



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

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AN

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19MC004 INDIAN CONSTITUTION

UNIT III - STATE GOVERNMENT

Central Vigilance Commission

1. Establishment

- **Formed:** Established in 1964.
- **Purpose:** Created to address corruption in the public sector and promote transparency and accountability in government operations.

2. Constitutional Provision

- The CVC is not a constitutional body but was set up by an executive resolution of the government. Its status was elevated by the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003.

3. Composition

- **Chief Vigilance Commissioner:** The head of the commission, appointed by the President of India.
- **Vigilance Commissioners:** Up to two Vigilance Commissioners can be appointed by the President, based on recommendations from a committee that includes the Prime Minister, Home Minister, and Leader of the Opposition.

4. Functions

- **Preventive Vigilance:** Focuses on preventing corruption through systemic reforms in various government departments and agencies.
- **Advisory Role:** Advises the government on matters related to vigilance and corruption.
- **Investigation:** Investigates complaints and allegations of corruption against public servants, including officials of the central government and public sector undertakings.
- **Monitoring:** Oversees the implementation of vigilance policies and the performance of various vigilance units in government organizations.

5. Powers

- **Inquiry Powers:** Can inquire into complaints and gather evidence regarding corruption and misconduct.
- **Recommendation Authority:** Can recommend disciplinary action against public servants found guilty of corruption.
- **Supervisory Role:** Oversees the functioning of Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) in various organizations.

6. Significance

- **Corruption Control:** Plays a crucial role in the fight against corruption and enhancing integrity in public administration.
- **Public Awareness:** Promotes awareness about corruption and encourages citizens to report corruption through various initiatives.

7. Challenges

- **Limited Authority:** The CVC does not have prosecutorial powers; it can only recommend action, which may not always be acted upon.
- **Resource Constraints:** Faces challenges related to staffing and resources for effective functioning.

8. Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003

- This act provides a statutory framework for the CVC, enhancing its authority and establishing guidelines for its functioning.