

## INFORMATION UNDER RTI

In early 1950s, the Government of India acting on legitimate concerns expressed by Members of Parliament regarding the menace of corruption, had set up a committee to review the existing instruments for checking corruption in central government organisations and to advise practical steps that should be taken to make anti-corruption measures more effective. The committee came to know as the 'Santhanam Committee', as it was formed under the chairmanship of Shri K. Santhanam, Member of Parliament.

A Government of India Resolution was passed on 11.02.1964, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Committee, and the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) came into existence. The establishment of the Commission was considered essential for evolving and applying common standards in deciding cases involving lack of probity and integrity in public life.

In 1997, in the wake of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in the Writ Petition filed in public interest by Shri Vineet Narain and others in the Hawala Case, the Government promulgated in Ordinance in 1998. This Ordinance conferred statutory status on the CVC with powers to exercise superintendence over the functioning of the Delhi Special Police Establishment. After the Bill was passed by both the Houses of Parliament and with the assent of the President, the CVC Act, 2023 came into force with effect from 11.09.2003.

With the CVC Act coming into effect, the Central Vigilance Commission became a three-member body, with the Central Vigilance Commissioner and two Vigilance Commissioners. The Member Commission are appointed by the President of India on the recommendations of a High-Powered Committee (HPC) consisting of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Home Affairs and the Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People (Lok Sabha).

The CVC Act confers adequate independence and functional autonomy to the Commission in line with Article 6 and Article 36 of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption whereby ratifying countries need to ensure an independent preventive anti-corruption authority in their countries.

### Present Commission

Shri Praveen Kumar Srivastava and Shri Arvinda Kumar took over as Vigilance Commissioners on 3rd August 2022. Shri Praveen Kumar Srivastava has been authorized to act as Central Vigilance Commissioner with effect from 25.12.2022.

### Staff Composition

The Central Vigilance Commission is assisted by a Secretary (of the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India), 04 Additional Secretaries (of the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India) and other staff which include 31 officers of the rank of Director/Deputy Secretaries (including 03 officers on Special Duty), 08 Under Secretaries and office staff. The Commission also has technical wing comprising of two Chief Technical Examiners (of the rank of Chief Engineer), who in turn, are assisted by eight Technical Examiners (of the rank of Executive Engineer) and other supporting staff. The Commission also takes services of four officers of DGM/GM level drawn from various banks on secondment basis.

### Group Wise Staff Strength\* & Related Information, as on 31.12.2021

	Group A	Group B	Group C (Other than MRS)	Group C (Multi Tasking Staff)	Total
<b>Sanctioned Strength</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>Officials in Position</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>245</b>