। भविष्य में आने वाले पत्रिका के अंकों में सुधार लाने के लिए पाठकों की टिप्पणियों और सुझावों का स्वागत है। मुझे आशा है कि पाठकों को इस अंक की सामग्री रोचक और उपयोगी लगेगी।

प्रदीप

प्रदीप कामले
मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी



Ethics in Professional Life

Pradeep Kamle
Chief Vigilance Officer

People follow different standards of integrity in professional and personal matters by accepting unethical practices and lack of integrity at workplaces even if they are not part of it by justifying that

What can I do alone? or

It is none of my business or

It does not affect me so no harm in being part of it or I am honest so let others do what they want to do or

I don't want to do it but forced to do due to pressure from higher-ups/peers Even though not right but it has been done that way since long.

In an organization, everybody has been given a specific responsibility as part of the organization and it is his moral duty to do his bit and look after the betterment & development of organization as it is taking care of him.

As far as personal matters are concerned, one is free to do anything (within legal and moral limits) with the resources at his disposal. But when it comes to professional matters, one is not expected to do the same. As custodian of some functionality in the organization, we are bound to work in a fashion suited to the needs and interests of the organization. One is not expected to behave as per his whims & fancies keeping the propriety at bay and use the system for his personal gains.

There is another set of people who are not involved in any unethical practices but indecisive, inefficient and ineffective in their working. One should also be clear that dishonesty or lack of integrity is not only when someone receives gratification. Professional honesty also plays a vital role in smooth functioning and growth of an organization. An honest executive who is non-efficient/non-effective is of no use to the organization.

Integrity is not something which is followed only when you are being watched. It is the inner trait which one follows even when he is not being watched. A person may hesitate to lift a wallet full of money lying on a busy street under lot of watchful eyes. His integrity would be at a "test" if he finds the same wallet at a lonely place.

Thus, temptation to take advantage of an opportunity available to him would be tested. Do we not come across the same thing in official matters when only handful of people deal with a matter or it is the sole discretion. There are numerous occasions where various choices are available for decision making due to weak systems & procedures, lack of accountability, discretionary power, loose time frames. Opportunity is available for bending the rules to suit the vested interest. Hence, the responsibility increases manifold when it comes to discharge official function where any action or inaction may have an adverse impact.

Any TATA group company employee is proud of his organization and so are the employees of any other organizations. However, the TATA group also gets respect from even outsiders because of the ethical practices being followed in that group. It is not only practiced at the grass root level but it comes from the head of their family. The great Sh. Jamshetji Tata laid the foundation and the group remained highly competitive and successful ever since but it never compromised with its ethical values and practices. This culture is imbibed in its employees right from their inception in the organization which moulds their character. However, when it comes to performance, there is no compromise on delivery, hard work and dedication. TATAs led from the front by practicing ethics and integrity themselves.

It is said that Sh. Jamshetji Tata never used official stationery for his personal work.

A guest visited Chanakya when he was busy in office work during night hours and was using official lamp provided to him. But after finishing the official work, he lit his personal lamp to attend his guest.

These are the highly successful leaders who have set high standards of ethics in their life and ensured the same in the organizations/systems. People in the organization look at the top for ethical behavior to emulate in practice.

Integrity has nothing to do with the class, status, education standard or wellbeing of the person. We come across numerous cases of honesty amongst poor and uneducated or not so educated people when they don't keep for themselves what doesn't belong to them. It is not that they don't need it. Rather in some cases, they may need it badly. But it is the "value" which they keep close to their heart and don't get tempted even when opportunity was available to them.

The famous author Sh. Shiv Khera, narrated an incidence about a taxi driver in his book during his trip to Singapore. Due to his ignorance about the destination, the driver had taken a longer route. But he didn't charge him for the extra dollar in the meter as according to him it was due to his ignorance. Even though not so educated, the Taxi driver was firm in his belief in ethics. He believed that any unethical action on his part would have portrayed bad image of his country before a foreigner. He prided himself as an ambassador of his country when dealing with a foreigner tourist.

When we have numerous example and society expect the moral & ethical behavior from a public servant, why can't we live to their expectations and follow ethical practices at workplace? Why does it not reflect in our deeds and actions?

Do we need any stimulus to get into action or lack in courage and character to follow the same in our professional life. When we compare ourselves with others in society who are working equally hard or even harder, we are much better paid and very well taken care of by the company. Then why the cases of lack of integrity or unethical behavior in professional life.

Why follow the path of least resistance or minimum trouble in difficult situations when one can take an ethical stand.

The responsibility which has been entrusted upon us as a public servant needs to be shouldered in a proper manner. As mentioned earlier, one should also be honest on professional front by having knowledge of his domain area, skill for its correct application and implementation in the field and courage to take a stand or decision in difficult or tricky situations. Our words and deeds should match and visible through our fair and transparent dealing.

Unethical person would never be able to use money received from unethical practices by holding his head high. He would never earn the respect of colleagues or society or even he would not respect himself. No amount of money can satiate hunger or greed of such unethical persons. The guilt he carries even "while showing off" would never leave him. Only hardened and thick skinned person can sustain and carry such guilt with them.

Organizational interest must always be kept at the forefront while taking decisions and keeping vested interests at bay. There may be situations where one has to differ and take a stand and be the odd man out. But one has to make that extra effort to take an ethical stand. Smaller risks in such cases would prevent one from bigger and potential risks in future. Long term value is far better than a short term gain/convenience.





भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत

रामरतन उर्डिके

सतर्कता अधिकारी, चिखला खान

- **परिचय :** भारत में भ्रष्टाचार की दर काफी अधिक है। अन्य बातों के अलावा, भ्रष्टाचार देश की वृद्धि और विकास को नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित करता है। अधिकांश विकासशील देश इस समस्या का सामना कर रहे हैं। इन देशों में सरकार और व्यक्ति क्या समझते हैं कि भ्रष्ट आचरण से उन्हें कुछ हद तक लाभ हो सकता है, लेकिन यह पूरे देश के विकास को बाधित करता है और अंततः उनके लिए बुरा है।
- **भारत में भ्रष्टाचार के कारण :** हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार का स्तर अधिक होने के कई कारण हैं। इन कारणों पर एक संक्षिप्त नज़र है:
- **शिक्षा की कमी :** शिक्षित लोगों से भरे समाज में भ्रष्टाचार का सामना करने की संभावना कम है। जब लोग शिक्षित नहीं होते हैं, तो वे अपनी आजीविका कमाने के लिए अनुचित और भ्रष्ट साधनों का उपयोग करते हैं, इससे भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है।
- **नौकरी के अवसरों की कमी :** योग्य युवाओं की संख्या की तुलना में बाजार में नौकरियां कम हैं। जबकि कई युवा इन दिनों बिना किसी नौकरी के घूमते हैं, अन्य लोग ऐसे काम करते हैं जो उनकी योग्यता के अनुरूप नहीं हैं। इन व्यक्तियों में असंतोष और अधिक कमाई के लिए उनकी खोज उन्हें भ्रष्ट साधन लेने के लिए प्रेरित करती है।
- **सख्त सजा का अभाव :** हमारे देश में लोग भ्रष्ट आचरण जैसे रिश्त देना और लेना, आयकर का भुगतान न करना, व्यापार चलाने के लिए भ्रष्ट साधनों का पालन करना आदि से दूर हो जाते हैं। लोगों की गतिविधियों की निगरानी के लिए कोई सख्त कानून नहीं है। यहां तक कि अगर लोग पकड़े जाते हैं, तो उन्हें इसके लिए कड़ी सजा नहीं दी जाती है। यही कारण है कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार अधिक है।
- **लालच और बढ़ती प्रतियोगिता :** बाजार में लालच और बढ़ती प्रतिस्पर्धा भी बढ़ते भ्रष्टाचार का कारण है। इन दिनों लोग बेहद

लालची हो गए हैं। वे अपने रिश्तेदारों और दोस्तों से अधिक कमाई करना चाहते हैं और इस भीड़ में वे अपने सपनों को साकार करने के लिए भ्रष्ट साधनों को नियोजित करने में संकोच नहीं करते हैं।

- **पहल की कमी :** हर कोई चाहता है कि देश भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त हो और इस दिशा में कुछ न करने के लिए सरकार की आलोचना करे। लेकिन क्या हम अपने स्तर पर इस मुद्दे पर अंकुश लगाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं? नहीं हम नहीं। जाने या अनजाने में हम सभी भ्रष्टाचार को जन्म दे रहे हैं। कोई भी पहल करने और देश से इस बुराई को दूर करने के लिए एक टीम के रूप में काम करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

- **भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत का निर्माण :** भ्रष्टाचार के कारणों को सभी जानते हैं। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि एक बार समस्या का कारण पहचानने के बाद आधा कार्य हो जाता है। अब समस्या पर बार-बार चर्चा करने के बजाय समाधान तलाशने का समय है।

सरकार को इसे भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत के लिए एक जिम्मेदारी के रूप में लेना चाहिए क्योंकि हमारा देश प्रगति नहीं कर सकता यदि यह समस्या बनी रहती है। भ्रष्टाचार की ओर ले जाने वाली प्रत्येक समस्या को अपनी जड़ों से हटाना होगा। उदाहरण के लिए, अच्छे रोजगार के अवसरों की कमी, जो भ्रष्टाचार की ओर ले जाती है, जनसंख्या की बढ़ती दर के कारण होता है। देश की जनसंख्या को नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार को सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिए। इसी तरह, भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत के निर्माण के लिए हर पहलू पर काम करना होगा।

- **निष्कर्ष:** अगर भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या से छुटकारा मिल जाए तो हमारा देश फल-फूल सकता है और बेहतर हो सकता है। इसलिए, हम सभी इस बड़े मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए जो कुछ भी कर सकते हैं, करें।





Corruption Free India for a Developed Nation

Manoj Tewari

Dy. Chief Vigilance Officer

Corruption is not a new phenomenon in India, and it is present globally. In India, corruption is a significant problem, and one of the key deterrents to the development of the country. It has been present in India right from the independence days.

Corruption is closely associated with the money laundering and bribery used for doing illegal activities in India. It has become an integral part of Indian society and is so common that it is impossible to identify corrupt activities.

Nepotism and favouritism are quite old forms of corruption still in usage. This refers to a person favouring one's relatives and friends for jobs. Abuse of discretion is another form of corruption. Here a person misuses his power and authority.

In the recent few years, the corruption scam that has been revealed in India is of mammoth proportion. Corruption has several adverse effects; it is, therefore, vital to have a corruption-free India.

According to India corruption survey 2019 done by Transparency International India Awareness about existing state hotlines/helplines to report corruption is still a big issue as 61% citizens in this year's survey said they were unaware of any such hotline in their state. Property registration and land issues is a top area of corruption and Majority said they paid bribes due to coercion or inefficiencies prevailing in Government offices. According to some other studies, it has been found that over 40% of funds allotted by the Government for the development of rural areas do not reach the people. A complete end to corruption is one way so that people can lead better lives.

India has been facing the problem of underemployment and unemployment for a long, which are

more prevalent in urban areas. Several people are finding it difficult to find their choice of jobs, and others become victims of unemployment due to corrupt practices of the employers like taking bribes or donations from the candidates for the position available in the company or firm rather than considering the merit of the candidate.

Corruption is deeply rooted in India that it has not even spared the justice system of the country. Corrupt leaders and bureaucrats are spared from the strict punishment for criminal activities. Sometimes justice delivered is too late. The criminals quickly get away by paying large sums of bribes to judicial authorities. The people also have become too tolerant of such activities and fear raising a voice against such anti-social elements. A corruption-free society will lead to more development, and justice will prevail. Punishing corruption is a vital component of any effective anti-corruption effort.

Because of large-scale corruption prevailing in almost all sectors among all the developing countries, India has the largest budget deficits. Reduction in corruption will increase the scope for investment in public services like education and health facilities.

