

Difference Between Statutory and Quasi-Judicial Bodies

Statutory bodies are organisations created by the government to evaluate the information and render decisions in a particular field of activity. They are shaped by an Act of Parliament or state legislatures. Although they are not courts, quasi-judicial bodies are institutions with authority similar to that of law-enforcing bodies. The following table clearly explains the difference between statutory body and quasi-judicial bodies.

Statutory VS Quasi-Judicial Bodies

Difference Between Statutory and Quasi-Judicial Bodies	
Statutory Body	Quasi-Judicial Body
A statutory body can be considered as a corporate body with its own full autonomy.	A quasi-judicial body isn't fully autonomous; it operates under restrictions as stipulated by the agency that appoints it.
Statutory bodies have the power and authority to enact laws if the situation and conditions demand it.	Quasi-judicial bodies merely solve disputes and operate under the ambit of existing laws.
An example of a statutory body in India is the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).	An example of a quasi-judicial body in India is the Railway Claims Tribunal.
Statutory bodies are not mentioned in the Constitution of India, and therefore, they can be called non-constitutional bodies.	Quasi-judicial bodies act as a court of law that takes some burden off the actual courts. An individual can also be a quasi-judicial body appointed by a suitable authority.

Statutory bodies are not limited by departments or domains to operate and administer the law to the citizens. They hear cases about everything.

A quasi-judicial body is concerned only with the domain that it has been appointed for. For example, the Railway Claims Tribunal is appointed to hear cases of railway claims only. It cannot hear or handle other matters of law.

Statutory and Quasi-Judicial Bodies

The purpose behind instating various types of bodies that can settle disputes, hear cases and administer the law is to maintain order in their jurisdiction's region. Below we have provided the difference between statutory and quasi-judicial bodies, along with a brief introduction about them.

What is a Statutory Body?

A statutory body is a judicial body instated by the State or the Central government to oversee the enforcement of law and hear the issues through legal hearings if a law has been broken or if there is a civil issue regarding the same. Additionally, statutory bodies can also enact laws.

Statutory bodies have the power to make decisions and establish laws on behalf of their respective states or nations. Legislation, or the process of enacting laws, is authorised by a statutory body. To create this body, a cabinet decision must be adopted.

What is a Quasi-Judicial Body?

The word Quasi means Apparently or Seemingly (in simpler words, something that may not actually be the case). Thus, a Quasi-Judicial body can be defined as a body or a tribunal that has been authorized to hear certain kinds of matters as a representative of the actual judicial body. Quasi-judicial bodies can only work on existing laws, not enact them.

A quasi-judicial body needs factual findings in order to arrive at legal conclusions that support the ruling. To establish the nature and seriousness of the permission or relief requested, or of the offence committed, they typically rely on a predetermined set of guidelines or criteria. Decisions of a quasi-judicial body are frequently legally enforceable in accordance with a jurisdiction's rules; they can be contested in court, which serves as the final authority of disputes.