



MOIL LIMITED
(A Government of India Enterprise)

VIGILANCE VANI

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STOP CORRUPTION

Surprise Inspection of Mines

All the Vigilance Officers have done a surprise Inspection at their respective mines for Ore Stock Verification. The Ore Stock verification was done along with Mine Manager, Surveyor and Siding in-charge of the respective mine.



Inspection in Tirodi Mine by Vigilance Officer



Inspection in Kandri Mine by Vigilance Officer

Circular Published by CVC

Circular No.	Subject	Details
No. 024/VGL/068D ated 23.05.2025 Master Circular No. 01/MC/2025	Master Circular on Definition of Vigilance Angle.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Central Vigilance Commission has, from time to time, issued a number of guidelines / circulars to the organizations covered under its advisory jurisdiction, regarding the criteria to be followed while determining the existence of vigilance angle or otherwise, in case a misconduct has come to the notice of the authorities concerned. All the guidelines / Office Orders / Circulars issued by Central Vigilance Commission in the past have now been consolidated at one place in the form of 'Master Circular on Definition of Vigilance Angle', which is enclosed herewith.2. With the issuance of this Master Circular on 'Definition of Vigilance Angle', all earlier guidelines / Office Orders / Circulars issued on this subject stand superseded. The list of such superseded Circulars / Guidelines / Office Orders is attached as Annex-A to the Master Circular. Henceforth, only the present Master Circular should be referred to, while determining existence of Vigilance Angle or otherwise in case any misconduct against employees of organizations covered under Commission's jurisdiction, comes to notice. As and when required in future, the Master Circular may be updated /modified.3. The Master Circular has also been uploaded on Commission's website i.e. 'www.cvc.gov.in' under the Head 'Guidelines', Sub-Head 'Vigilance Administration'

SHORT TITLE & COMMENCEMENT

1. This circular will be referred as Master Circular on Definition of Vigilance Angle and shall come into effect from the date of its issuance.

PURPOSE

2. The Commission tenders advice in cases involving Vigilance Angle. This master circular is being issued in supersession of all earlier Circulars/Guidelines issued by the Commission from time to time about definition of Vigilance Angle and is aimed at bringing clarity about the same. The list of Circulars/Guidelines being superseded by this Master Circular is enclosed as Annexure 'A'.

DEFINITION OF VIGILANCE ANGLE

3. There are certain categories of misconducts, where existence of vigilance angle becomes quite clear. Vigilance angle would be obvious in following misconducts on the part of an official: -
 - (i) Demanding and/or accepting gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act or for using his influence with any other official.

- (ii) Obtaining valuable thing, without consideration or with inadequate consideration from a person with whom he has or likely to have official dealings or his subordinates have official dealings or where he can exert influence.
 - (iii) Obtaining for himself or for any other person any valuable thing or pecuniary advantage by corrupt or illegal means or by abusing his position as a public servant.
 - (iv) Possession of assets disproportionate to his known sources of income.
 - (v) Cases of misappropriation, forgery or cheating or other similar criminal offences.
4. There are, however, other irregularities where circumstances will have to be weighed carefully to take a view whether the official's integrity is in doubt. Gross or wilful negligence; recklessness in decision making; blatant violations of systems and procedures; exercise of discretion in excess where no ostensible public interest is evident; failure to keep the controlling authority/superiors informed in time, any undue / unjustified delay in disposal of a case, are some of the irregularities where the Disciplinary Authority with the help of the CVO should carefully study the case, consider all relevant factors and weigh the circumstances to come to a conclusion whether there is reasonable ground to doubt the integrity of the official concerned.
5. It is to be kept in view that the purpose of vigilance activity is not to reduce but to enhance the level of managerial efficiency and effectiveness in the organisation. Commercial risk taking is a part of business activities. Therefore, every loss caused to the organisation, either in pecuniary or non- pecuniary terms, need not be considered as having vigilance angle. Thus, whether a person of common prudence, working within the ambit of the prescribed rules, regulations and instructions, would have taken the decision in the prevailing circumstances in the commercial/operational interest of the organization, is one possible criterion for determining the bonafides of the case. A positive response to this question may indicate the existence of bonafides. A negative reply, on the other hand, might indicate their absence and presence of vigilance angle.

Annexure – ‘A’

LIST OF CIRCULARS / GUIDELINES BEING SUPERCEDED BY MASTER CIRCULAR ON DEFINITION OF VIGILANCE ANGLE

S. No	Subject	Office Order /Circular No.	Date
1.	Vigilance Angle – definition of.	23/04/04	13.04.2004
2.	Vigilance angle - definition of (partial modification regarding)	74/12/05	21.12.2005
3.	Criteria to be followed while examining the lapses of authorities exercising quasi-judicial powers in accordance with the criteria laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.	39/11/07	01.11.2007
4.	Criteria to be followed while examining the lapses of authorities exercising judicial & quasi-judicial functions –regarding.	12/10/16	24.10.2016

Monthly News Letter “Vigilance Vani” are available on MOIL Website under Vigilance tab 'e-Publishing'. Details of Systemic Improvement are available on MOIL intranet under Knowledge sharing Tab-Vigilance.

MODUS OPERANDI OF USING MALICIOUS APPLICATION - Part 35

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

One day, Raju received a message seeking his willingness to do freelance work. As Raju was unemployed, he immediately dialled the number mentioned in the SMS.

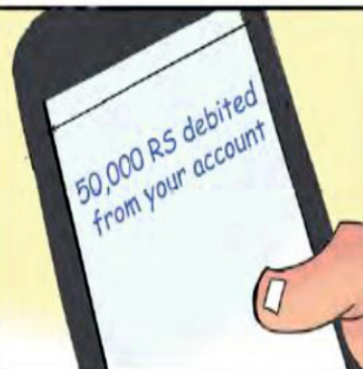
"Hi, I received an SMS regarding freelance work. What is the work profile?"



(This is very easy, even my kid can do it.)
"Okay, I am interested."



After a few days, Raju received SMS alerts stating Rs 50,000 was debited from his account. Raju had no clue how his account was compromised or money was debited.



After downloading the application, Raju started working. The work seemed genuine; however, he did not know that the fraudster was observing all his activities on his laptop.

After investigation, it was found that his device contained a malicious application, observing all his activities and the passwords were being skimmed.



Over time, the fraudster was able to get all the secure credentials from Raju's device through his application. Unaware of the malafide intention, Raju continues to use the application. The fraudster was also able to get the OTP sent on Raju's email since the fraudster got access to his email.



Do's:

- ✓ Verify the authenticity of the offer on the official website of the concerned entity offering jobs.
- ✓ Report the incident to the nearest Cyber Crime Police Station and National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal at <https://cybercrime.gov.in>.

Don'ts:

- ✗ Do not download any application through links sent via SMS, email or instant messaging applications, especially from strangers, without verifying its authenticity.

Toll free No: 18002333606

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