



IN NEWS



Praveen Vashista was appointed as Vigilance Commissioner in the Central Vigilance Commission by the President of India.

CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION (CVC)



ESTABLISHMENT & ORIGIN

It is India's apex statutory body entrusted with ensuring integrity, transparency, and accountability in public administration.

It was established in 1964 following the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption.

The Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, provides for the appointment of a Central Vigilance Commissioner and two Vigilance Commissioners.



The tenure of the Vigilance Commissioner is of four years or till the incumbent attains the age of 65 years.



APPOINTMENT PROCESS

HIGH-POWERED COMMITTEE (HPC)



MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIR



PRIME MINISTER



LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (LOK SABHA)



PRESIDENT OF INDIA

The Central Vigilance Commissioner and the Vigilance Commissioners are appointed by the President of India on the recommendations of a High-Powered Committee (HPC)



POWER AND FUNCTIONS



- The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) mandated under the CVC Act, 2003 to combat corruption and ensure integrity, transparency, and accountability in public administration.



- The Commission exercises superintendence over vigilance administrations of Central Government ministries, departments, and organizations.



- The Central Vigilance Commission acts as the apex vigilance institution by supervising and guiding anti-corruption inquiries, including cases referred by the Lokpal and whistleblower complaints under the PIDPI framework.



- It supervises the functioning of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in cases related to offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988



- It plays a key role in senior appointments by chairing committees that recommend appointments of senior officers in the Directorate of Enforcement and the CBI (SP level and above, excluding the CBI Director).