

	Non-Constitutional Bodies							
	Central Bureau of Investigation	Central Vigilance Commission	National Human Rights Commission and State HRC	National Disaster Management Authority	Central Information Commission and State Information Commission	National Investigation Agency	Lokpal and Lokayuktas	NITI Aayog
Established	1963, on recommendation of the Santhanam Committee. Not a statutory body.	1964, on recommendation of the Santhanam Committee. In 2003 CVC Was given statutory status.	1993 by the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993	2005 by executive order, subsequently notified in the National Disaster Management Act of 2005.	2005 under the Right to Information Act 2005.	2008, under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.	2013, under The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013	2015 by an Executive resolution. Not a statutory body.
Ministry	Attached office in Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pensions	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pensions	Ministry of Home Affairs	Ministry of Home Affairs	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pensions	Ministry of Home Affairs	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pensions	—
Core Functions	<p>Main investigating agency of the Central Government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigates crime of corruption, economic offences and serious and organized crime other than terrorism. Provides assistance to the Central Vigilance Commission and Lokpal. Nodal police agency in India which coordinates investigations on behalf of Interpol Member countries. <p>Superintendence Central government in all matters except investigation of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, in which, the superintendence vests with the CVC.</p>	Receive and act on complaints or disclosure on any allegation of corruption or misuse of public office from whistle blowers.	<p>NHRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen the institutional arrangements to address human rights issues. To look into allegations of excesses, independently of the govt. To review the constitutional and other safeguards for the protection of human rights. <p>SHRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List and Concurrent List. If NHRC is enquiring in any matter then SHRC does not inquire into that matter. 	Responsibility of laying down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIC entertains complaints and appeals pertaining to offices, financial institutions, PSUs, etc., under the Central Govt and the UTs. SIC – under the concerned state govt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the central counter-terrorism law enforcement agency in the country. Investigates and prosecutes offences in respect of the Acts specified in the Schedule of the NIA Act. 	<p>Lokpal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lokpal jurisdiction to investigate corruption allegations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prime Minister, or a Union Minister, or an MP, or GOI officials Institutions that are financed fully or partly by the Government. Institutions aided by the government are excluded. <p>Lokayukta</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In most of the states, the Lokayukta can initiate investigations either based on a complaint received from the citizen against unfair administrative action or suo moto. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Premier policy 'Thinktank' of the Government of India. Designs long-term policies and programs for the GoI. Provides technical advice to the Centre and States
Working	—	Has all the powers of a civil court and its proceedings have a judicial character.	It has powers of a civil court, and its proceedings have a judicial character	—	Has the powers of a civil court. Has 'suo motto' power to order inquiry.	<p>Jurisdiction-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NIA has concurrent jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute the offences affecting the sovereignty, security and integrity of India, security of state, friendly relations with foreign states. Empowered to investigate terror attacks, human trafficking, cyber- terrorism, counterfeit currency or bank notes, manufacture or sale of prohibited arms, explosive substances. etc. 	Working of Lokpal and Lokayuktas are judicial in character.	-
Composition	Headed by a Director, who is assisted by special director or additional director.	Chief Vigilance Commissioner+ max. 2 Vigilance Commissioners.	<p>NHRC: Chairperson and five members. Three judicial members and three human rights experts. Among HR experts, at least one woman.</p> <p>In addition,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 ex-officio members–Chairpersons of the NC for Minorities, NCSCs, NCSTs, NCW, NCBCs, NCPCR, Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities. <p>SHRC: Chairperson+2members</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PM –ex-officio Chairperson and max.9 members including Vice-Chairperson 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIC: Chief Information Commissioner+ max. 10 Information Commissioners. SIC: State Chief Information Commissioner+ max. 10 State Information Commissioners 	Headed by a Director-General, who have powers similar to DGP in a state.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lokpal: Chairperson + max. 8 members. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% are judicial members. 50%SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities and women. Lokayukta: Structure is not the same in all states. Some have only Lokayukta, others also have Upalokayukta. 	<p>PM(C)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governing Council (Cms & LGs) Regional Councils (temporary, formed to address specific issues) Special Invitees (experts) Full-time Organisational Framework (PM + VC+Members+Part-time members + Ex-officio Members + CEO)
