



MOIL LIMITED
(A Government of India Enterprise)

VIGILANCE VANI

MONTHLY NEWS LETTER OF VIGILANCE MOIL



February 2026

Volume: 25

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PERIODIC INSPECTION IN MINES

The Periodic Inspection has been carried out by the Vigilance officers in Munsar & Gumgaon mine under the instruction of Dy.CVO and CVO MOIL Ltd.



Inspection in Munsar mine along with Civil engineer and Mine Manager.



Inspection in Gumgaon mine along with Civil engineer and Mine Manager.

Preventive Vigilance training under Induction training programme

One-day training programme on “**Preventive Vigilance**” was organized by Vigilance Department at Balaghat Mine, MOIL Ltd on 23th February’ 2026 for Executives’ and Non- Executives’. The topics covered in the session were Preparation of Investigation report, Drafting of Charge-Sheet, Disciplinary Proceedings and CTE Examination. Total 28 employees had participated in training programme.



Concept of Vigilance

- (I) Indian history is replete with examples of good governance practices that helped ensure ethics in public affairs. Righteousness is the foundation of good governance. The organisations, systems, and procedures must not only be efficient but also ethical, just and fair. Integrity is its essential ingredient. The ill effects of corruption are well known. It undermines our developmental efforts and weakens the organisation. Corruption is manifested in various forms, such as bribery; nepotism; willful action or wilful inaction to benefit someone or to deny benefit to someone known or unknown; favouritism; failure to follow laid down processes leading to unintended benefit to someone or denial of benefit to the deserving. The challenge before us is to create an environment in which the honest can work fearlessly and the corrupt are punished promptly.
- (II) The battle against corruption is fought on many fronts. An oversight mechanism often referred to as vigilance administration is at the forefront of this battle. Vigilance is defined as watchfulness and alertness. Vigilance administration is an integral function of management, like other functions such as finance, personnel, operations/production, marketing, material, and contracts, etc.
- (III) Vigilance is not just an anti-corruption activity. 'Corruption' denotes any act of commission or omission by a public servant, for securing pecuniary or other material advantage, directly or indirectly, for himself or for his family/friends. Thus, corruption implies lack of integrity. But the concept of vigilance covers all kinds of deviations from standards of integrity as well as improper exercise of administrative discretion, nepotism, favouritism and what is known as conduct unbecoming of a public servant. The concept of vigilance embraces a much wider field, necessitating eternal wakefulness in improving administration. Vigilance is a managerial function and thus, it forms an integral part of the duties of an executive.
- (IV) Vigilance administration comprises preventive and punitive measures. It includes detecting irregularities, analysing and finding out the reasons for such irregularities and making effective systemic improvements to curb them. It also entails identifying the executives/non-executives responsible for misconduct and taking appropriate punitive actions.

MODUS OPERANDI OF FRAUD USING ATM CARD SKIMMING Part - 05

Reserve Bank of India has taken initiative by publishing a booklet on Modus of operandi of Fraud using ATM Card Skimming for consumer awareness. To prevent MOIL employees from such fraudsters in their professional and Personal capacity while using these malicious frauds and their activities in social media, it is reproduced below:

Panel 1: Raju receives his monthly salary in his account. He visits an ATM to withdraw money for his monthly expenses. (Caption: Raju withdraws the money, and he gets an SMS alert for his transaction.)

Panel 2: After a few hours, Raju gets SMS alerts for a few more debit transactions. (Rs 15,000/- is debited from your account. Rs 12000/- is debited from your account.) (Caption: Raju: "This SMS is about a transaction with my ATM card. But I have used it only once today.")

Panel 3: Raju tells his daughter about the SMS alerts. (Caption: Raju: "No, Beta! I did not share any details with anyone.") (Caption: Daughter: "We must go to the ATM where you withdrew the money.") (Caption: Raju: "Okay. Let's go.")

Panel 4: Both of them go to the ATM. (Caption: Daughter: "Look at this, Papa! There is a skimming device near the card insert slot.") (Caption: Raju: "What is this skimming device? And how do you recognize that?")

Panel 5: Daughter: "Let me first block your ATM card. We can easily block it through your Mobile Banking App." (Caption: Daughter: "We will also request your bank to block your bank account.") (Caption: Daughter: "Also, did you share any of your bank or ATM card details with anyone? Or did you share your OTP?")

Panel 6: Raju files a complaint with his bank. (Caption: Daughter: "Skimming device is a card reader that collects card numbers which are then replicated into counterfeit cards used for illegal ATM cash withdrawals.")

Do's:

- ✓ Before initiating any transaction in the ATM machines, ensure that skimming devices are not present. Skimming devices are hidden by fraudsters by overlapping them with the card insertion slot.
- ✓ Report the fraud to the bank within 3 days of the card cloning incident. Check your transaction history frequently to verify all transactions.
- ✓ Report the incident to the nearest Cyber Crime Police Station and National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal at (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>)

Don'ts:

- ✗ Don't give your ATM card to anyone on the ATM premises to transact on your behalf. This kind of social engineering is being used to target senior citizens/semi-educated persons who have difficulty operating ATMs.

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