CVC consists of a Central Vigilance It is the main agency for preventing Commissioner & not more than 2 corruption in Central Government. vigilance commissioners. Established in 1964 by an Executive They are appointed by president on Resolution of Central Govt. recommendation of a 3 member committee. The establishment was recommended by The Committee consist of PM (Head), Union Santhanam Committee on Prevention of **Establishment** Home minister & Leader of opposition in Lok Composition Corruption (1962 – 64). Sabha. They hold office for 4 years or until age In 2003, Parliament gave a statutory of 65 years. status to the CVC. After tenure they are not eligible for further In 2004, Govt. of India authorized CVC as employment in central or state government. "Designated Agency" to receive complaints of corruption or misuse of office from whistle President can remove them under blowers under the "Public Interest Disclosure following circumstances: & Protection of Informers' Resolution" (PIDPI), **CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION** which is popularly known as "Whistle Blowers" a. Insolvent Resolution b. Convicted of an offence of moral turpitude c. Paid employment Organisation d. Unfit to continue due to infirmity of mind or body The CVC has its own: e. If he has acquired financial or other interest as is likely to affect his official functions. it consists of Secretary, Joint Secretaries, Deputy ——— Secretariat -Secretaries, Under Secretaries & other Staff. They also can be removed on the grounds of misbehavior or incapacity. However, Chief Technical Examiners Wing (CTE) such matter enquire by Supreme Court. The salary, allowances & other service Wing of Commissioners for conditions are similar to UPSC. Departmental Inquiries (CDIs)

Functions

- 1. To inquire & investigate on reference of Central Government.
- 2. To exercise superintendence over functioning of Delhi Special Police Establishment
- 3. To give directions to Delhi Special Police Establishment
- 4. To review the progress of investigations conducted by Delhi Special Police Establishment
- 5. To review the progress of pending Applications
- 6. To tender advise to central government & its authorities
- 7. To exercise superintendence over vigilance administration
- 8. To inquire complaints received under Public Interest Disclosure & Protection of Informers' Resolution & recommend appropriate action
- 9. Central government is required to consult CVC in making rules & regulations governing vigilance & governing matters
- 10. The Central Vigilance Commissioner is also chairperson of 2 committees on whose recommendations Central government appoints Director of Delhi Special Police Establishment & Director of Enforcement

The CVC conducts its proceedings at its headquarters (New Delhi)

It has powers of a civil court

The CVC presents annually to the President

Working

CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION

Whistle Blowers Protection Act 2014

Provides mechanism to investigate corruption & misuse of power by public servant & protect anyone who exposes wrongdoing in government bodies, projects & offices.

The Act also ensure punishment for false or frivolous complaints.

The Act provides adequate safeguards

It allows to make a public interest disclosure - before a competent authority

-Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the CVC extends to the

- 1. Member of All India Services
- 2. Scale V rank officers & above in Public Sector Banks
- 3. Grade D officers & above in RBI, NABARD & SIDBI
- 4. Managers & Above in General Insurance Companies
- 5. Senior Divisional Managers & Above in life Insurance Corporation

The Law does **not** allow anonymous complaints

the maximum time period for making a complaint is 7 years

Exemptions: the Act is **not** applicable to Special Protection Group (SPG) personnel & officers constituted under Special Protection Group Act, 1988