India is probably the slowest country in the world in actionizing the intent of reducing corruption. What takes a month in most other countries takes years in our country. It is extremely important that all of us-the government, opposition parties, bureaucracy, corporate leaders, academia, media and the civil society come together and take quick action to remove corruption from this country. Otherwise India will remain an underdeveloped nation as it is rightly said by Pope Francis that "The corruption is paid by poor".





सतर्कता में विवेक और जागरूकता का महत्व

विशाल चौधरी

आशुलिपिक, सतर्कता विभाग

सतर्कता क्या है, इसकी जानकारी रहने के बावजूद भी कुछ पल के लिये विवेक का उपयोग नहीं करने की वजह से मेरे साथ हुये ऑनलाईन फ्रॉड के बारे में मेरी दास्तां व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ, ताकी भविष्य में मेरे साथ जो हुआ वो किसी के भी साथ ना होने पाये।

मैं मॉयल के सतर्कता विभाग में स्टेनोग्राफर के पद पर कार्यरत हूँ। ऑनलाइन ट्रांसेक्शन सावधानीपूर्वक कैसे किये जाते हैं यह ज्ञात होते हुये भी एम.एस.ई.डी.सी.एल. (महाराष्ट्र राज्य विद्युत कंपनी मर्यादित) के नाम पर मुझ से 2,99,000/- रूपये की ऑनलाईन धोखाधड़ी किस तरह हुई यह मैं व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ।

मैं बिजली का बिल हर महिने ऑनलाईन भरता हूँ। मेरा छोटा भाई जो न्यायपालिका में क्लर्क के पद पर कार्यरत है, उसे किसी अज्ञात नंबर से SMS प्राप्त हुआ कि

“Dear consumer, your electricity power will be disconnected tonight at 9.30 p.m. from electricity office because your previous month bill was not updated. Please immediately contact with our electricity officer on Mobile No. XXXXXXXX Thank you”.

SMS मेरे भाई द्वारा मुझे फॉरवर्ड किया गया और मुझ से पुछा कि क्या मैंने बिजली का बिल भर दिया है या नहीं? उस पर मैंने मेरे भाई से कहा की हां मैंने बिल भर दिया है। तब मेरे भाई ने मुझे बताया की उसने उपरोक्त नंबर पर इलेक्ट्रीसिटी ऑफिसर से बात की तो उसने कहा की आपका बिल अपडेट नहीं है। और मुझे भी उपरोक्त नंबर पर बिल के बारे में बात करने को कहा।

चूँकि मेरा भाई न्यायपालिका में कार्यरत होने की वजह से मुझे लगा उसके पास कई लोग आते हैं, शायद वह उक्त अधिकारी को जानता होगा। इस बात पर पूर्ण विश्वास रखते हुये और बिना अपने विवेक का उपयोग किये बगैर मैंने उपरोक्त नंबर डायल किया तो वह बिजी बताया और मुझे SMS आया की I call you later.....। कुछ देर पश्चात् मुझे उस नंबर से फोन आया तब मैंने फोन करनेवाले से पुछा की आप कौन बोल रहे हैं? तब बड़े ही सभ्यता एवं शालीनतापूर्वक फ्रॉडस्टर ने मुझ से कहा की मैं इलेक्ट्रीसिटी विभाग का मगमबनजपअम बात कर रहा हूँ। इस पर मैंने उससे कहा की मैंने बिजली का अब तक का पूरा बिल भर दिया है जिसका प्रमाण मेरे पास मौजूद है। इस पर फ्रॉडस्टर ने पूछा आपने बिल कैसे भरा, तब मैंने कहा की ऑनलाईन, इस पर उसने जवाब दिया की आपका बिल हमारे सिस्टम पर अपडेट नहीं दिखा रहा है। और बड़े ही शालीनता से मुझसे कहा कि आपको डरने की जरूरत नहीं है और आपको हमारे ऑफिस में आने की भी जरूरत नहीं है, मैं ऑनलाईन ही आपका बिल अपडेट कर देता हूँ।

इस पर उसने मुझ से MahavitrانApp गूगल से डाउनलोड करने कहा और उस पर दिखने वाली सबसे कम राशि पर क्लिक करने को कहा। मुझे उक्त ऐप पर रू. 100/-, रू. 500/-, रू 1000/- ऐसी राशि दिख रही थी। मैंने रू. 100/- पर क्लिक किया और तुरंत मेरे अकाउंट से रू. 100/- राशि कटौत का SMS मुझे प्राप्त हुआ।

फ्रॉडस्टर ने मुझे बातों में उलझा के रखा और मुझसे AnyDesk और SMS Forward Apps डाऊनलोड करवाया और मैं बिना कुछ सोचे समझे, अपने विवेक का उपयोग किये बिना ही पता नहीं कैसे फ्रॉडस्टर की बातों में आकर उपरोक्त ऐप्स डाऊनलोड करता चला गया। मानो ऐसा लग रहा था कि फ्रॉडस्टर ने मुझे सम्मोहित कर दिया हो। उपरोक्त ऐप्स की मदद से फ्रॉडस्टर ने मेरा मोबाईल स्क्रीन शेअर कर लिया। मोबाईल स्क्रीन शेअर करते ही फ्रॉडस्टर ने मेरा बैंक अकाउंट हैक कर लिया और पहले रूपये 99,000/- फिर रूपये 50,000/-, रूपये 50,000/-, रूपये 50,000/-, रूपये 50,000/- ऐसे कुल राशि रू. 2,99,000/- मेरे बैंक अकाउंट से अलग-अलग अकाउंट में मात्र 10 से 15 मिनट में ही ट्रांसफर कर ली। मैं एक बात से और अवगत कराना चाहूँगा कि SMS Forward Apps डाऊनलोड करने की वजह से मेरे मोबाईल फोन पर बैंक द्वारा आनेवाले अलर्ट SMS फ्रॉडस्टर के पास जाने लगे।

मुझे बैंक से राशि डेबिट होने के SMS प्राप्त होने लगे तब मैंने यह बात फ्रॉडस्टर को बताई तो उसने कहा की वो मैसेज गलत है, आप उन पर ध्यान मत दो आपका मैसेज बॉक्स भर चूका है, इसलिये मेरे द्वारा भेजा गया बिल अपडेट होने का मैसेज आपको प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है। मैं तो आपके साथ बात कर रहा हूँ नां, आप चिंता मत करो, ऐसी गोल-मोल बातें करते हुए मुझे मेरे बैंक से प्राप्त राशि डेबिट होने के SMS डिलीट करने कहा।

तब मुझे अचानक से महसूस हुआ की कुछ तो गडबड है और मैंने तुरंत फोन काटा और मेरा बैंक अकाउंट चेक करने के लिये नेटबैंकिंग शुरू किया तो अकाउंट हैक होने की वजह से मेरा नेटबैंकिंग लॉक हो चूका था। मैंने तुरंत ही इस जानकारी से मेरे ऑफिस के सहकर्मियों को अवगत कराया। तब मेरे ऑफिस के एक अधिकारी ने मुझ से Phonepe App पर मेरा बैलेंस चेक करने को कहा, बैलेंस चेक करते ही मुझे पता चला की मेरे साथ ऑनलाइन फ्रॉड हुआ है।

मैंने वक्त बरबाद न करते हुये तुरंत इसकी जानकारी मेरे बैंक को दी और मेरे बैंक अकाउंट पर होल्ड लगवाया। बैंक के निर्देशानुसार तुरंत ही मैंने अपनी रिपोर्ट साईबर सेल में दर्ज कराई साथ ही मेरे घर के अंतर्गत आनेवाले पुलिस थाने में F.I.R. दर्ज कराई। जिसकी वजह से पुलिस को मेरे रू. 99,000/- ढूँढने में सफलता प्राप्त हुई है। और बकाया राशि भी जल्द ही मिलने की आशा है।

मेरे साथ जो हुआ है उसकी वजह यह थी कि बिना सोचे समझे अपने विवेक का इस्तेमाल किये बिना मैंने अपने भाई पर विश्वास कर लिया। वह भी इस बात से बिल्कूल अंजान था कि ऐसा कुछ भी हो सकता है जिसका पछतावा उसे भी है। इसलिये मैं आप सभी को बताना चाहूँगा कि रिश्ते-नाते, माँ, बाप, भाई, बहन, सहकर्मी अपनी जगह और विवेकपूर्ण सतर्कता से कार्य करना अपनी जगह है। किसी भी बात पर आँखे बंद कर विश्वास न करें। अपने विवेक और जागरूकता से ही कार्य करें तभी सतर्कता का महत्व है।

E-Vigilance & Cyber Security

Importance of Cyber Awareness

Cybercrime is a growing trend in today's world of IoT. As Most of the cybercrimes go under-reported and as with most crimes, the police can't tackle this problem alone. Moreover, Human Hardware being the most vulnerable to security breaches with employee/users being the last line of defence, the need for cyber awareness becomes very important to take immediate action and to encourage reporting amongst the users.

Most critical cyber security issues include or are in form of:

- Phishing attacks
- Cloud Security
- Passwords and Authentication
- Social Media Use
- Removable media.
- Internet and Email use
- Public Wi-Fi
- Social Engineering

Some of the leading Threats leading to security breaches include:

- Viruses
- Worms
- Trojan Horses / Logic Bombs
- Social Engineering
- Rootkits
- Botnets / Zombies

What is social Engineering?

Social engineering manipulates people into performing actions or divulging confidential information. Similar to a confidence trick or simple fraud, the term applies to the use of deception to gain information, commit fraud, or access computer systems as depicted below:



What is Phishing?

- It is the attempt to obtain sensitive information by deception.
- Targets one's login credentials, payment card details or to upload malware to your computer
- The email will normally impersonate a genuine company or person.



How to tackle the problem of Phishing?

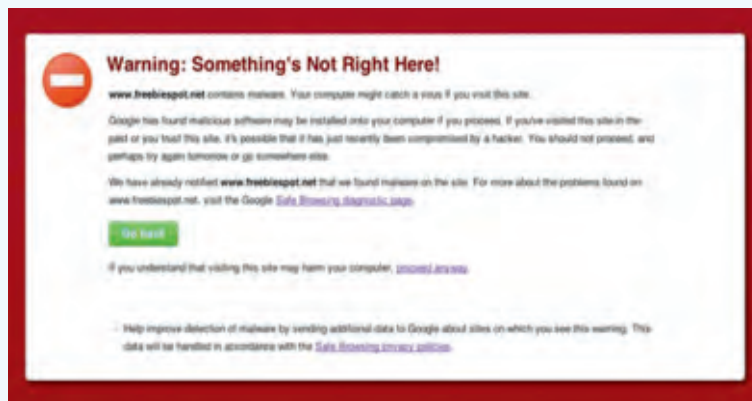
- Don't click any links on an email unless you can guarantee who its from.
- Use a trusted method of contacting the company via a phone number, app or website.
- Mark the email as spam and contact the organisation.

The above mentioned threats leading to security compromises can be identified via following indications:



- Antivirus software detects a problem.
- Disk space disappears unexpectedly.
- Pop-ups suddenly appear, sometimes selling security software.
- Files or transactions appear that should not be there.
- The computer slows down to a crawl.
- Unusual messages, sounds, or displays on your monitor.
- Stolen laptop: 1 stolen every 53 seconds; 97% never recovered.
- The mouse pointer moves by itself.
- The computer spontaneously shuts down or reboots.
- Often unrecognized or ignored problems.

Some of the spyware symptoms that indicate Malware on internet browsers are as follows:



- Changes to your browser homepage/start page.
- Ending up on a strange site when conducting a search.
- System-based firewall is turned off automatically.
- Lots of network activity while not particularly active.

- Excessive pop-up windows.
- New icons, programs, favorites which you did not add.
- Frequent firewall alerts about unknown programs when trying to access the Internet.
- Poor system performance.

Best Practices to avoid the above mentioned threats are: -

- Anti-virus and Anti-Spyware Software
- Host-based Firewalls
- Protect your Operating System
- Use Strong Passwords
- Avoid Social Engineering and use of Malicious Software
- Secure Business Transactions
- Don't use online banking or online purchase on public Wi-Fi

In addition to using strong passwords as mentioned above, the following guidelines should be followed while creating/maintaining Password as explained below.

