

GUJARAT METRO RAIL CORPORATION LIMITED



BOOK ON VIGILANCE AWARENESS

Vigilance Awareness Week – 2025

(27th October 2025 to 2nd November 2025)

“Vigilance: Our Shared Responsibility”

“સતર્કતા: હમારી સાઝા જિમ્મેદારી”

“તકેદારી: આપણી સહિયારી જવાબદારી”



Preface

Every year Vigilance Awareness Week is observed in the week in which the birthday of Bharat Ratna Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel falls in. Observance of 'Vigilance Awareness Week' remains one of the primary tools of preventive vigilance with the focus on building awareness and re-affirming the commitment of everyone for upholding integrity. In view of that this book is prepared.

This book aims to provide information on vigilance and its functions and to provide valuable insights into the concept of preventive vigilance - its significance, objectives, and practical applications. Implementation of preventive vigilance leads to transparency, smooth compliance and higher overall efficiency.

As you read this book, it is hoped that all employees of organization get understanding of preventive vigilance functions. Thus, by identifying potential areas and issues and addressing them with preventive vigilance tool, we can collectively establish transparency, accountability and ethical behaviour in organization. In addition, each individual can also implement preventive vigilance in personal digital life due to evolution of digital world to protect themselves from emerging frauds like cyber-crime.



MESSAGE

Dear Colleagues,

As we observe **Vigilance Awareness Week 2025**, I take this opportunity to reaffirm our collective commitment to the core values of integrity, transparency, and accountability in all aspects of our work. This year's theme, *"Vigilance: Our Shared Responsibility"*, is a powerful reminder that Vigilance is not responsibility of particular individual but it is a collective responsibility of every individual.

At Gujarat Metro Rail Corporation, we have always strived to uphold the highest standards of governance and ethical behaviour. I encourage each one of you to maintain corruption-free environment by constant awareness, proactive action, and strong moral leadership at every level.

Let's share the responsibility of vigilance.

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S. S. Rathore

Managing Director

Gujarat Metro Rail Corporation Limited



MESSAGE

Dear Colleagues,

Vigilance is not just a function - it is a collective dedication for utmost transparency, integrity, and ethical conduct.

At Gujarat Metro Rail Corporation, we are entrusted with the responsibility of developing critical urban transport infrastructure. The theme “Vigilance - Our Shared Responsibility” reminds us that the duty to prevent corruption and uphold accountability does not lie with one department alone. Each of us, regardless of role or designation, plays an essential part in fostering a clean and fair work environment.

Let Vigilance Awareness Week not be a formality, but a reaffirmation of our integrity - driven culture. Together set an example - for our organisation, our industry, and our nation.

/-

Sanjay Gupta

Joint Managing Director
Gujarat Metro Rail Corporation Limited



MESSAGE

Dear Colleagues,

Vigilance is not only a mechanism to detect corruption or misconduct; rather it is our shared responsibility to foster a corruption-free and performance-driven culture.

Each of us has a role to play in preventive vigilance. By improving systems, streamlining procedures, removing ambiguities in policies and reducing discretion, we can minimize the scope for misconduct. Inhibiting preventive vigilance measures in policies and work procedure results in powerful steps to remove irregularities and enhance work performance.

While prevention is ideal, punitive vigilance exhibit thwarting aspect against malpractices. Swift and impartial action against proven misconduct reinforces the organization's commitment to integrity and leads towards accountability.

Our goal is not just to avoid wrongdoing but to build an environment where honesty and efficiency are the norm.

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Vikas Dadhich

Chief Vigilance Officer

Gujarat Metro Rail Corporation Limited

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INTRODUCTION

Vigilance is defined as watchfulness and alertness. Vigilance administration in any organisation is an integral function like any other function of management, such as finance, personnel, operation, marketing, material, and contracts, etc. Vigilance administration comprises of preventive, punitive and Surveillance and detection anti-corruption measures. It includes detecting irregularities, analysing and finding out reasons for such irregularities and making effective systemic improvements to curb them.

The concept of vigilance in India has evolved over centuries, influenced by its colonial history, post-independence reforms, and changing governance needs. The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is an apex governmental body in India that is responsible for promoting integrity, transparency, and accountability in the country's public administration. It was established in 1964 as a result of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption. CVC was accorded statutory status with effect from 25-08-1998 through *The Central Vigilance Commission Ordinance, 1998* and Further *Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003* came into effect from 11th September 2003. The CVC consists of a Central Vigilance Commissioner (Chairperson) and not more than two Vigilance



Commissioners (Members). The Central Vigilance Commission has its own Secretariat, Chief Technical Examiners' Wing (CTE), A wing of Commissioners for Departmental Inquiries (CDI) and the Chief Vigilance Officers.

The Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) heads the Vigilance Division of the organisation concerned and acts as an advisor to the chief executive in all matters pertaining to vigilance. He also provides a link between his organisation and the Central Vigilance Commission on one hand, and his organisation and the Central Bureau of Investigation on the other. The CVO's functions can be broadly divided into three categories, viz. (i) Preventive vigilance; (ii) Punitive vigilance; and (iii) Surveillance and Detection.

Some important Acts and Rules, which provides direction related to Vigilance Matter, are:

- i. The Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003
- ii. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
- iii. The Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011
- iv. Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers Resolution (PIDPI), 2004
- v. Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946
- vi. Probation of the Offenders Act, 1958
- vii. General Financial Rules, 2017
- viii. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023



In joint conference of CVC and CBI held at Kevadia, Gujarat on 20th October 2021, Honourable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi said[#] *“Corruption takes away the rights of people and hinders the pursuit of justice for all, nation’s progress and affects the collective power of the nation”*. Further, he shared his views on ‘preventive vigilance’. He said[#] *“Preventive vigilance can be achieved with alertness and can be strengthened through technology and experience. Along with technology and alertness- simplicity, clarity, transparency in the processes will go a long way for preventive vigilance. This will simplify our work and save the resources of the nation.”*

On 3rd November 2022, in programme marking Vigilance Awareness Week of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, Honourable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi recalled his request for ‘preventive vigilance’ and said^{*} *“The will which the government is showing against corruption, the same will is necessary to be seen in all the departments as well. For a developed India, we have to develop such an administrative ecosystem, which has zero tolerance on corruption.”*

[#] - Press Information Bureau release dated: 20-October-2021

^{*} - Press Information Bureau release dated: 03-November-2022



Vigilance Awareness Week

Vigilance Awareness Week (VAW) is one of the Participative Vigilance initiatives of the Central Vigilance Commission in the fight against corruption. Every year VAW is observed as an outreach campaign to spread awareness against corruption. The VAW begins in the week in which the Birth anniversary of Bharat Ratna Shri Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, the first honourable Home Minister of India falls. A specific anti-corruption theme is selected every year by central vigilance commission (CVC) for observance of VAW. Every Ministry / Department and Organisation participate in the observance of VAW. The Awareness Week begins with taking of Integrity Pledge and thereafter outreach activities are conducted. The activities include organising workshops, seminars, gram-sabhas, debates, competitions, slogan / essay writing, cartoon, painting, etc. on the anti-corruption theme and the role of citizenry in fighting corruption.

This year theme of vigilance awareness week – 2025 is:

“Vigilance: Our Shared Responsibility”

“સતર્કતા: હમારી સાઝા જિમ્મેદારી”

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Glimpse of Vigilance Awareness week – 2024 observance in GMRC



Integrity Pledge taking ceremony



Essay Competition and Quiz Competition



Poster Design Competition



Lecture on Cyber security and related hygiene



Lecture on Preventive Vigilance



Lecture on Do's, Don'ts and Conduct Rules of GMRCL



Walkathon



Concluding day program



PREVENTIVE VIGILANCE

Preventive Vigilance is adoption of measures to improve systems and procedures to eliminate / reduce corruption, promote transparency and ease of doing business. It is a tool of management and good governance and therefore it is the duty of the management as a whole and every employee.

PREVENTIVE VIGILANCE MEASURES

1) *Simplification and standardisation of rules:*

Simplification and standardisation of rules and procedures results in elimination of discretion and arbitrariness, which in turn reduces corruption.

2) *Leveraging technology:*

Technology exhibit important role in strengthening preventive vigilance function and make system more transparent and reliable. Some area of use of technology are E-procurements, E-payments, use of websites for dissemination of information and creating awareness, use of CCTV in places of public dealing, use of GPS enabled devices / RFIDs, use of appropriate analytical tools, computer assisted audit techniques for detecting frauds.



3) Automation:

Use of information technology along with business process re-engineering is an effective tool of preventive vigilance. Using automation scope of personal discretion could be reduced and thus lead to prevent corruption.

4) Business Process Re-engineering (BPR):

BPR is a full-scale rethink and re-creation of processes in order to meet the objectives of the organisation and to prevent leakage of revenue.

5) Transparency:

The website of the Organisation should contain rules & regulations, contact details of officials and all other information useful for common public / customers to eradicate information gap and to create transparency.

6) Accountability:

A system with clear accountability and assigned responsibility at each level is necessary for smooth functioning, increased transparency, efficiency and for ensuring effective punitive action in case of misconduct.

7) Control & Supervision:

Regular and routine inspections are necessary for identifying potential areas prone to corruption. A structured monitoring will help in streamlining procedures.



8) *Early detection of misconducts:*

Early detection of misconducts will enable recouping and facilitate control of further damage.

9) *Time-bound and effective punitive action:*

A time bound and effective punitive action after occurrence of misconduct, deters others from committing such misconduct. Delays and inefficiencies in such proceedings encourages and emboldens others to take risk of committing misconduct under the belief that nothing would happen to them.

10) *Providing necessary infrastructural facilities:*

Non-provision of adequate infrastructural facilities such as accommodation, conveyance, utilities, etc. also induce corruption.

11) *Training & Awareness:*

The Central Vigilance Commission strongly believes that successful organisations are those whose training system is robust. Employees should be made aware of their duties and responsibilities, code of conduct, rules and regulations, list of Do's & Don'ts, Standard Operating Procedures through Capacity building and sensitization at all levels and across all functional areas. Regular training and awareness programmes will reduce procedural violations / inadvertent errors.



12) *Conducive work environment:*

Conducive work environment for preventive vigilance may include drawing up a list of sensitive posts, rotation policy for sensitive posts, identification of persons of doubtful integrity and keeping them away from sensitive posts / public dealing. It would be necessary also to create an environment that promotes ethical behaviour. Protection to Whistle Blowers must be ensured in order to bring light on cases of corruption.

13) *Awareness among public:*

Organisations should prominently display relevant information on notice board / website. Which will be useful to the common public. If public is made aware of their rights then they are able to resist unfair treatment and arbitrary behaviour by public officials.

14) *Inculcating Moral Values:*

Vigilance Awareness Week (VAW) celebrated every year during the last week of October is aimed to create awareness among public and officials and to inculcate moral values.



PUNITIVE VIGILANCE

Punitive vigilance is the process of taking timely and effective action on erring officials against whom irregularities and lapses having a **Vigilance Angle** can be prima facie attributed. It also helps to deter others from similar actions.

What is Vigilance Angle?

Central Vigilance Commission has reckoned following criteria as the existence of Vigilance Angle.

- 1) Demanding and/or accepting gratification other than legal remuneration.
- 2) Obtaining valuable thing from a person with whom he has or likely to have official dealings or his subordinates have official dealings or where he can exert influence.
- 3) Obtaining pecuniary advantage by corrupt or illegal means or by abusing his position as a public servant.
- 4) Possession of assets disproportionate to his known sources of income.
- 5) Misappropriation, forgery or cheating or similar criminal offences.
- 6) Gross or willful negligence.
- 7) Recklessness in decision making.
- 8) Blatant violations of systems and procedures.
- 9) Exercise of discretion in excess.



- 10) Failure to keep the controlling authority/superiors informed in time.
- 11) Any undue / unjustified delay in disposal of a case.
- 12) Reasonable ground to doubt the integrity of the official.

In addition to above criteria, CVC has also stated action on misconduct not having vigilance angle.

Action on administrative misconduct

Absence of vigilance angle in various acts of omission and commission does not mean that the concerned official is not liable to face the consequences of his actions. Indeed, all such lapses not attracting vigilance angle, have to be dealt with appropriately as per the disciplinary procedure under the relevant service rules.

Procedure of handling Complaint in GMRC

- 1) Receiving of Complaint.
- 2) Genuineness Verification.
- 3) If Complaint found Non – genuine means it result as **Anonymous or Pseudonymous** then **“No Action will be taken and Complaint will be closed”**.
- 4) If found Genuine then Determination of Vigilance Angle.
- 5) If Vigilance Angle could not established then Complaint will be escalate to administrative head



and consequent follow up will be taken by the concerned official.

