SAFALTA CLASS™

An Initiative by अमर उजाला

INDIAN

POLITY

BY – SUJEET BAJPAI SIR

App. by Presi. of India.

15th FC
⇓
N.K. Singh

सत्यमेव जयते

Finance Commission Of India

→ Art → 280

→ के. - रा. के बीच कर बंटवारा

→ After 5 years

→ 2021-26

=> I st FC => K. C. Niyogi

SAFALTA CLASS™
An Initiative by अमर उजाला

Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi judicial body.

It is constituted by the president of India every fifth year or at such earlier time as he considers necessary.

Composition

The Finance Commission consists of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the president.

They hold office for such period as specified by the president in his order.

They are eligible for reappointment.

राष्ट्रीय आयोग

National Commission for SCs

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (SCs) is a constitutional body in the sense that it is directly established by Article 338 of the Constitution.

National Commission for STs

Like the National Commission for Schedules Castes (SCs), the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (STs) is also a constitutional body in the sense that it is directly established by Article 338-A of the Constitution.

SAFALTA CLASS™
An Initiative by अमर उजाला

Art- 148

1st CAG

V. Narhari Rao

Source: Britain

Present → G. C. Murmu

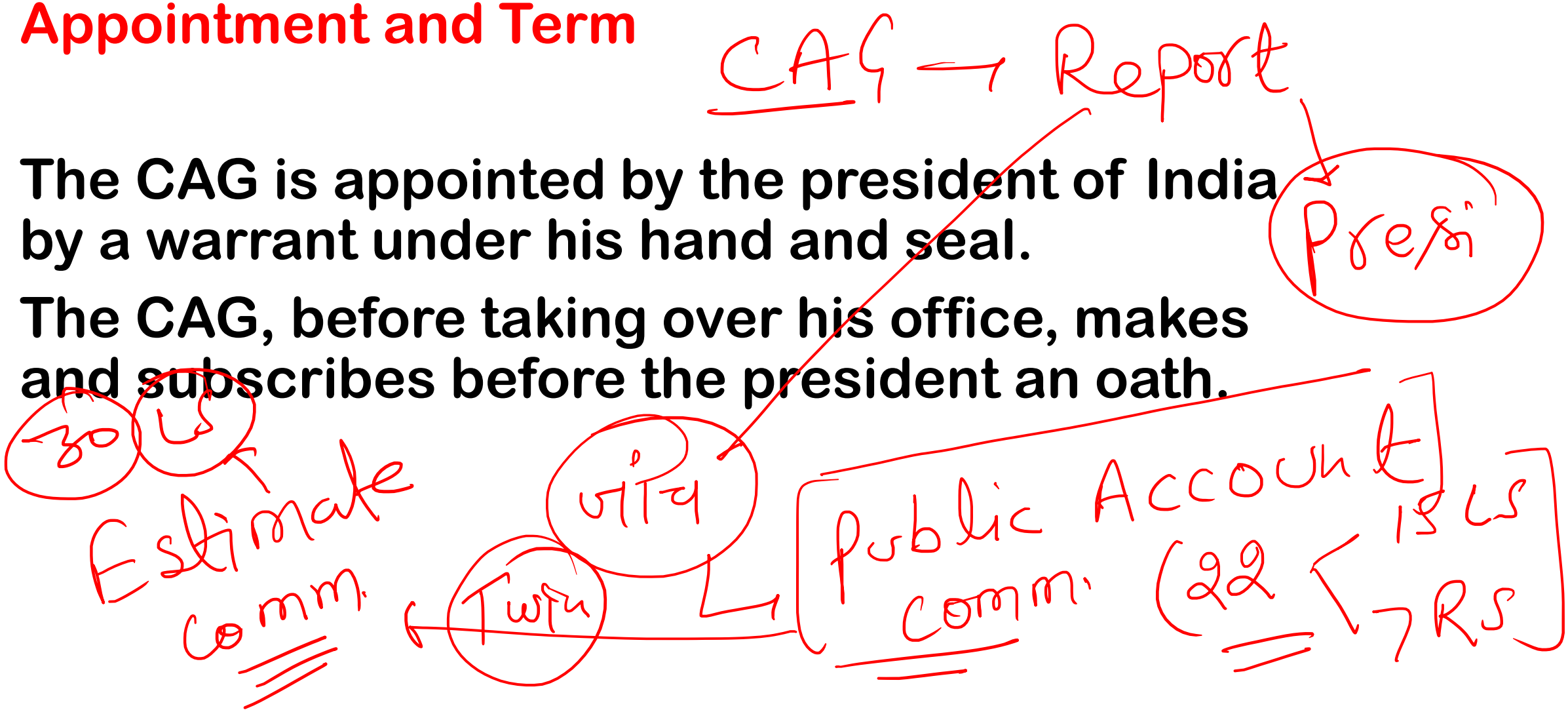
(1st Tribal CAG)