- Never use admin, root, administrator, or a default account or password for administrative access.
- A good password is:
 - Private: Used by only one person.
 - Secret: It is not stored in clear text anywhere, including on Post-It® notes!
 - Easily Remembered: No need to write it down.
 - Contains the complexity required by your organization.
 - Not easy to guess by a person or a program in a reasonable time, such as several weeks.
 - Changed regularly: Follow organization standards.
- Avoid shoulder surfers and enter your credentials carefully! If a password is entered in the username field, those attempts usually appear in system logs.

Backing up Important Information

As no security measure is 100% reliable and even the best hardware may fail, hence “Backing up Data/Important information” is crucial to safeguard digital information during security breaches and system compromises.



Backup can be stored on alternate storage device such as HDDs, USB Drives, micro SD cards, Discs or on various online cloud platforms.

As technology is only a small part of Cyber Defense, we as users should first ourselves be aware of cybersecurity threat landscape around us and then only we can play a very important role in spreading awareness for protecting ourselves as well as our businesses from this menace of cyber threats.

Always be aware!
Always be on your guard!





Most Promising Energy Sources of the Future

Akhilesh Rai
G. M. (Electrical)

In the International Energy Agency (IEA) Key World Energy Statistics 2021 Report; oil, coal and natural gas were the largest contributors to the world energy supply. Oil was responsible for 30.9%, while coal accounted for 26.8% and natural gas contributed 23.2% to the global energy supply. Renewable sources made up less of the world's energy supply: nuclear accounted for 5.0%, hydroelectricity was 2.5% and biomass was 9.4%. Lastly, other energy sources including wind, solar, wave and many others were responsible for 2.2% of the world's energy supply.

There are two types of energy available for us are renewable and non-renewable. Renewable energy comes from sources that can usually be replenished within a small amount of time, such as from the sun or wind. While non-renewable energy is created by resources that cannot replenish or take millions of years to regenerate. These sources include coal, oil and natural gas, also known as fossil fuels. Whether it is in 10 years to 50 years, there will eventually be no fossil fuels to rely on.

The use of renewable energy sources is predicted to increase in the global energy supply over the next decades. While, the utilization of most non-renewable sources is expected to be decreased. In view of this the probable sources of energy will be as under,

1. Wave Energy - Wave energy is a type of energy that uses the movement of the ocean's waves to generate electricity. Electricity is produced as the waves move through the ocean; it will cause the turbines placed in the water to spin, creating electricity. There are a few different technologies that can be used to make turbines in the ocean spin such as oscillating water columns and overtopping devices. There are other devices that use the up/down movement of waves to generate electricity such as point absorbers.

Advantages

- Wave energy is a renewable energy source
- While generating electricity, wave energy does not produce any harmful emissions

Disadvantages

- Wave energy structures are expensive to install in the ocean
- The technology cannot be used anywhere - it must be installed in regions beside an ocean with waves that would produce sufficient electricity



2. Solar Energy - Solar energy is a type of energy that uses the sun's rays to create electricity. The sunlight is captured by solar photovoltaic (PV) cells also known as solar panels to generate usable electricity

Advantages

- A renewable, clean and quiet energy source
- Solar panels can be installed onto homes or offices, providing owners with decreased electric bills and a energy source that requires little maintenance

Disadvantages

- The time, season, geographical region and weather all affect how much electricity solar panels generate.
- In the manufacturing process of PV cells, toxic materials are used



3. Geothermal Energy

Geothermal energy is captured heat from below the earth's crust. Geothermal power is generated from the radioactive decay in the earth's crust. It can be utilized to heat or cool homes, as well as produce electricity.

Advantages

- Geothermal energy is a renewable energy source
- Geothermal energy isn't dependent on weather or season, meaning the energy source can generate a relatively consistent and reliable amount of power

Disadvantages

- The geothermal power plants can only be constructed in areas where the energy source is easily accessible
- Building a geothermal plant has an expensive upfront cost



4. Biomass Energy - Biomass energy also known as bioenergy is created from waste (biomass) of plants or animals. The waste from plants and animals can include vegetable oil, crops, manure or wood products. A common method for creating electricity with biomass is through direct combustion. Direct combustion creates steam to cause turbines to spin, which simulates a generator to create electricity.

Advantages

- Biomass energy is a renewable energy source, as the resources that are burned grow back in a short amount of time
- Bioenergy decreases the amount of plant and animal waste that ends up in landfills

Disadvantages

- Burning biomass creates emissions such as methane
- Growing biomass can require significant space and water



5. Wind Energy - Wind energy also known as wind power uses wind turbines to generate electricity. The sun is responsible for creating wind power, as the disparities in temperature produce wind. Often multiple wind turbines are built together, known as a wind farm. There can be onshore or offshore wind farms.

Advantages

- Wind energy is a renewable and clean energy source
- Wind turbines can bring extra revenue for farmers, as they can lease out their farmland to wind energy companies.

Disadvantages

- Wind turbines are expensive to build and noisy
- The variability in wind strength means the turbines could be producing different amounts of electricity at different times



6. Hydroelectric Energy - Hydroelectric energy also known as hydroelectric power uses the flow of water to produce electricity. Today, hydropower is generated by constructing a hydroelectric dam on a body of water. The water moves from the top of the dam through the turbines, which produces electricity. Then, the water exits out the bottom of the dam.

Advantages

- Hydroelectric power is a renewable energy source
- Hydroelectric energy is a very efficient energy source compared to others

Disadvantages

- Hydroelectric dams are costly to built
- The construction of dams can harm aquatic wildlife



7. Nuclear Energy - Nuclear energy is a type of energy from the nucleus of an atom. There are two ways nuclear energy is generated: nuclear fission and nuclear fusion. Currently,

only nuclear fission can safely produce electricity. Nuclear fission is the process of separating atoms. It produces electricity by using uranium to create chain collisions resulting in the release of radiation and heat. In turn, when the heat combines with water it creates steam that turns the turbines, consequently generating electricity.

Advantages

- Nuclear power produces consistent and larger amounts of electricity compared to other energy sources
- After the construction, the energy source has relatively cheap operating costs

Disadvantages

- Nuclear energy is hazardous as there is a risk of accidents - exposure to radiation from plants is dangerous to people and the environment
- Nuclear energy isn't renewable as there is only a certain amount of uranium on the earth.



The above sources of energy will share more than 80% of total electricity consumption in 50 years.



“Without strong watchdog institutions, impunity becomes the very foundation upon which systems of corruption are built. And if impunity is not demolished, all efforts to bring an end to corruption are in vain.”

- Rigoberta Menchú, Nobel Prize laureate.



Safety Innovations for Mining Industries

Akhilesh Rai
G. M. (Electrical)

Underground mines are hazardous environments, potentially exposing workers to a range of health and safety risks. In difficult operating conditions such as thermal stress, air pressure, and ventilation hazards to rock bursts and equipment accidents, underground workers are exposed to difficult conditions linked to their environment. Personnel safety is, therefore, of paramount importance in mining and now a day the industry has taken significant strides to create a safer work environment over the years. Advances in technology and the introduction of strict safety regulations have resulted in a reduction of workplace incidents in recent years, but have not completely eliminated the possibility of safety hazards.

Some important technological innovations in mining that have the potential to revolutionize safety in mining are as under: -

1. Wearable Technology

The use of IoT-linked wearable has far-reaching potential for safety in mining. Some of the common applications of these devices today include detection of environmental conditions such as air quality, the location of workers and operators of heavy machinery. The devices relay a warning signal early on for potentially harmful or dangerous situations, thereby reducing risks and preventing accidents. Wearable technologies such as smart helmets can be employed to assess the health and wellbeing of workers.



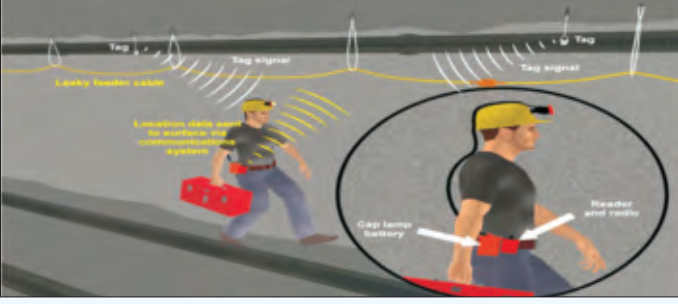
2. Robotics and Automation

Autonomous technologies are bringing a new measure of safety to mines, while also boosting the efficiency of operations. Advances in the capabilities of robots and automated machines have made it possible to take over activities traditionally carried out by human-controlled machinery. From self-driving trucks to robotic haulage, drilling, and other processes, autonomous equipment boosts safety by removing workers from hazardous environments.



3. Radio-frequency Identification (RFID)

Mining companies are increasingly turning to RFID tags to track their assets underground – whether human or vehicular. These lightweight, inexpensive tags are used to pinpoint the location of workers and equipment in real time, while also tracking their movements. Wearables equipped with RFID tags are used to monitor environmental conditions and alert miners to potential hazards. Another application of RFID systems includes monitoring of usage patterns of heavy equipment to which they are tagged, thereby helping schedule part replacement or fluid changes and optimizing equipment maintenance.



5. Worksite Simulators

Worksite simulators are being increasingly deployed across the industry to provide on-the-job training to inexperienced miners in an immersive virtual environment, without exposing them to hazardous environments they have yet to experience. This helps workers experience practical situations they are likely to encounter during a shift and is also a great way to identify any knowledge and skill gaps



In coming years many more technologies expected to be added in mining industries.

4. Drones

Drones offer a lot of promise for safety in mining. By collecting imagery from areas of mines that are not safe for human inspectors to enter, and producing digital terrain models of sites – drones replace labor-intensive methods of surveying, inspection, and mapping.



भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला

भ्रष्टाचार के युग में मुश्किल हुआ जिना ।
लुट-कसोट कर भ्रष्टाचारी पी जाते लोगो के मेहनत का खून पसीना ।।
ईमान कब बचा यह बहुत स्पष्ट है ।
षिकायत किससे करे जब पूरा तंत्र ही भ्रष्ट है ।।
भ्रष्टाचारी जिस थाली में खायेंगे, उसी में छेद बनायेंगे ।
जनता का पैसा लूटकर, उनकी थाली चट कर जायेंगे ।
यह भ्रष्टाचार एक बिमारी है ।
यह धनवान ही सबसे बड़े भिकारी है ।।
मुश्किल है किसी पर भरोसा कर पाना ।
क्योंकी हर तंत्र में है भ्रष्टाचार का दाना ।।
छोड़ो यह फिलोसॉफी, करो अपना काम ।
भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म कर बनाओं अपना कार्यस्थल महान ।।

(श्रीमती मीना ड्रेज़न)

Impact of non-exhaust emissions on Environment

Whenever we discuss about pollution due to emissions, we discuss only exhaust emission and its impact on environment and human beings. But we hardly notice any mention of non-exhaust emission which has rather more damaging effect on human health and environment. Environmental impact is an important factor which is taken into consideration while evaluating and justifying transport project e.g. Metro Projects, Highways etc.

Non exhaust emission is mainly due to wear and tear of rubber tyre on asphalt / cement road. Tyres are plastic polluters and its wear & tear is a stealthy source of pollution.

Not only production of tyres has impact on environment as it consumes precious natural resources like Natural rubber & crude oil, its wear & tear during use also finds its way as pollutant in air and waterways.

The particulate matter of various micro sizes are emitted due to tyre wear, brake wear and road wear. Of these, PM 2.5 particles can stay in air for days & weeks and can travel more than thousand kms. 50-85 % of PM-10 particles originates from non-exhaust emissions.

A study found out that Americans produce the most tyre wear per capita by emitting around 1.8 million tons of micro plastics each year. In India, tyre wear dust emission is around 6% of the total emissions.

Human beings and ecosystem get affected due to airborne particles. Inhalation of polluted air causes health issues, disease and deaths. Air pollution alone is responsible for 3 million deaths globally. Thus, tyre wear & tear also contribute to the global health burden due to air pollution. Consumption of sea food and fishes exposed to these pollutants due to tyre wear & tear also affects human health badly.

Introduction of electric cars can reduce exhaust emission but would increase non exhaust emission due to its more weight. Not to mention environmental impact due to disposal of large no. of batteries.

Hence, there is a need to take non-exhaust emission also into consideration while evaluating and justifying transport related projects, increasing awareness and finding creative solutions to address the issue.



Corruption is the enemy of development, and of good governance. It must be got rid of. Both the government and the people at large must come together to achieve this national objective.

Pratibha Patil
Former President of India



भारत में भ्रष्टाचार

अनिल जांभुळकर

सहा. सतर्कता अधिकारी

भारत में भ्रष्टाचार कोई नई घटना नहीं है। यह प्राचीन काल से समाज में प्रचलित है। इतिहास से पता चलता है कि यह मौर्य काल में मौजूद था। महान विद्वान कौटिल्य ने अपने समकालीन समाज में चालीस प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार के दबाव का उल्लेख किया है। यह मुगल और सल्तनत काल में भी प्रचलित था। जब ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने देश पर अधिकार कर लिया, भ्रष्टाचार नई ऊंचाई पर पहुंच गया।

विद्वानों द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार को विभिन्न प्रकार से परिभाषित किया गया है। लेकिन इसका सीधा सा अर्थ यह है कि भ्रष्टाचार का अर्थ है भाड़े के उद्देश्यों से नैतिकता, अखंडता, चरित्र या कर्तव्य की विकृति। यानी रिश्त, सम्मान, अधिकार और न्याय की परवाह किए बिना। दूसरे शब्दों में, किसी एक के लिए कुछ मौद्रिक या अन्य लाभ के लिए अनुचित एहसान भ्रष्टाचार है। भ्रष्टाचार कई मायनों में है: सत्ता का दुरुपयोग, चोरी, बेईमानी, शोषण, कदाचार, घोटाले और घोटाले भ्रष्टाचार के विभिन्न अभिव्यक्ति हैं।

भ्रष्टाचार कोई विशिष्ट भारतीय घटना नहीं है। यह विकासशील और अविकसित देशों में पूरी दुनिया में देखा जाता है। इसने जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में, जैसे व्यवसाय प्रशासन, राजनीति, कार्यालयों और सेवाओं में अपना जाल फैलाया है। हम कह सकते हैं कि कोई भी क्षेत्र भ्रष्टाचार से प्रभावित नहीं है। भ्रष्टाचार के कारण अनेक और जटिल हैं।

भ्रष्टाचार के कुछ कारण निम्नलिखित हैं:

1. राजनीतिक अभिजात वर्ग का उदय जो राष्ट्र-उन्मुख कार्यक्रमों और नीतियों के बजाय हित-उन्मुख (स्व-हित) में विश्वास करते हैं।
2. गलत मंशा वाले लोगों द्वारा बनाई गई कृत्रिम कमी अर्थव्यवस्था के ताने-बाने को बर्बाद कर देती है।
3. मूल्य प्रणाली और प्रशासन करने वाले लोगों के नैतिक गुणों में आरोप के कारण भ्रष्टाचार होता है और साथ ही बढ़ता है। नैतिकता, सेवा और ईमानदारी के पुराने आदर्शों को अक्रोमेटिक माना जाता है।

4. भ्रष्टाचार का विरोध करने के लिए एक मजबूत मंच की कमी से भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा मिलता है।
5. व्यापक निरक्षरता और खराब आर्थिक बुनियादी ढांचे के साथ जनसंख्या का विशाल आकार सार्वजनिक जीवन में स्थानिक भ्रष्टाचार को जन्म देता है।
6. अत्यधिक मुद्रास्फीति वाली अर्थव्यवस्था में, सरकारी अधिकारियों का कम वेतन उन्हें भ्रष्टाचार की राह पर चलने के लिए मजबूर करता है।
7. जटिल कानून और प्रक्रियाएं आम लोगों को सरकार से किसी भी तरह की मदद मांगने के लिए अलग करती हैं।
8. चुनाव का समय ऐसा समय होता है जब भ्रष्टाचार अपने चरम पर होता है। बड़े उद्योगपति राजनेताओं को चुनाव की उच्च लागत को पूरा करने और अंततः व्यक्तिगत पक्ष लेने के लिए धन देते हैं। राजनेताओं को रिश्त देने से प्रभाव पड़ता है, और राजनेताओं की रिश्त वोट खरीदती है। निर्वाचित होने के लिए, राजनेता गरीब अनपढ़ लोगों को रिश्त देते हैं, जो दो समय के भोजन के लिए नारे लगाते हैं।
9. समाज से भ्रष्टाचार की बुराई को खत्म करने के लिए, हमें राजनेताओं, विधायिकाओं, नौकरशाहों के लिए एक व्यापक आचार संहिता बनाने की आवश्यकता है; और कोड को सख्ती से लागू किया जाना चाहिए। न्यायपालिका को अधिक स्वतंत्रता दी जानी चाहिए और भ्रष्टाचार से संबंधित मुद्दों पर पहल की जानी चाहिए। दोषियों पर कार्रवाई के लिए समय निश्चित किया जाए। ऐसे मुद्दों को उठाने के लिए विशेष अदालतों की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए और त्वरित सुनवाई को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए। कानून और व्यवस्था मशीनरी को बिना किसी राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप के काम करने देना चाहिए।

10. बहुत से लोग भौतिकवादी और धन उन्मुख हो जाते हैं, व्यापार व्यवहार में नैतिकता और नैतिकता का कोई महत्व नहीं है। एनजीओ और मीडिया को समाज में भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ जागरूकता पैदा करने और लोगों को इस बुराई से निपटने के लिए शिक्षित करने के लिए आगे आना चाहिए। तभी हम अपने सिस्टम को ध्वस्त होने से बचा पाएंगे।

भ्रष्टाचार कम करने के उपाय :-

1. शिक्षा : शिक्षा की मदद से हम भ्रष्टाचार को कम कर सकते हैं। इंडिया टुडे द्वारा किए गए एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार सबसे कम भ्रष्ट राज्य केरल है। कारण यह है कि केरल की साक्षरता दर भारत में सबसे अधिक है। तो हम देख सकते हैं कि शिक्षा लोगों को कैसे प्रभावित करती है। अधिकांश राज्यों में भारत में बड़ी संख्या में लोग अशिक्षित हैं। यदि सभी शिक्षित हैं और नियमों को जानते हैं, तो सार्वजनिक अधिकार आदि भ्रष्टाचार को कम किया जा सकता है।

2. सरकारी प्रक्रिया में बदलाव : किसी भी राजनेता को आपराधिक रिकॉर्ड वाले व्यक्तियों के रूप में नहीं चुना जाना चाहिए। यदि हम राजनेताओं का रिकॉर्ड देखें, तो इतने सारे रिश्तखोरी, हत्या, और इतने सारे अवैध कामों में शामिल हैं। फिर भी वे चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं और बाहुबल या धनबल के साथ वे महत्वपूर्ण मंत्री पदों पर वापस आ जाएंगे। भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त सभी लोगों के लिए सजा समान होनी चाहिए। कोई पुलिस या अदालत नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन राजनेता न्यायपालिका, पुलिस को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं और सजा से बच सकते हैं।

3. पारदर्शिता और पेशेवर जवाबदेही की कमी एक और बड़ा कारण है: हमें खुद के प्रति ईमानदार होना चाहिए। जब तक हम ईमानदार नहीं होंगे, हम भ्रष्टाचार को नियंत्रित नहीं कर सकते। यदि सभी ईमानदार हैं तो कम से कम कार्यालयों में भ्रष्टाचार स्वतः समाप्त हो जाएगा।

1. प्रभावी भ्रष्टाचार उपचार का अभाव एक अन्य कारण है। इतने सारे कानून हैं, लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार अभी भी फल-फूल रहा है, क्यों? भ्रष्ट लोगों के प्रति कमजोर कार्यों और कार्यवाही के कारण। लोगों को इस कृत्य और अदालत से कोई डर नहीं है। किसी भी कार्य को इस प्रकार से क्रियान्वित और क्रियान्वित किया जाना चाहिए कि कोई भी इससे बच न सके।

- हम सरकार के बीच सीधा संपर्क बढ़ाकर भ्रष्टाचार को कम कर सकते हैं और शासित ई-गवर्नेंस इस दिशा में बहुत मदद कर सकता है।
- उन सभी जगहों पर सीसीटीवी कैमरे लगवाना, जहां जनता के साथ वित्तीय लेन-देन हो। वह सीसीटीवी लगातार काम करे। एक व्यक्ति को सभी डेटा देखने और उस व्यक्ति को पकड़ने के लिए नियुक्त किया जाना है जो पैसे की पेशकश कर रहा है या जो पैसा प्राप्त कर रहा है। मौके पर तत्काल कार्रवाई की जाए।
- नियंत्रण तभी संभव हो सकता है जब लोग अपने जीवन में नैतिकता और नैतिकता के मूल्यों को समझ सकें और उन पर विश्वास करना शुरू कर दें।
- फुलप्रूफ कानून बनाए जाने चाहिए ताकि राजनेताओं और नौकरशाहों के लिए विवेक की कोई जगह न हो। राजनेता की भूमिका कम से कम होनी चाहिए।
- निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को मतदाताओं के प्रति उदासीन होने पर लोगों को वापस बुलाने का अधिकार होना चाहिए।
- भ्रष्टाचार मधुमेह की तरह है, इसे पूरी तरह खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता है।

समाज में हर जगह भ्रष्टाचार है। निम्नलिखित विभाग अधिक भ्रष्ट हैं।

- (1) भूमि पंजीकरण, आरटीओ, पासपोर्ट कार्यालय, (2) अस्पताल
- (3) भोजन और अन्य चीजों की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली।
- (4) पुलिस (5) न्यायालयों के कुछ लोग (न्यायाधीश, वकील आदि), (6) रेलवे आरक्षण प्रणाली आदि, (7) राजस्व विभाग। इस विभाग में काफी संख्या में कर्मचारी भ्रष्ट हैं। वे रिश्त लेते हैं और उस व्यक्ति को छोड़ देते हैं जिसने टैक्स भी नहीं दिया। उदाहरण के लिए आयकर, यदि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपने पेशे के प्रति ईमानदार है तो भारत सरकार का भारी नुकसान बचाया जा सकता है।

बेशक, सरकार द्वारा की गई नई पहलों के कारण कुछ हद तक भ्रष्टाचार कम हुआ है। भ्रष्टाचार का दायरा कम हुआ, संदर्भ: जीवन सिंह रजक द्वारा 'भारत में भ्रष्टाचार: प्रकृति, कारण, परिणाम और इलाज' से।

'जब किसी देश में अच्छे लोग अपनी सतर्कता और संघर्ष बंद कर देते हैं, तो बुरे लोग प्रबल हो जाते हैं': - पर्ल एस. बक



Corruption Free India - A Developed India.

Anil Gaikwad

Vigilance Officer, Balaghat Mine

The Central Vigilance Commission is going on observes the Vigilance Awareness Week from 31st October to 6th November, 2022 with the theme “Corruption free India for developed Nation”.

India is a country claiming high values, morals, and traditions ironically faces the problem of corruption. Corruption is a worldwide phenomenon and is ubiquitous. It is rightly said that when a character is lost, everything is also lost. Corruption has increased by leaps and bounds which is in direct relation to our lust for money, power, moral degradation, devaluation of human values, and destruction of character.

Corruption not only deeply impacts the potential of a nation, but also augments the poverty level and worsens the labor resource quality. In order for our country to achieve its dream of corruption free India, it will have to form its policies on a firm moral ground where there should be a zero tolerance level for corrupt activities and an absolute 'No' to giving or taking bribes.