- 6) If Vigilance Angle established then investigation will be carry out and report will be prepared.
- 7) On the basis of Investigation and report following action may be taken -
 - a) In case of Employees - Initiation of **Disciplinary proceedings**, if required.
 - b) In case of Licensees – Action taken report from Management.
 - c) To advice on recovering pecuniary loss of the organization.
 - d) Suggest system improvements to avoid recurrence / prevention of irregularity, wherever required.

Disciplinary Proceedings

After considering the report of the preliminary enquiry or investigation, the disciplinary authority may come to the conclusion that certain departmental rules or instructions have been violated and a formal departmental action needs to be initiated against the delinquent employee. The moment a decision is taken by the disciplinary authority to frame charges against the delinquent employee and a memorandum of charges is served on him, the process that follows is called **Disciplinary Proceedings**. It ends after the final orders of punishment or exoneration are passed.



Penalties

As per conduct and discipline rule no. 19(2) of the GMRC HR policy, following penalties may be awarded to delinquent employee:

- a) Censure or warning.
- b) Imposition of fine in accordance with the payment of wages act 1936.
- c) Withholding of increments, with or without cumulative effect or postponing of any increment to any other future date with or without cumulative effect.
- d) Recovery from his pay of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused to the organisation.
- e) Reversion or demotion to lower grade of pay scale or to lower grade of pay scale or to a lower stage in the same time scale either permanently or for a specified duration.
- f) Barring of promotion.
- g) Discharge from service without compensation or notice.
- h) Dismissal.

Here, penalties (a) and (b) may be described as minor penalty. While penalties (c) to (h) may be described as major penalty because it can be awarded after formal enquiry.



SURVEILLANCE AND

DETECTION

- Regular and surprise inspections in the sensitive areas in order to detect if there have been instances of corrupt or improper practices.
- Carry out CTE type inspections in the organisation every year.
- Undertake prompt scrutiny of annual property returns and intimations given by the employees under the conduct rules and take further necessary action.
- Gather intelligence about the misconducts / malpractices having been committed or likely to be committed also collect source material on misconducts and examine them for logical conclusion.
- Initiate suo-moto enquiries based on any prima facie information regarding misconducts.
- Analyze trends and behavior for red flags.
- Verify complaints and trigger fact-finding inquiries.



ANNUAL PROPERTY RETURN

Scrutinization of property return is basic tool of watchfulness towards accomplishment of preventive vigilance function. Hence, In accordance with rule no. 18 of Central Civil Services (conduct) rules 1964, rule no. 19 of Gujarat Civil Services (Conduct) rules 1971 and as per rule no. 5.1 “Assets and Liabilities” under the conditions of service in the HR Manual of GMRCCL, all GMRCCL employees are required to declare their assets and liabilities at the time of joining and subsequently on an annual basis in prescribed form.

❖ Employee should declare following detail in prescribed form of annual property return submission:

- 1) Immovable property acquired by employee in own name, in name of family member or in the name of any other person with present value and annual income from property (if any).
Property acquisition by –
 - a. Purchase
 - b. Lease
 - c. Mortgage
 - d. Inheritance
 - e. Gift



- 2) Movable property acquired (if amount of acquisition is **above two month basic pay**) –
- i. Insurance Policy
 - ii. Shares, Mutual Funds, Securities and Debentures
 - iii. Loan/advance borrowed
 - iv. Details of Motor car, Motor cycle, Jewellery (including gold & silver) and any other valuable items.
- ❖ Further, in accordance with rule no. 18(2) of CCS (Conduct) rules 1964 and rule no. 19(2) of GCS (Conduct) rules 1971, employees of GMRL should intimate acquisition or dispose of any immovable property by lease, mortgage, purchase, sale, gift or otherwise either in his own name or in the name of any member of his family, to the prescribed authority.
- ❖ Also, in accordance with rule no. 18(3) of CCS (Conduct) rules 1964 and rule no. 19(3) of GCS (Conduct) rules 1971, employees of GMRL should inform about transaction in respect of movable property either in his own name or in the name of the member of his family within one month from the date of such transaction to the prescribed authority.



VIGILANCE CLEARANCE

- Vigilance Clearance (VC) is an instrument to certify that an employee is not involved in any misconduct or criminal offence.
- Originates from CVC Resolution of 1964: CVC advises on all matters pertaining to maintenance of integrity and provides vigilance inputs.