The Constitution of India (Article 148) provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).

He is the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.

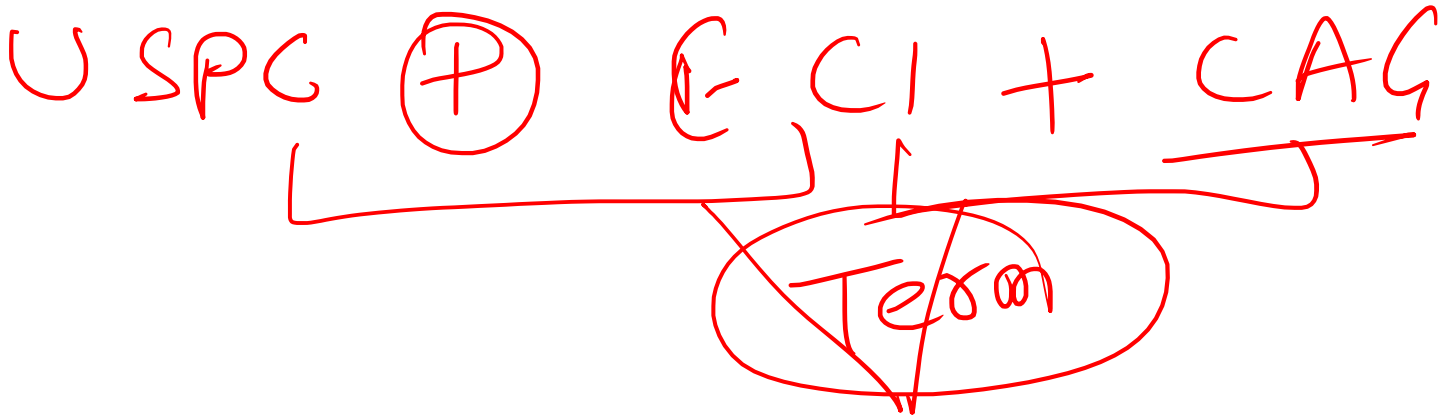
He is the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country at both the levels—the Centre and the state.

Appointment and Term



The CAG is appointed by the president of India by a warrant under his hand and seal.

The CAG, before taking over his office, makes and subscribes before the president an oath.



He holds office for a period of six years or upto the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