Corruption begins from the top most level and gets carried down to the bottom. Right from the senior official to the junior-level working executives and even to the clerks, there develops a complete chain of corrupt people and it becomes difficult for a common man to bypass it and voice his/her concern for an immediate action. To our dismay, the situation has aggravated to an extent where there are no severe laws to keep a check on morally pervert people. The common man is constantly being exploited by such people in power as he doesn't have enough means to fight back corruption and hence his existence becomes quite miserable.

At every level of Indian administration, unfortunately corruption has taken a heavy toll and is wearing down the structure of our economy. Whether it's a public or private sector, Indian people are prone to misusing their position or power so as to fulfill their unwarranted desires and make a fortune out of it. They are causing a serious harm to our nation and its growth because such people are increasing in numbers day by day and are eating the wealth of our nation like a moth.

There are many causes of corruption in our country. It is important to identify the gaps and loopholes in our administration and examine the causes behind those loopholes and try to fill those loopholes by imposing strict checks and measures at every level. The some causes of corruption are as under;

- Lack of job opportunities.
- There are fewer jobs in the marketplace than the number of qualified youth.
- While many youngsters wander without jobs these days, others do work that does not fit their qualifications.
- Dissatisfaction among these individuals and their quest for more earnings leads them to take corrupt means.
- Bribe – money offered in cash or kind or gift as inducement to procure illegal or dishonest action in favour of the giver.
- Nepotism – undue favour from holder of patronage to relatives.
- Misappropriation – using others money for one's own case.
- Patronage – wrong support/encouragement given by patron and thus misusing the position.

Corruption free India is certainly not easy, but it's neither impossible too;

- Everyone will have to follow moral values to fight corruption.
- The law against corruption needs to be more rigid.
- The government should set an example by not indulging in corrupt practices.
- Right to Information is the best tool for fighting corruption.
- Anti Corruption Bureau has to be more vigilant and should have more authority.
- Every government office should be under surveillance system to keep an eye on daily activities.
- It becomes the duty of the young generation to deny the acceptance and payment of a bribe.
- The sting operation has emerged as a great tool to expose corrupt officials.
- Complicated tax laws, licensing, complex business policies etc. causes bribery.
- E-governance can also help in fighting corruption by reducing the interaction with officials and middlemen.

- India needs a unified effort and awareness to fight corruption.
- The media can play a great role in curbing corruption.

Most of the developing countries are facing corruption problem and may benefit to some extent from corrupt conduct. Still, it impedes the development of the entire country and is ultimately harmful to them. The corruption rate in India is quite high, among other things. Corruption negatively affects the growth and development of the country.

For corruption free India, everyone works hard and gets what they deserve & gives equal opportunities, irrespective of their caste, color, creed, or religion, depending on their knowledge and skills. The nation can progress only if there is good governance, there can be no good governance unless moral values are inculcated in the people.

“If a country is to be corruption free and become a nation of beautiful minds, I strongly feel there are three key societal members who can make a difference. They are father, the mother and the teacher.”

– A. P. J. Abdul Kalam.



“Integrity, transparency and the fight against corruption have to be part of the culture. They have to be taught as fundamental values.”

Angel Gurria, OECD Secretary General



Preventive Vigilance

Srinivas Ramavath
Vigilance Officer

Vigilance, defined as action or state of keeping careful watch for possible danger or difficulties, takes several forms, including preventive, detective and punitive vigilance. Preventive vigilance is aimed at reducing the occurrence of a lapse (violation of a law, a norm, or, broadly speaking, a governance requirement). Detective vigilance is aimed at identifying and verifying the occurrence of a lapse. Punitive vigilance is aimed at deterring the occurrence of a lapse. Detective and punitive vigilance are strategic complements. The greater the punishment, the more useful it is to detect. Conversely, having a high penalty is ineffective when the quality of detection is poor. Preventive and detective (as well as punitive) vigilance are strategic substitutes, that is the lower the detection and punishment, the more useful it is to prevent lapses at the outset since detective and punitive vigilance do not provide adequate incentives. Preventive vigilance dominates other forms for dealing with lapses outside of control. Detective vigilance may be effective in identifying lapses which occur due to pure chance and possibly for reversing the bad outcomes to good ones. In public sector institutions, punitive vigilance is difficult as rewards are low to start with, thereby limiting the possibility of downward revisions, and disciplinary actions that limit the chances of career progression are often the preferred punishment. However, this has the misfortune of demotivating employees beyond the point of their career when punitive vigilance action is undertaken. Detective vigilance too is rendered somewhat ineffective. While there is a need to engage in some detective and punitive vigilance, preventive vigilance is conceptually likely to be the most effective governance mechanism.

MEASURES OF PREVENTIVE VIGILANCE

1. Simplification and standardization of rules: Simplification and standardization of rules and procedures results in elimination of discretion and arbitrariness, which in turn reduces corruption. Identifying areas involving exercise of discretion

which are not governed by guidelines together with a complete review of existing rules and regulations needs to be undertaken to introduce clarity and accountability. Similarly, simplification and standardization of forms / application also reduces scope for corruption.

2. 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, use of GPS enabled devices / RFIDS, use of appropriate analytical tools, computer assisted audit techniques for detecting frauds are examples of how technology strengthens the system of preventive vigilance.
3. Automation: Using it as an enabler for reducing corruption along with business process re-engineering is recognized as an effective tool of preventive vigilance. Automation reduces interface / interaction between public officials and common public. It also removes monopoly in delivery of services and personal discretion, reducing the opportunities for discretion thus leading to reduction in corruption. Therefore, the organisations should strive to reduce interface of officials with common public / customers by way of automation / online services. However, it systems are not an end in themselves; they are the means to an end. It follows therefore that there is a need to develop a system of alerts as also a response mechanism.
4. Business process re-engineering (BPR): BPR is very important as it helps the organisations rethink how they do their work and, in the process, encourages a full-scale re-creation of processes in order to meet the objectives of the organisation. Existing processes may be re-engineered to even prevent leakage of revenue.

5. **Transparency:** Transparency removes the information gap between the public and public officials which in turn reduces corruption. The website of the department / organization should contain rules & regulations, contact details of officials and all other information useful for common public / customers.
6. **Accountability:** There is no fear of punitive action due to lack of accountability. 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.
7. **Control & Supervision:** Regular and routine inspections, surprise inspections, audit and reviews keep a check on aberrant and corrupt behaviour. A list of points and areas prone to corruption will facilitate the purpose of organising checks and streamlining procedures. A structured interaction between vigilance and internal audit will enable better monitoring and also help identify potential problem areas.
8. **Early Detection of Misconducts:** Early detection of misconducts apart from bringing to light the damages to the system, will enable recouping the loss wherever possible and facilitate control of further damage.
9. **Time-bound and effective Punitive Action:** Punitive (disciplinary or criminal) action within short period of occurrence of misconduct and finalisation of such cases in a time-bound manner resulting in award of exemplary and adequate (commensurate with gravity of misconduct) punishment deters others from committing such misconduct. Delays and inefficiencies in such proceedings encourages and emboldens others to take risk of committing misconduct under the belief that nothing would happen to them.
10. **Providing necessary Infrastructural Facilities:** Non-provision of adequate infrastructural facilities such as accommodation, conveyance, utilities, etc. Also induce corruption.
11. **Training & Awareness:** Capacity building and sensitization at all levels and across all functional areas is important. 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. Likewise, familiarization with standard operating procedures relating to different spheres of activity will enhance awareness and reduce procedural violations / inadvertent errors arising out of a lack of awareness. Knowledge sharing initiatives such as publishing / circulating information relating to areas where fraud / misconduct has been detected and sharing information on best practices are other effective awareness generation methods for more effective preventive vigilance. There should also be an effort to create awareness among all stakeholders.
12. **Conducive work environment:** Conducive work environment for preventive vigilance may include drawing up a list of sensitive posts, rotation policy for sensitive posts, identification of persons of doubtful integrity and keeping them away from sensitive posts / public dealing. It would be necessary also to create an environment that promotes ethical behaviour. Protection to whistle blowers must be ensured in order to bring to light cases of corruption.
13. **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. Public should be encouraged to demand the services due to them and to raise their voice when their rights are denied or powers are misused by public officers. Organisations should prominently display information relevant / useful to the common public on their office notice board / website.
14. **Inculcating moral values:** Inculcating ethical behaviour among public, particularly the younger generation is an important tool of preventive vigilance. Vigilance Awareness Week (VAW) celebrated every year during the last week of October is aimed at creating such awareness. This opportunity should be utilized by all CVOs / organisations to create awareness among public as well as among its own officials regarding need for imbibing right values.



सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह की गतिविधियाँ

सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह 2021



श्रीमती उषा सिंह, निदेशक (मानव संसाधन), मॉयल द्वारा दीप प्रज्वलन



श्री प्रदीप कामले, मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी, मॉयल द्वारा दीप प्रज्वलन



श्रीमती उषा सिंह, निदेशक मानव संसाधन,
मॉयल द्वारा संबोधन



श्री प्रदीप कामले, मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी,
मॉयल द्वारा संबोधन



मॉयल अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रतिज्ञा प्रशासित

सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह की गतिविधियाँ

सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह 2021



मॉयल अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारियों द्वारा सतर्कता रैली का आयोजन



मॉयल अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारियों द्वारा विभिन्न खानों में प्रतिज्ञा प्रशासित



सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह पर टवेझरी ग्रामपंचायत, बालाघाट में ग्राम सभा का आयोजन

सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह की गतिविधियाँ

सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह 2021



मॉयल मुख्यालय में वाक् प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन



मॉयल मुख्यालय में कुइज प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन



सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह -2021 के विषय पर चिकला ग्राम पंचायत में चर्चा



तिडके विद्यालय, नागपूर में आयोजित चित्रकला एवं निबंध प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन



सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह की गतिविधियाँ

सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह 2021



मॉयल मुख्यालय में प्रोफेसर श्री एस.डी भावे द्वारा व्याख्यान एवं प्रस्तुतीकरण



सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह के अवसर पर तिडके विद्यालय, नागपूर में आयोजित निबंध एवं चित्रकला प्रतियोगीता के विजेताओं को पुरस्कार वितरण



सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह के अवसर पर चिखला एवं बालाघाट में आयोजित प्रतियोगीताओं के विजेताओं को पुरस्कार वितरण

सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह की गतिविधियाँ सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह 2021



सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह के अवसर पर मॉयल, मुख्यालय में कुइज प्रतियोगिता के विजेताओं को पुरस्कार वितरण



सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह के अवसर पर मॉयल, मुख्यालय में वाक् प्रतियोगिता के विजेताओं को पुरस्कार वितरण



सतर्कता जागरूकता सप्ताह के अवसर पर मॉयल, मुख्यालय में कविता एवं निबंध प्रतियोगिताओं के विजेताओं को पुरस्कार वितरण

मॉयल सतर्कता विभाग की विभिन्न गतिविधियाँ



मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी द्वारा मनसर खान एवं रेत घाट का निरीक्षण



मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी एवं सतर्कता अधिकारी द्वारा बालाघाट व उकवा खान में निरीक्षण



मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी एवं मॉयल प्रबंधन के साथ त्रैमासिक समीक्षा बैठक



मॉयल सतर्कता विभाग की विभिन्न गतिविधियाँ



मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी एवं सतर्कता अधिकारी द्वारा गुमगाव खान में निरीक्षण



मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी द्वारा बालाघाट व कांद्री खान स्थित सामग्री विभाग का निरीक्षण