Purposes of Vigilance Clearance

- Inclusion in the offer list.
- Empanelment
- Promotion
- Ex-India study leave, Private visit abroad
- Any deputation for which clearance is necessary and extension thereof.
- Appointments to sensitive posts.
- Assignments to training programmes except mandatory training.
- Confirmation in service.
- Retirement, VRS, Resignation
- Post-retirement commercial employment.
- Forwarding of applications for job or deputation in other organization.
- Review of service and Contract Extension for at least one year after expiring of existing contract period.
- Pre-mature repatriation (voluntary) from any deputation.



Scenarios of Vigilance Clearance

- 1) For promotion.
- 2) For other than promotion.

❖ Promotion, Union of India etc. Vs. K.V. Jankiraman

- Promotion is not a right, only being considered when due is.
- He has only a right to be considered for promotion.
- To qualify for promotion, it is expected that an employee have an unblemished record.
- An employee found guilty of misconduct can not be placed at par with other employees.
- His/ Her case is to be treated differently.

❖ Denial of VC for promotion

- Employee is under suspension.
- Employee in respect of whom a charge sheet has been issued and the disciplinary proceedings are pending.
- Employee in respect of whom prosecution for a criminal charge is pending.

❖ Denial of VC for other than promotion

- Prima facie involvement in acts with vigilance angle. But has to be given if pre-inquiry not concluded in three months.
- Suspension.
- Agreed List.



- Disciplinary Proceedings charge sheet issued.
- Orders for issue of charge sheet issued (not beyond three months).
- Charge sheet filed in criminal case.
- Order of filing of criminal case issued (Charge sheet to be filed within 3 months).
- Sanction under section 17A or 19 of PC Act issued (Charge sheet to be filed within two years) Only for non sensitive posts and premature revert back to cadre.
- An FIR has been filed or a case registered by the Department/Organization against the employee, if the charge sheet is served within three months from the date of filing/registering the FIR/case.
- Employee is involved in a trap/raid case on charges of corruption and investigation is pending.
- Annual immovable property return not submitted.

❖ **Decide on a case to case basis for VC**

- In cases where the investigating agency or the competent authority recommends closure of the case, but the closure of the case/FIR is not permitted by the Court.
- In cases where the Investigating Agency/IO holds the charges as proved but the Competent

Administrative Authority differs on the converse.

- For empanelment: Comments of CVC.
- No VC for three years / five years after currency of penalty.

13 Point Proforma of Vigilance Clearance

PARTICULARS OF THE OFFICER FOR WHOM VIGILANCE COMMENTS/ CLEARANCE BEING SOUGHT

(To be furnished and signed by the CVO or HOD)

1. Name of the Officer (in full) :
2. Father's name :
3. Date of Birth :
4. Date of Retirement :
5. Date of Entry into Service :
6. Service to Which the officer belongs including batch/ year cadre etc. wherever applicable :
7. Positions held **including whether the officer has functioned as a CVO in part time or additional charge capacity** (During the ten preceding years) :

Sl.No.	Organization (Name in full)	Designation & Place of posting	Administrative/ nodal Ministry/ Deptt. concerned (in case of officers of PSUs etc.)	Form	TO

DATE: _____

(NAME AND SIGNATURE)

-2-

**VIGILANCE PROFILE OF OFFICERS FOR WHOM VIGILANCE COMMENTS/
CLEARANCE BEING SOUGHT**

(To be furnished by the CVO or HOD)

Name of the Officer	:			
8. Whether the officer has been placed on the "Agreed List" or "List of Officer of Doubtful Integrity". (If yes, details to be given)	:			
9. Whether any allegation of misconduct involving vigilance angle was examined against the officer during the last 10 years and if so with what result (*)	:			
10. Whether any punishment was awarded to the officer during the last 10 years and if so, the date of imposition and details of the penalty (*)	:			
11. Is any disciplinary/ criminal proceedings or charge sheet pending against the officer, as on date. [If so, details to be furnished- including reference no., if any, of the Commission]	:			
12. Is any action contemplated against the officer as on date [If so, details to be furnished (*)]	:			
13. Whether any complaint with vigilance angle is pending against the officer [if so, details to be furnished].	:			

DATE:

(NAME AND SIGNATURE)

(*) If vigilance clearance had been obtained from the Commission in the past, the information may be provided for the period thereafter.