6 | 65

SAFALTA CLASS™
An Initiative by अमर उजाला

Term ⇒ Fix ✗

Highest law officer

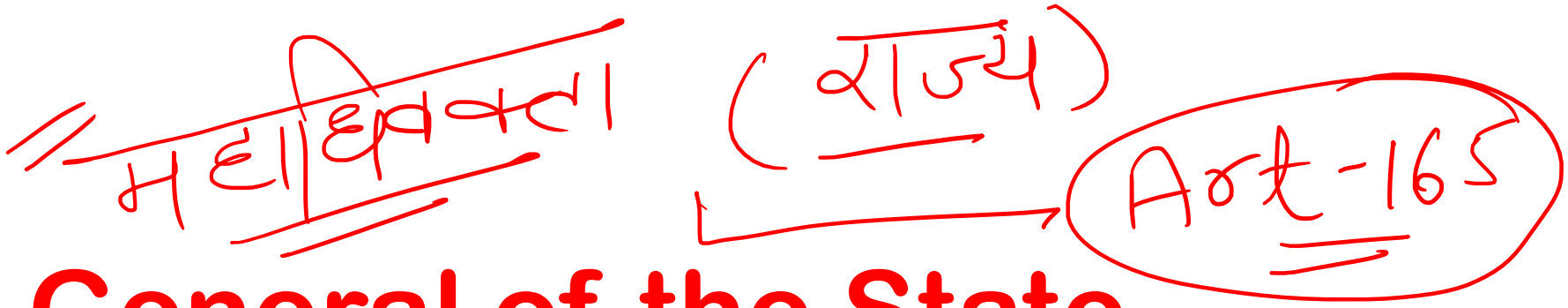
State ⇒ K. K. Venugopal

In other words, he must be a citizen of India and he must have been a judge of some high court for five years or an advocate of some high court for ten years or an eminent jurist, in the opinion of the president.

However, the Attorney General is not a full-time counsel for the Government.

He does not fall in the category of government servants.

Further, he is not debarred from private legal practice.



Advocate General of the State

The Constitution (Article 165) has provided for the office of the advocate general for the states.

He is the highest law officer in the state.

Thus he corresponds to the Attorney General of India.

Article No.	*Constitutional Bodies*
76.	Attorney-General of India
148.	Comptroller and Auditor-General of India

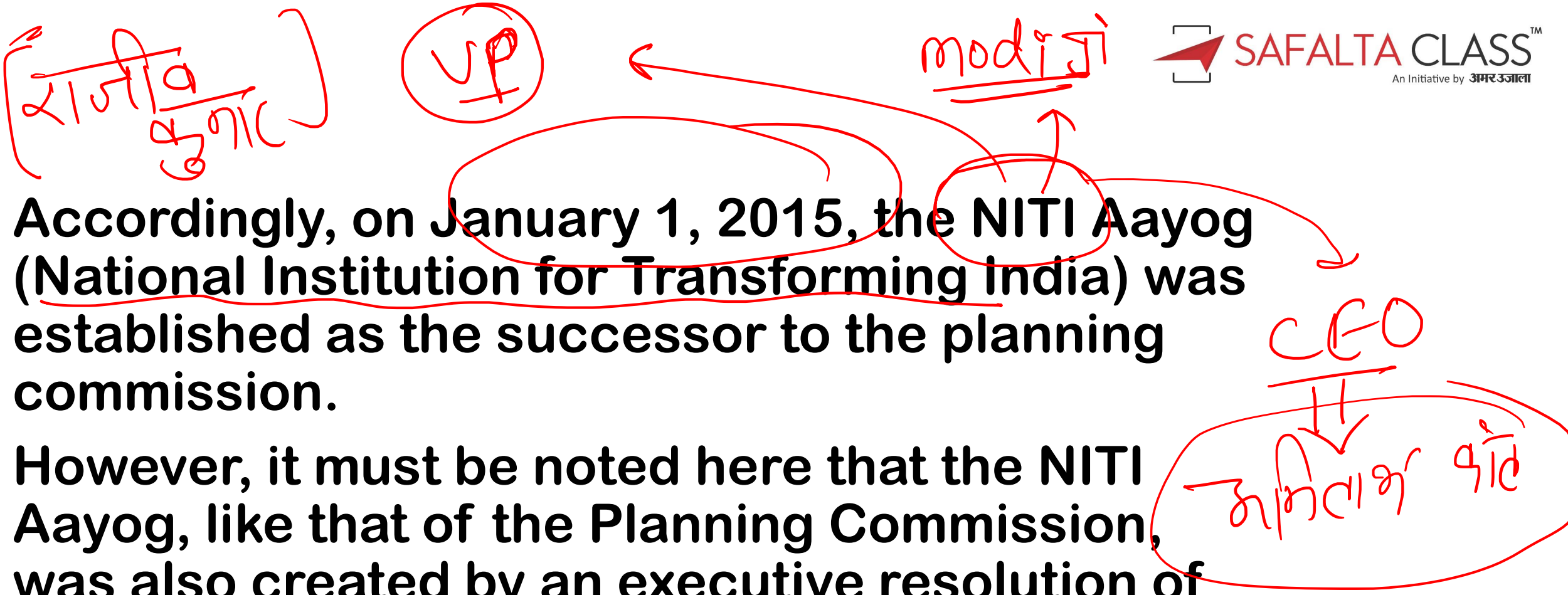
165.	Advocate-General of the State
243-I.	State Finance Commission
243-K.	State Election Commission
243ZD.	District Planning Committee
243ZE.	Metropolitan Planning Committee
263.	Inter-State Council
280.	Finance Commission
307.	Inter-State Trade and Commerce Commission
315.	Union Public Service Commission and State Public