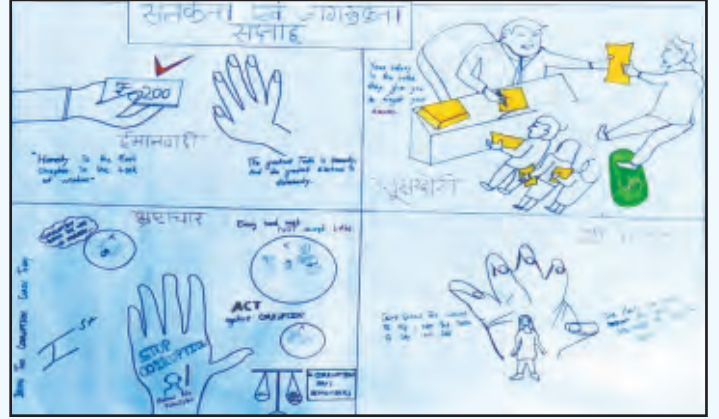
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पोस्टर्स



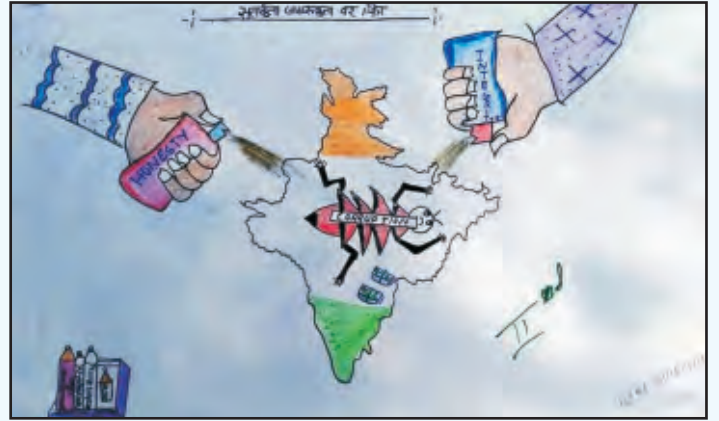
कुमारी खुशी बिसेन, आर.एन.टी. स्कूल, भरवेली



कुमार पृथ्वीराज यादव, आर.एन.टी. स्कूल, उकवा



कुमार हिमांशु गोटिया, आर.एन.टी. स्कूल, भरवेली



कुमारी रिद्धि उपाध्याय, आर.एन.टी. स्कूल, उकवा



कुमारी मोहिनी बहेश्वर, आर.एन.टी. स्कूल, भरवेली



श्री सजीव पटेल, पीआर वर्कर, चिकला खान



Application of Fly Ash as stowing Material in Underground Metal Mines

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Abstract

Understanding the problem of the mining and power sector and studying the properties of fly ash, many researchers have identified fly ash a suitable alternative to river sand for stowing to fill UG void created due to extraction of valuable ore bodies. A number of studies have already been made to ascertain prospects and problems of hydraulic fly ash stowing. Fly ash has been classified into two classes, designated as Class F and Class C. The main difference between them is in the amount of calcium, silica, alumina and iron content in ash. In class C ash, the combined amount of the oxides of silicon, aluminum and iron is 70 % or above (by mass). Whereas in class F ash, this amount is in between 50 - 70%. (ASTM C618-03).

Introduction

The fly ash consists of silicon dioxide (SiO_2), aluminium oxide (Al_2O_3) and iron oxide (Fe_2O_3). The silicon dioxide helps in increasing the strength and consolidation of fly ash and offer greater stability and load bearing characteristic of the overlying strata after stowing. Fly ash also contains some amount of CaO which render its pozzolanic characteristic. Due to pozzolanic characteristic of fly ash and when it reacts with calcium hydroxide, alkali, it forms cementitious compound and increase strength. Class C fly ash contains high lime than Class F ash and hence possesses higher cementitious property. The settlement and water percolation rate is problem in case of fly ash due to light in weight and finer in particle size. The settlement can be enhanced by adding some flocculants in ash-water slurry which in turn enhance faster solid-liquid segregation and quicker drainage of water through barricade after stowing and reduce the development of hydrostatic pressure behind barricades.

Fly ash is basic in nature having pH value ranging from 7-10. The filling up of mine sites and mine pits with fly ash has proved to be beneficial where Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) is prominent. The basic property of fly ash neutralize the acid waters present at the mine sites and further restrict the generation of AMD by cutting off the contact between pyrites and oxygen. The filling up of fly ash with proper compaction also reduces the risks of subsidence at the mining sites. The fly ash has high water holding capacity and no plasticity. Backfilling of fly ash in underground mine voids can cause pollution to the underground water resources due to leaching of heavy metals.

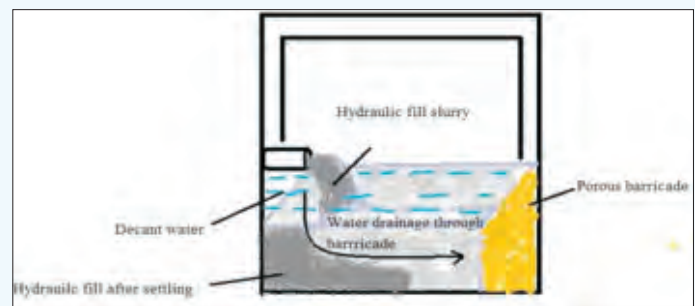


Figure-1- schematic diagram of stope.

Hydraulic fill should have easy and fast water drainage property to enable the excess water to be removed as quickly as possible thus the pore water pressure within the stope is minimized and adjacent works can commence without delay. It is also important for the frequent settling of the hydraulic fill and thus fast stability is achieved. Generally, the majority of water required to be drained out through the barricades comes along with transported slurry to the site of operation. Once placed the solid particles settle leaving some water on the top of the solidified material as decant water to percolate through fill mass. To reduce the risks associated with large pore pressure the water should be

removed from the slope as quickly as practically possible. Barricading should also provide frequent drainage. In lack of fast and easy drainage, there will be a high pressure produced over the barricading and it will rupture the barricades and might cause a big accident.

Chemical effect in backfill

Backfill derived from tailings, mine industry and other industries that have been processed contain toxic chemical. It may pose a pollution potential as a result of leaching. However, this can be rectified by disposal below water table, where the backfill will eventually become saturated. Permanent saturation of the refuse reduces or eliminates the oxidation that might produce acid mine drainage (AMD). On the other hand, saturated backfill may not have the desired strength and stiffness for ground control requirements, so incorporating cementing admixtures into the backfill may be a more appropriate solution to the pollution problem.

Backfill transportation

For backfill transportation design is required to ensure a full line which reduces hammer and wear, in turn reducing the risk of plugging the line. For surface disposal, the transportation issues are more straightforward, normally related to finding a pump that can provide the necessary driving force with the required availability to operate 24 hours/day. Positive displacement pumps can provide the necessary pressure and capacity. The pressure gradient for pipeline transportation of paste fill is much higher than the gradient for dilute slurries. Much more pumping energy is therefore required to deliver the backfill from the mineral processing plant to the tailing deposit.

Environmental effect of acid generating tailings

As regulatory and societal demands on the mining industry continue to increase, use of backfill technology may provide an avenue for minimising or even eliminating various environmental issues. The environmental effects of disposal of acid generating tailings in backfill form are several. Very little free water is available for generation of leachate, thereby reducing potential impacts on receiving waters and biological receptors. The permeability of poorly-sorted, run-of-mill backfill is significantly lower than that of classified, well sorted tailings. This limits infiltration of rainfall and snowmelt, which also results in a reduction of seepage volume. When placed underground, backfill may represent a hydraulic barrier to groundwater flow, thereby limiting interaction between backfill and ground water. The higher degree of saturation within the backfill retards the ingress of oxygen, which reduces the potential of generation of acid mine drainage (AMD).

Conclusion

Fly ash has got the potential for beneficial use in variety of application including construction material, mine land reclamation, soil amendment, structural fill and extraction of valuable trace elements. Backfill is an increasingly important component of underground mining operations. As the mines get deeper, the need for improved ground control and maximised resource recovery is essential to their safe and economic operation. Water is required for transport of hydraulic material, hydration of binders and for dust control in dry systems. Environmental consideration showing that improved waste management procedures have benefit to the mining operations. Regulators are increasingly requiring that the prior planning of final site restoration as part of the initial mine plan.





Artificial Intelligence(AI) in Cybersecurity

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The cyberattack threat landscape in modern enterprise environments is massive and is continuously evolving. As the internet base continues to widen, India has witnessed significant cyber-attacks in the recent years such as in the year 2021, the test results and personally identifiable information of 190,000 applicants to the Common Admission Test(CAT) were hacked and leaked to dark web, Air India data breach involving personal data leak of customers, report submitted by Maharashtra cyber cell on massive Mumbai power outage in October,2020 confirming malware attack hitting the power grid. As the cyberattack surface continue to grow rapidly, it means that analysing and improving an organization's cybersecurity posture needs more than mere human intervention.

AI and machine learning are now becoming essential to information security, as these technologies are capable of swiftly analysing millions of data sets and tracking down a wide variety of cyber threats — from malware menaces to shady behaviour that might result in a phishing attack.

These technologies continually learn and improve, drawing data from past experiences and present to pinpoint new varieties of attacks that can occur today or tomorrow.

Advantages of AI in Cybersecurity

With fast-evolving cyberattacks and rapid multiplication of devices happening today, AI and machine learning can help to keep abreast with cybercriminals, automate threat detection, and respond more effectively than conventional software-driven or manual techniques.

1. Detecting New Threats

- As traditional software systems simply cannot keep pace with the sheer number of new malware created every week, AI can be used to spot cyber

threats and possibly malicious activities.

- By using sophisticated algorithms, AI systems are being trained to detect malware, run pattern recognition, and detect even the minutest behavioural patterns of malware or ransomware attacks before it enters the system.
- AI allows for superior predictive intelligence with natural language processing which curates data on its own by scraping through articles, news, and studies on cyber threats.

2. Battling Bots

- Bots make up a huge chunk of internet traffic today, and they can be dangerous. From account takeovers with stolen credentials to bogus account creation and data fraud, bots can be a real menace.
- Automated threats can't be tackled with manual responses alone. AI and machine learning help build a thorough understanding of website traffic and distinguish between good bots (like search engine crawlers), bad bots and humans.
- AI enables us to analyse a vast amount of data and allows cybersecurity teams to adapt their strategy to a continually altering landscape.

3. Breach Risk Prediction

- AI systems help determine the IT asset inventory which is an accurate and detailed record of all devices, users, and applications with different levels of access to various systems.
- AI-based systems can predict how and where systems are most likely to be compromised so that

one can plan and allocate resources towards areas of most vulnerabilities.

4. Better Endpoint Protection

- The number of devices used for working remotely is fast increasing, and AI has a crucial role to play in securing all those endpoints.
- Antivirus solutions and VPNs can surely help against remote malware and ransomware attacks, but they often work based on signatures. This means that in order to stay protected against the latest threats, it becomes necessary to keep up with signature definitions. This can be a concern if virus definitions lag behind, either because of a failure to update the antivirus solution or a lack of awareness from the software vendor. So if a new type of malware attack occurs, signature protection may not be able to protect against it.

Downsides of AI in Cybersecurity

- In order to build and maintain an AI system, organizations would need substantially more resources and financial investments.
- Without huge volumes of data and events, AI systems can render incorrect results and/or false

positives. And getting inaccurate data from unreliable sources can even backfire.

- Another major downside is that cybercriminals can also use AI to analyse their malware and launch more advanced attacks. Cybercriminals can take advantage of those same AI systems for malicious purposes.

AI is fast emerging as a must-have technology for enhancing the performance of IT security teams. Humans can no longer scale to sufficiently secure an enterprise-level attack surface, and AI gives the much-needed analysis and threat identification that can be used by security professionals to minimize breach risk and enhance security posture thus serving to drive cybersecurity forward and help organizations create a more robust security posture. Moreover, AI can help discover and prioritize risks, direct incident response, and identify malware attacks before they come into the picture. AI-based cybersecurity systems can provide the latest knowledge of global as well as industry-specific dangers to better formulate vital prioritization decisions based not merely on what could be used to attack systems but based on what is most likely to be used to attack systems.