PIDPI

Introduction

- **PIDPI** stands for **PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURE AND PROTECTION OF INFORMER RESOLUTION, 2004.**
- DoPT's Resolution No. 89 dated 21st April, 2004, commonly known as Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers Resolution, 2004, (PIDPI) envisages a mechanism by which a complainant can blow a whistle by lodging a complaint and also seek protection against his victimisation for doing so.
- Complaints made under Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informer Resolution are termed as **PIDPI Complaints.**

Genises of PIDPI

- In 2004, after the murder of Shri Satyendra Dubey, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India directed for a whistle blowers mechanism till a law is enacted.
- Government of India (GoI) notified the PIDPI, 2004 which gave the designated powers to the Commission.
- Under PIDPI Resolution, **CVC** is the **Designated Agency** for receiving and acting upon complaints from whistle blowers and **CVOs** of the Ministries or



Departments of Government of India is the **Designated Authority** to receive written complaint.

- Either on the application of the complainant, or on the basis of the information gathered, if it is felt that complainant need protection, the designated authority takes up the matter with CVC for issuing appropriate direction.
- The CVC supervises and monitor the complaints received by the designated authority.

PIDPI Complaint Lodging

❖ **PIDPI complaint may be filed against the employee of :**

- Central Government.
- Central Public Sector Enterprises.
- Government companies, societies or local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government.
- Corporation established by or under any Central Act.
- Public Sector banks.

❖ **How to complaint under PIDPI?**

- The complaint should be in a closed / secured envelope.
- Envelope to be super scribed as "PIDPI" or "Complaint under The Public Interest Disclosure".



- The name and address should NOT be mentioned on the envelope.
- The complainant should mention his/her name and address in the beginning or end of complaint or in an attached letter.
- Complaints should be sent via post only.
- Complaints received through emails or any other electronic medium will not be entertained.
- The text should be drafted so as not to give any clue of identity of complainant.
- The details or content of the complaint should be specific and verifiable.
- Complainant can also attach supporting documents, if available.

❖ **Things to be avoided**

- Anonymous / Pseudonymous complaints should not be sent.
- Generic content in complaint should be avoided. It should be specific to the incident/s. Example of generic complaint (to be avoided):
 - "Loot of crores of rupees taking place in ABC department",
 - "Procedures are violated in ABC section".
- Complaint should not be for grievance redressal.



- Complainant should not file same complaint with any other agency to avoid disclosure of his/her identification.
- The complaint should not be motivated or vexatious with intention to harass anyone.

❖ **Protection to Whistle Blowers**

- Whistleblower is a person who comes forward and shares information on any Fraud, corruption, Wrongdoing or irregularity etc.
- Whistleblower May be employees, contractors, suppliers or even common citizens.
- If complainant (Whistle Blower) is being victimized, he may file an application before the designated agency/ designated Authority (CVC).
- The designated agency/designated authority may give suitable directions to the concerned public servant or the public authority as the case may be.
- In the event of the disclosure of identity of the informant, the designated agency can initiate appropriate action against the person or agency making such disclosure.
- CVC, after receipt of representation(s) from Whistle Blowers about threat to their life, takes up the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs.



- On the advice of the Ministry of Home Affairs, State Governments / UTs have appointed Nodal Officers. Details of such officers nominated by State Governments are furnished to the Commission from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

❖ **Where to lodge complaint under PIDPI**

To,
The Secretary,
Central Vigilance Commission,
Satarkata Bhavan, Block-A
GPO Complex, INA, New Delhi-110023.

(MARK THE ENVELOPE AS 'PIDPI')
(Your Identity shall be kept confidential.)

❖ **SAMPLE LETTER**

To,
The Secretary,
Central Vigilance Commission
Satarkta Bhavan, Block-A,
GPO Complex, INA,
New Delhi - 110 023.

Sub:

Content.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

Thank You.
Yours Sincerely

-Signature-
Name: XYZ
Address: 41 MG Road, Shastri Nagar,
New Delhi-110 0XX

**Your name and address is not disclosed by the
CVC and will not reach the investigating agency
i.e. CVO/CBI as illustrated further.**

To,
The Secretary,
Central Vigilance Commission
Satarkta Bhavan, Block-A,
GPO Complex, INA,
New Delhi - 110 023.

Sub:

Content.....

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Thank You.

Yours Sincerely

Hidden

You may refer following link for detail about PIDPI

<https://cvc.gov.in/media/pidpi/English.mp4>

“The negligence of a few could easily send a ship to the bottom, but it required the whole-hearted co-operation of all on board; she could be safely brought to port.”

- Shri Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(Honourable first Deputy Prime Minister
and Home Minister of India)



