

Constitutional, Statutory and Quasi-Judicial Bodies

Indian constitution carries all the essential details required for the proper functioning of a great democratic nation. The constitution mentions these bodies for maintaining the regulation and functioning of the particular task assigned to them. Various constitutional bodies are ECI, AGI, UPSC, CAG, FCI, etc.

Constitutional bodies and their powers are specifically mentioned in the constitution of India. These bodies and their functioning can only be changed or destroyed if changes are made in the constitution of India. Individual articles are written for these bodies.

A list of all 20 [constitutional bodies](#) and articles in which they are mentioned are provided below:

Constitutional Bodies	Article in Constitution
Attorney General of India	76
State Election Commission	243-K
Union Public Service Commission	315-323
Comptroller and Auditor General of India	148
Election Commission of India	324
Inter-State Council	263
State Finance Commission	243-I

District Planning Committee	243ZD
Metropolitan Planning Committee	243ZE
Advocate General of State	165
Finance Commission	280
Goods and Service Tax Council	279A
State Public Service Commission	315-323
National Commission for Scheduled Castes	338
Official Language Commission and Official Language Committee of Parliament	344
National Commission for Scheduled Tribes	338A
National Commission for Backward Classes	338B
Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities	350B
Backward Classes Commission	340
Scheduled Area and Scheduled Tribes Commission	339

Non-Constitutional Bodies

Non-constitutional bodies are those regulatory bodies which do not find their honorable mention in the constitution of India but are given power by laws passed in the Indian Parliament. These are also known as Extra-Constitutional bodies.

Non-constitutional bodies can get their power in two ways, i.e., by statute or executive order. The bodies getting their powers by statute are known as the statutory bodies, and those non-constitutional bodies which do not get their powers from statute are called Non-statutory bodies. Various Non-constitutional bodies are mentioned in the table provided below:

1	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
2	National Investigation Agency
3	Food Corporation of India (FCI)
4	Competition Commission of India
5	Law Commission of India
6	Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
7	Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
8	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
9	National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
10	Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)

Statutory Body in India

The statutory bodies in India are those bodies which are formed by passing acts in Parliament and State Legislatures. These bodies are not mentioned in the constitution of India. These bodies are formed to work differently than the departmental executive structure. The Government of India covers financial and functional prudence in the functioning of these bodies. A list of a few [statutory bodies](#) is provided below:

1	National Human Rights Commission
2	National Green Tribunal
3	National Commission for Women
4	National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
5	National Commission for Minorities
6	National Law Commission
7	Armed Forces Tribunal
8	National Commission for Backward Classes

Non-Statutory Bodies in India

Non-Statutory bodies are those bodies which are non-constitutional bodies but are not regulated by the law. These bodies function privately. A few of the functions of these bodies are social care, education, etc. Various Non-statutory bodies are provided below:

1	Reserve Bank of India
2	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India
3	Securities and Exchange Board of India

Regulatory Bodies

Regulatory bodies are public organizations tasked with exercising independent control over a particular domain of human interaction in a supervisory or regulatory role. Regulatory bodies may be independent of the government. These are designated to enforce the standards and safety.

Legislative acts from regulatory bodies. A list of a few regulatory bodies is provided below:

1	RBI
2	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI)
3	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)
4	Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority (PFRDA)
5	National Housing Bank (NHB)
6	Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)
7	Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)
8	Central Board of Film Certification
9	Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)

Quasi-Judicial Bodies in India

Quasi-Judicial Bodies are the bodies with a partially judicial character. They are also called non-judicial bodies. It has the authority to hold hearings on and investigate disputed claims and alleged violations of statutes and regulations. Quasi-Judicial bodies are different from Statutory bodies, and [differences between Quasi-Judicial bodies and Statutory bodies](#) are essential for the UPSC-conducted exams.

They have various authorities, such as deciding the penalties for guilty individuals, can be arbitrators, etc. They can adjudicate on breach of discipline and misconduct of rules. A few of the [Quasi-Judicial bodies](#) active in India are:

1	National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
2	Banking Ombudsman
3	Electricity Ombudsman
4	Income tax Ombudsman
5	National Human Rights Commission
6	State Information Commission
7	State Electricity Regulatory Commission
8	Insurance Ombudsman
9	State Sales tax Appellate Tribunal
10	State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission

