

Vigilance Commission

- Overview and Functions

Background

- Established in 1964 based on Santhanam Committee.
- State Vigilance Commissions followed similar pattern.
- Revived in 1993 in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Objectives

- • Ensure clean administration
- • Prevent corruption
- • Maintain integrity
- • Improve accountability

Nature of Commission

- • Advisory body
- • Recommends actions
- • Does not directly punish

Key Functions

- • Advisory role
- • Examine corruption cases
- • Coordinate with departments
- • Monitor investigations
- • Submit annual reports

Vigilance Angle

- Includes:
 - Bribery
 - Abuse of position
 - Disproportionate assets
 - Fraud and misappropriation

Non-Vigilance Cases

- • Minor delays
- • Unauthorized absence
- • Inefficiency
- Handled departmentally

Vigilance Officers

- • Chief Vigilance Officers in Secretariat
- • Vigilance Officers in departments
- • Must be senior and have clean records

Consultation Stages

- • After preliminary enquiry
- • After departmental enquiry
- • Before final decision

Deviation from Advice

- Requires approval from higher authorities
- Must be recorded in annual report

Systemic Improvements

- • Timely prosecution sanction
- • Faster disciplinary action
- • Training and awareness programs

Conclusion

- Ensures transparency, accountability and integrity in governance