	Service Commission
324.	Election Commission
338.	National Commission for Scheduled Castes
338A.	National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
339.	Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission
340.	Backward Classes Commission
344.	Official Language Commission and Official Language Committee of Parliament
350B.	Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities

Introduction and Overview of Non - Constitutional Bodies

NITI
AAYOG
NITI AAYOG

Establishment On the 13th of August, 2014, the Modi Government scrapped the 65-year-old Planning Commission and announced that it would be replaced by a new body.



Accordingly, on January 1, 2015, the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) was established as the successor to the planning commission.

However, it must be noted here that the NITI Aayog, like that of the Planning Commission, was also created by an executive resolution of the Government of India (i.e., Union Cabinet).

Hence, it is also neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.

In other words, it is a non-constitutional or extra-constitutional body (i.e., not created by the Constitution) and a non-statutory body (not created by an Act of the Parliament).

This will be built on the foundations of:

An empowered role of States as equal partners in national development; operationalising the principle of Cooperative Federalism.

Composition

The composition of the NITI Aayog is as follows:

(a)Chairperson: The Prime Minister of India

(b) Governing Council: It comprises the Chief Ministers of all the States, Chief Ministers of Union Territories with Legislatures (i.e., Delhi and Puducherry) and Lt. Governors of other Union Territories.

Planning Commission

The erstwhile Planning Commission was established in March 1950 by an executive resolution of the Government of India, (i.e., the Union Cabinet) on the recommendation of the Advisory Planning Board constituted in 1946, under the chairmanship of K.C. Neogi.

Thus, the erstwhile Planning Commission was neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body.

In India, it was the supreme organ of planning for social and economic development.

SAFALTA CLASS™
An Initiative by अमर उजाला

(statutory body)

RR

Present → H. L. Dattu

The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory (and not a constitutional) body.

It was established in 1993 under a legislation enacted by the Parliament, namely, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. This Act was amended in 2006.

Composition of the Commission

The amendment provides for reduction in the tenure of chairpersons of national and state human rights bodies to three years from the current five years.

It also stipulates that besides a former chief justice of India, as is the current requirement, a former Supreme Court judge can also become NHRC chairperson.

In addition to these full-time members, the commission also has four ex-officio members—the chairmen of the National Commission for Minorities, the National Commission for SCs, the National Commission for STs and the National Commission for women.

The chairman and members are not eligible for further employment under the Central or a state government.

CVC

Present CVC ~~→~~ संजय कोठारी

> संस्थानम

The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is the main agency for preventing corruption in the Central government.

It was established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government.

They hold office for a term of four years or until they attain the age of sixty five years, whichever is earlier.

After their tenure, they are not eligible for further employment under the Central or a state government.

Presents R.K. शुक्ला

SAFALTA CLASS™
An Initiative by अमर उजाला

1964 — संस्थापन