“Anything that could give rise to smarter-than-human intelligence—in the form of Artificial Intelligence, brain-computer interfaces, or neuroscience-based human intelligence enhancement – wins hands down beyond contest as doing the most to change the world. Nothing else is even in the same league.”

Eliezer Yudkowsky



कर्म और भ्रष्टाचार

नंदलाल टेकन

सहा-सह-टंकक, सतर्कता विभाग, बालाघाट खान

मनुष्य भगवान के द्वारा बनाया गया सबसे श्रेष्ठ प्राणी है, लेकिन कोई भी व्यक्ति श्रेष्ठ तभी होता है जब वह कर्म करता है। कर्म किये बिना मनुष्य इस पृथ्वी पर कुछ भी हासिल नहीं कर सकता है। मनुष्य के लिए कर्म ही उसकी पूजा है। कर्म नैतिक और अनैतिक हो सकता है। जीवन भर मनुष्य जीविका के प्रपंच में उलझा रहता है और मेरा-तेरा का जाल बुनकर स्वयं उसी में उलझ कर अनैतिक कर्मों से धन का अर्जन और संग्रह करने में लगा रहता है।

आज के परिवेश में हम धन अर्जित करने लिए दिन-प्रतिदिन जो कर्म कर रहे हैं, क्या यह नैतिक कर्म है? जो हमें जीवन में ऊंचाई की तरफ ले जा रहा है या फिर अनैतिक कर्म? जिसमें मानव जाति का पतन निश्चित है। कर्मों का फल सभी को भोगना पड़ता है चाहे वह किसी भी प्रकार का कर्म हो लेकिन हमेशा नैतिक कर्म का फल शुभ और अनैतिक कर्म का फल अशुभ मिलना निश्चित है, जो किसी को जल्दी मिलता है, तो किसी को थोड़े देर से मिलता है। विज्ञान भी यही कहता है कि हर क्रिया की प्रतिक्रिया होती है। फिर भी यह कहना अनुचित नहीं होगा कि लोगों को अनैतिक कर्मों के परिणाम का ज्ञान होने के बाद भी भ्रष्टाचार जैसे कृत कर स्वयं, समाज और देश को विनाश की ओर ले जा रहे हैं।

आज देश में हर वर्ग के नागरिकों द्वारा अनैतिक कर्म अर्थात् भ्रष्टाचार कर धन का अर्जन और संग्रह किया जा रहा है, जो देश के विकास में बहुत बड़ी बाधा है। यह देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को दीमक की तरह खोखला कर रहा है। भ्रष्टाचार कोई बाहरी अथवा थोपी गई समस्या न होकर देश के नागरिकों तथा सिस्टम में बैठे लोगों के अनैतिक कर्म ही हैं। जब कोई व्यक्ति न्याय व्यवस्था के मान्य नियमों के विरुद्ध जाकर अपने स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए अनैतिक कर्म करने लगता है, तो वह व्यक्ति भ्रष्टाचारी कहलाता है। आज शिक्षा, धर्म, नौकरी, व्यवसाय, राजनीति, सरकारी कार्यालय, न्यायालय, धार्मिक क्षेत्र आदि भ्रष्टाचार से ग्रसित हैं।

भ्रष्टाचार के दुष्परिणाम अत्यंत भयावह हैं और इससे उपजने वाले परिणाम भी घातक हैं, जो देश के विकास में बाधक हैं जैसे कि—

- सार्वजनिक निर्माण कार्यों का स्तर घटिया होना है तथा अनेक बार ये कार्य केवल कागजों पर ही सिमट कर रह जाना।
- योग्य और निष्ठावान व्यक्तियों को समुचित अवसर नहीं मिल पाना।
- गरीब व्यक्तियों के जीवन जीने के प्राकृतिक अधिकारों पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ना।
- समाज में आर्थिक विषमता पनपना जिससे गरीबी-अमीरी की खाई अधिक चौड़ी हो जाना।
- काले धन का अम्बार लगना जिस कारण देश की अर्थव्यवस्था गिर जाना व बेरोजगारी को बढ़ावा मिलना।
- आम आदमी का सरकारी तंत्र पर विश्वास कम हो जाना जिससे जनहित के मुद्दों पर लोगों में असंतोष फैलना।
- उच्च स्तरों पर पनपने वाला भ्रष्टाचार निचले स्तर के कर्मचारियों को निकम्मा और कामचोर बना देना।

अनैतिक आचरण व कर्म ही भ्रष्टाचार की उपज है, जिसका उपचार केवल चारित्रिक दृढता और नैतिक कर्म ही कर सकती हैं, क्योंकि भ्रष्टाचार का सीधा सम्बन्ध मनुष्य के चरित्र, संस्कारों तथा नैतिक कर्मों से ही होता है। जब तक चरित्रवान और नैतिक कर्म करने वाले लोग देश और समाज का नेतृत्व नहीं करेंगे, तब तक देश को भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त नहीं किया जा सकता। समाज और देश के व्यापक हित में जब व्यक्ति अपने नैतिक उत्तरदायित्वों का पालन करेंगे तभी भ्रष्टाचार का विनाश संभव है। भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त भारत के लिए देश के सभी नागरिकों को एक साथ मिलकर काम करना होगा तथा कठोर संघर्ष के लिए तत्पर तैयार रहना होगा।

“कर्म प्रधान विश्व करि राखा, जो जस करहीं सो तस फल चाखा” अर्थात् मनुष्य जैसा कर्म करता है वैसा ही फल भोगता है। जीवन में हर मनुष्य को अपने अच्छे और बुरे कर्म का फल भोगना ही होता है, इसलिए हमेशा अच्छे और सत् कर्म ही करने चाहिए।

IT Initiatives in MOIL

MOIL has a full-fledged SAP system which has not been exploited to its full potential and there is ample scope for using its various features by extracting and amalgamating data from its various applications. Similarly, there is scope for generating various applications in other automated systems and areas where there is a need and scope for improvements due to difficulties being faced or observation of vulnerability. Many initiatives were taken in MOIL during last one year in this direction which are summarized below:-

1. **Online Vigilance Clearance** : Earlier Vigilance clearance process was exercised via offline means in the form of hard copies comprising of letters and note sheets. In order to expedite the flow and ease of monitoring, MOIL has implemented an Online Vigilance Clearance System in SAP ESS portal for processing of Vigilance Clearance involving the concerned executives.
2. **Online Complaint database** : Various reports are required by CVC and MoS on Monthly, Quarterly & Annual basis, therefore Vigilance department with the help of system department has created a system for online maintenance of complaint database for report generation which avoided the time consuming, cumbersome and error prone manual system.
3. **Review by committee to ensure integrity of IT System** : Various online automated systems are implemented in MOIL and as per CVC guidelines, CVO needs to take up a periodic review to ensure the integrity of such automated systems and processes. MOIL IT system was reviewed by a committee comprising of officers from Vigilance, HR and Systems Department to ensure the integrity of existing automated systems in MOIL. The committee has reviewed and submitted the report.
4. **Integration of Weigh Bridge software with SAP:** The automated online weighbridge system generates weighment report in .CSV file format which can be viewed or edited in MS-Excel. There is human

intervention in transfer of data from online weighbridge automated system to SAP System which may lead to possibility of tempering of important data during file transfer to remote SAP system. MOIL has Integrated Weigh Bridge software with SAP system for seamless transfer of data between two automated systems without manual intervention.

5. **Updation of customer portal to make it customer friendly** : MOIL has updated Customer Portal to make it more customer friendly by adding additional features of Contract, DO, Dispatch details, Online submission of DO requisitions, EMAIL and SMS facility, Complaints and feedback monitoring.
6. **SAP bill forwarding System** : In order to ensure paperless work for smoother and faster BILL processing of various claims like TA bills, medical bills, bills for establishment & administrative expenses of HO viz telephone bills, water bills, electricity bills etc., MOIL has developed and tested online Bill Forwarding program in SAP.
7. **Production Monitoring System** : For monitoring grade wise daily/monthly actual production against the target production of various mines of MOIL, an online portal is being developed and tested by Production department of MOIL.
8. **Online system for approval of competent authority for acquisition of immovable property:** - It has been observed that approval for acquisition of immovable property is inordinately delayed due to administrative reasons and is not conveyed to the applicant in time. This results in breach of conduct rules when documents for prior intimation/sanction of acquisition of property is not found in personal file during scrutiny of APRs. This has been observed in cases even for Directors.

Hence, it has been planned to develop a system in ESS where approval would be taken on the same lines as that of sanction of leave. It would facilitate easy and expeditious processing, improve accountability & monitoring and conveying approval to the employee in time.





Mobile Phone Security








“Don’t be safety blinded, be safety minded.”










Ranjeet Chouhan
Chief Manager(Systems)

In the current digital age, the usage of mobile has become essential and inevitable. From simple communication to managing sensitive online transactions, it is put to use for almost every possible activity in our daily life. This extensive usage of mobile has made it an attractive target for malicious attacks by cyber fraudsters, that can compromise with user's security &

privacy or even gain complete control over the device. Cybersecurity Awareness Month, every October, is a collaboration between government and private industry to raise awareness about digital security and empower everyone to protect their personal data from digital forms of crime. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team, has issued following guideline for mobile phone security:

Safety Guidelines for securing mobile devices

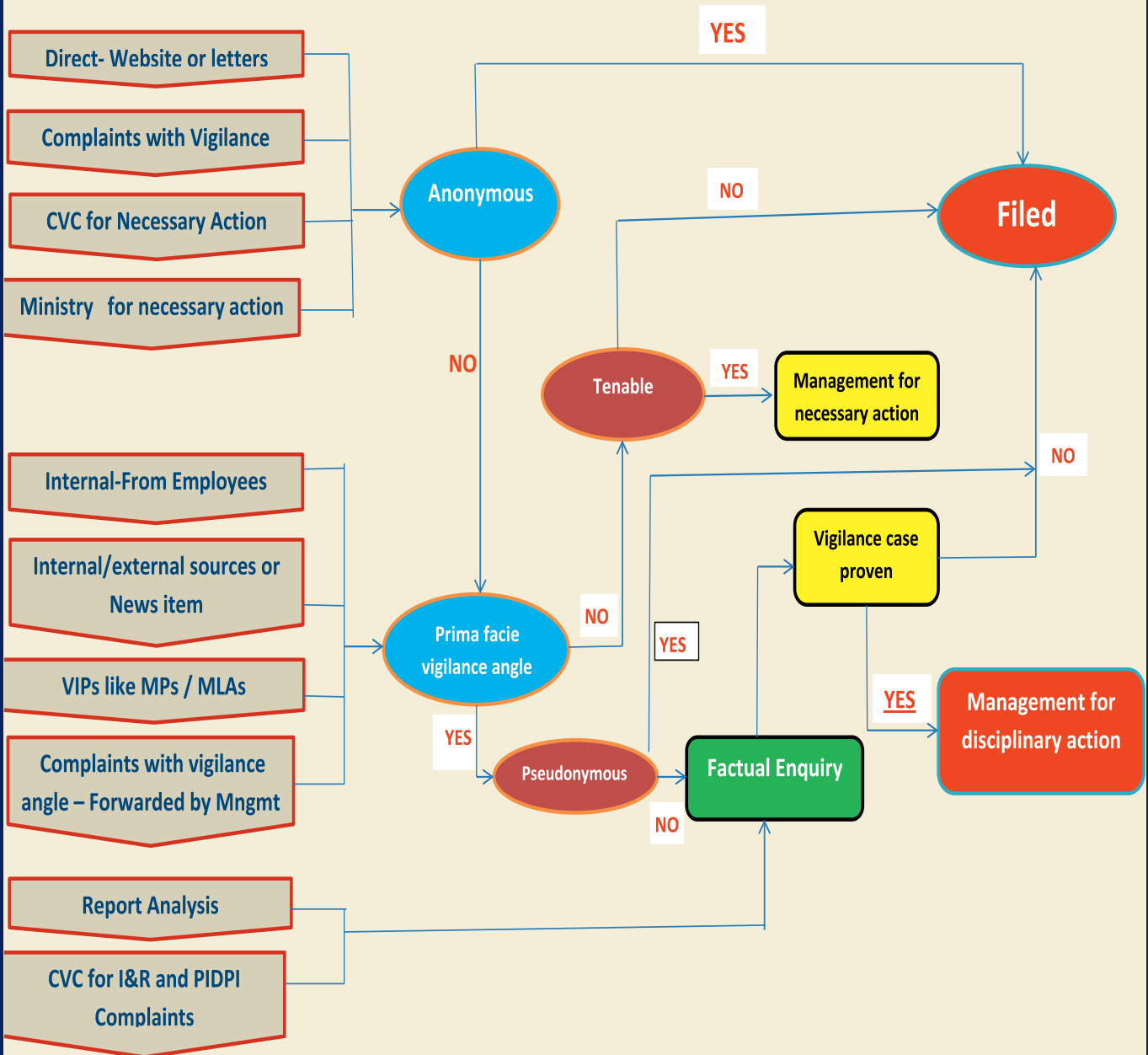
	Never leave your mobile device unattended.
	Always update your device s with the latest software.
	Report lost or stolen devices immediately to the nearest Police Station.
	Use Wi-Fi only when required. It is advisable to switch off the service when not in use.
	Avoid downloading content from untrusted sources.
	Be careful while downloading applications through Bluetooth or as MMS attachments as they may contain harmful software.
	Keep the Bluetooth connection in a hidden or non-discoverable mode.

	<p>Choose a PIN that is unpredictable yet easy to remember for you.</p>
	<p>Read the operating instructions regarding security settings of the mobile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pin code settings • Bluetooth settings • procedure to download an application
	<p>Regularly, backup important data of mobile phone on the local disk.</p>
	<p>Use the call barring and restriction services provided by operators to prevent the applications that are not used.</p>
	<p>Define your own trusted devices that can be connected to mobile phone through Bluetooth.</p>
	<p>It is advisable not to store important information like Credit card and bank cards, passwords, etc., in a mobile phone</p>
	<p>Be prompt in identifying and rectifying any warning signs of malware, infection on your mobile like reduction in speed or reduction in battery life etc.</p>
	<p>Avoid storing the mobile data on cloud storage.</p>
	<p>Use good antivirus software to protect your device.</p>

Report incidents related to cyber frauds on www.cybercrime.gov.in or call on 1930.



Complaint Handling by Vigilance



Buzzword Writing Method

Title may seem out of world or mean nothing. But actually it is something which can be used if you really don't want to mean anything.

This is a typical style of writing where one uses jargons, buzzwords or high sounding words not necessarily related to the context. This methodology can be used to impress or confuse somebody. Also, when you yourself are not clear about your stand but don't want to appear ignorant or indecisive on the file or proposal. A typical tool of SMART INDECISIVE people.

A simple method can be using combination of 3 jargons given in the 3 columns.

Balanced	Management	Contingency
Total	Organization	Hardware/software
Integrated	Reciprocal	Projection
Synchronized	Modular	Concept
Optimal	Incremental	Flexibility

e.g. Synchronized Management Projection, Integrated Modular Concept, Optimal Organization Flexibility etc.

You can go further ahead by using acronyms to create more impression and appear smarter e.g. SMC for Systematic Management Concept etc.

Your skill lies only in selecting right combination of these jargons which can gel with the subject matter. Don't worry if doesn't make any sense to you, if won't make to anyone else either. But they will think you are just smarter than they are. So the matter would not come back to you as they would be busy in finding its meaning or what you actually wanted to convey. However, you were pretty sure in the beginning itself that you don't want to convey anything but don't want to appear so on paper.

Nobody would come to you asking for its meaning as he would appear ignorant or fool in not understanding the meaning of these buzzwords. So they won't say anything and you would be happy keeping the difficult decision pending at other's end without appearing indecisive anywhere on the file.



“We need to tell each other our stories. We need to show that everyone — our neighbors, our families, our community leaders — everyone we know is touched by corruption.”

Jennifer Lawrence, actress.

Moonlighting - Violation of Integrity

Many people might not have even heard about "Moonlighting" when it surfaced some time back when WIPRO fired 300 of its employees for the sake of it.

It typically means working secretly for the second or multiple jobs in addition to one's regular employment.

But what is wrong with having a second job for some supplementary income if one is able to do justice to his performance in both the companies .

Nothing wrong, till the time you don't work for the rival company of your parent organization. It is the question of ethics and violation of integrity.

According to Mr. Rishad Premji, WIPRO Chairman , moonlighting was complete violation of integrity in its deepest form when an employee work for a rival company .

The company has no place for any employee who chooses to work directly with rivals while being on WIPRO payrolls. During the era of "Work from Home" in pandemic , IT professions of WIPRO started working for other companies when both of these companies were in "Work from Home" mode. They were working fine and performing exceedingly well without raising suspicion anywhere .

However, the matter was revealed and WIPRO had taken the drastic step of sacking 300 employees at a go.

WIPRO has not officially confirmed how they found out about moonlighting. However, it clarified its stand on the issue considering it to be highly unethical.

Other IT companies like IBM, TCS, and Infosys also consider moonlighting as unethical and cautioned its employees against it. Apart from the confidentiality , adverse effect on productivity and resource diversion are also issues of concern to these companies.

One possible source of revealing moonlighting as per a netizen was "the humble looking PF account" which is not yet confirmed. Whatever it may be, but leveraging of technology and data analysis can do wonders in any organization to detect any such abnormality. We also have large amount of data available with us but we don't know how to "MINE" it. Hence, it simply rots in our records without serving its basis purpose.

However, all databases of Government are now moving towards unified integration at a very fast pace. An open architecture where every database talks to the other seamlessly without human intervention.

So, let us also be the part of it and use the technology as a tool to reveal such abnormalities.



“Corruption is a cancer, a cancer that eats away at a citizen's faith in democracy, diminishes the instinct for innovation and creativity.”

Joe Biden, former vice president of the United States.



Combating Corruption – Technology as an Enabler

Anil Jambulkar

Asst.Vigilance officer, MOIL Ltd, Nagpur

“When good people in any country cease their vigilance and struggle, the evil men prevail” - Pearl S. Buck

Corruption literally means doing anything wrong by taking money, gifts or bribe. Now-a-days, it becomes a serious issue of our country. In every spheres of our day to day life we may face corruption. In the Government offices, the banks, during admission in schools and colleges etc. corruption indirectly affects the whole economy and development of any country. Therefore, being a responsible person of our country we must aware and fight against corruption. So that, we can eradicate it from the root.

The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) of our country therefore taking vital steps to fight against corruption. It works as hawk eye who looks after the work of each and every department of our country. Including all governmental offices all PSU's Banks etc. The Commission try to bring out awareness among the people of our country in accordance they request to celebrate “Vigilance Awareness Week 2022” from 31ST October to 6TH November 2022 with the theme : “Corruption free India - for a develop Nation”.

Role of Technology as an enabler of corruption:

Now a days technology and electronic media is very much upgraded with the help of which we can stopped or check corruption from our society. While fighting against corruption technology plays a vital role. This includes internet, mobile phone, broadband, electronic media, E-court etc. This all includes under E-governance. Now, what is E- governance? E governance means fighting against corruption or to remain vigilance using these electronic media.

How technology helps in fighting corruption:

In many government offices the officers and the clerks take bribe to pass the bill or to issue any certificate etc. If we record this video footage without his attention and if all show it publically or go nearer to the media persons then the whole scenario will come into lime light. This way people will be afraid of taking bribe of gifts.

In jewellery shop the gold merchant try to cheat the common people by asking higher gold price. If we have a smart phone and check the current gold price be will fail to do so. Right to information acts also helps in stopping corruption. It anybody has any doubt regarding any government jobs, vacancies, about official information we can just check it over internet by log in to that particular organization, department's portal.

We can also lodge complain against any shopkeeper, any financial agency, bank doing corruption against us on line by going to consumers forum official website. It is called e-complain.

In many offices taking bribe is a habitual action. That's why government give emphasis to electronic medium for submitting documents, fax return, passport application, visa etc. This way the officials will not get any chance to collect money from the common people.

Recently Prime Minister Narendra Modi give much importance to fight against corruption. With the help of electronic media, he tried to find out the names of the persons who have bulk of black money in thousands of million dollars in Swiss Bank of Switzerland. Earlier this bank did not share any account details of any person. But due to much pressure from the Government of India and pressure from electronic media they were forced to give the list of Indians who have a huge account balance with them.

In voting booth also corruption used to take place in early days. The ruling party did rigging by polling votes by their representative forcefully. But now a days C.C.TV cameras are installed in the voting compartment and also electronic media is used to live telecast the whole process.

Now a days the social networking sites, facebook, twitter, what's app etc. also helps in stopping corruption up to some extent. Because, if someone sees or find anything going wrong they immediately share the status publically. This way people will afraid of doing corruption.

Technology is upgraded to such an extent that no one can run away from its clutch. If some minister or any government officer ask for money over phone, there is also provision to record the voice conversation and from where the person is calling. This way C.B.I. also arrest many corrupted officers or politicians.

In a nutshell we can conclude that corruption not only degrade any countries economy, any organizations

reputation but it also adversely affects the social environment. Therefore, government give much emphasis in eradication of corruption from our society. Being an employee of a PSU organization we must take responsibility to stop corruption. Only the person who takes bribe, money, gifts etc. is not guilty alone but the person who offers the same is equally guilty.

Technology is always evolving and plays an important role to stop corruption but we as a responsible citizen of the country must utilize the benefits of technology properly to kill evil corrupt practices from the root i.e. to the zero level. If every individual of our country or of any organization takes solemnly pledge to fight against corruption then the days are not far when we the Indians will be able to convert India to a developed country from a developing country with high per capita income, with better communication facilities, better education facilities, industries better medical facilities etc.



सतर्कता एवं जागरूकता

अलग अलग हैं, बोली सबकी,
अलग- अलग हैं, भाषा।।
वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम ही,
भारत की है आशा।।

भ्रष्टाचार और घूसखोरी से,
नष्ट हुआ, अब देश हैं।
नहीं चाहिए, ऐसा सिस्टम,
जिससे सजा देश है।।

नया सवेरा लायेंगे हम,
हमने मन में ठाना हैं।
भ्रष्टाचार और घूसखोरी को,
सतर्कता से हटाना है।।

विश्वगुरु अब बनकर हमको,
भारत को जागरूक करना है।।
मातृभूमि का कर्ज है हम पर,
इसको नहीं भुलाना है।।

सतर्क प्रहरी हम भारत के,
भारत का गौरव बढ़ाएंगे।
फिर से नया सवेरा होगा,
सोने की चिड़िया फिर से कहलाएंगे।।

श्रद्धा यादव

आर.एन.टी. स्कूल, भरवेली



केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION

भ्रष्टाचार मिटाओ - नया भारत बनाओ
ERADICATE CORRUPTION - BUILD A NEW INDIA



सत्यनिष्ठा प्रतिज्ञा
INTEGRITY PLEDGE

एक नागरिक के रूप में
AS A CITIZEN

— OR —

एक संगठन के रूप में
AS AN ORGANIZATION

प्रतिज्ञा तीन आसान चरणों में ले
TAKE PLEDGE IN THREE EASY STEPS

प्रतिक्रम प्रविष्टि दर्ज करें
ENTER BASIC DETAILS

प्रतिज्ञा की भाषा चुनिये
SELECT PLEDGE LANGUAGE

पढ़ें और प्रतिज्ञा लें
READ & TAKE PLEDGE

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
प्रतिज्ञा प्रमाणपत्र

यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि

MOIL LIMITED

ने ईमानदारी की प्रतिज्ञा ली है तथा अपने कार्यकलापों के संचालन में सत्यनिष्ठा एवं सुशासन के उच्चतम मानक बनाए रखने का तथा नीतिपरक पद्धतियों का पालन करने का वचन दिया है।



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पी. डेनियल

पी. डेनियल
सचिव

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