Appointment	by the Central Government on the recommendation of a committee=Prime Minister (C)+Leader of Opposition (LS)+CJI or a Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by him	President on recommendation of a 3-member committee=PM(H)+ Union Home Minister + Leader of Opposition (LS)	<p>NHRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> President, on recommendations of a 6-member committee=PM + Speaker LS + Deputy Chairman of RS +Leaders of opposition (LS + RS) + Union Home Minister. <p>SHRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governor, on recommendations of a committee [4 or 6 members (If legislative council exists)] =CM(head)+ Speaker+ State Home Minister+ Leader of Opposition (LA)+ Chairman Of Legislative Council+ Leader of Opposition(LC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members are nominated by the Chairperson. Chairperson designates one of the members as the Vice-Chairperson of NDMA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIC: President, on recommendations of committee=PM(C)+ Leader of opposition (LS) + a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the PM. SIC: Governor, on recommendation of a committee=CM(C)+ Leader of opposition (LA) + a State Cabinet Minister nominated by the CM. 	Cabinet Committee on Appointments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lokpal: President on recommendation of Selection Committee=PM+ Speaker (LS) + Leader of opposition (LS) + Chief Justice of India or a sitting SC judge nominated by him + one eminent jurist nominated by the President of India on the basis of recommendations of the first four members of the selection committee. Lokayukta: Governor, who in most states consults the Chief Justice of the state High Court and Leader of opposition (LA) 	<p>PM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vice-Chairperson
Qualification	Senior IPS officer is appointed.	Not prescribed. Generally senior bureaucrats are appointed as CVC and VC.	<p>NHRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairperson = a retired CJI or a judge of the Supreme Court. Two judicial members= a serving or retired judge of the Supreme Court, + serving or retired chief justice of a high court Three persons having knowledge or practical experience w.r.t. human rights. <p>SHRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairperson= retired Chief Justice or a judge of a High Court Judicial member= serving or retired judge of a High Court or a District Judge (7-year experience) Member= Having knowledge or practical experience w.r.t. human rights 	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They should be a person of eminence in public life. They should not be an MP or MLA They should not hold any office of profit or connected with any political party or carrying out any business or pursuing any profession. 	Qualified to be appointed as DGP	<p>Lokpal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairperson – CJI or retired judge of SC or an eminent person Judicial members – who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or is or has been a Chief Justice of a High Court Non-judicial members – Having special knowledge and expertise of minimum 25 years in the matters relating to anti-corruption policy, public administration, etc. <p>Lokayukta:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some states have prescribed judicial qualifications; other states provide no specific qualifications. 	VC–Prominent economist
Tenure	Director 2 Years + 3 Years	4 years or 65 years.	3 years or 70 years for both.	—	For both CIC and SIC, tenure is prescribed by the Central Govt. (right now – 3 years) or until they attain the age of 65 years.	Not prescribed	<p>Lokpal: 5 years or 70 years;</p> <p>Lokayukta: For most of the states- 5 years or 65 years of age</p>	—
Removal	—	President on same grounds as CIC	<p>President, for both NHRC and SHRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a member is adjudged insolvent, engages in any paid employment or unfit to continue or unsound mind or sentenced for an offence. In case of misbehavior or incapacity, Supreme Court enquires and tenders advise to the President. 	—	President/ Governor, grounds = similar to NHRC members, or acquired any financial interests that can affect his official functions, or convicted for an offence which involves a moral turpitude	Central Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lokpal: Ground=Misbehavior--> at least 100MPs sign petition -->President--> refer to Supreme Court for inquiry--> ought to be removed -->President removes Chairperson or any Member. <p>Lokayukta: Removed by passing a motion by special majority in the State Assembly.</p>	—
Post retirement	—	Not eligible for reappointment or any further employment under the Central or state govt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible for reappointment. But not eligible for further employment under the Central or state government. 	—	Not eligible for reappointment	—	<p>Lokpal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not eligible for reappointment or any other employment under the Govt. Cannot contest election within a period of five years from the date of relinquishing the post. <p>Lokayukta: Not eligible for reappointment.</p>	—
Report	Central Government	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHRC/ SHRC submit annual report to Central govt/ state govt. 	—	Central govt./state govt.	Central Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lokpal: Annual report on work done--> President--> each House of Parliament. Lokayukta: Consolidated report on his performance--> Governor--> State Legislature. Lokayukta is responsible to the state legislature. 	Central and State governments.
Conditions of service	—	CVC=UPSC Chairman, VCs=UPSC members, w.r.t. salary, allowance and other conditions of service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The salary, allowances and other conditions of service For NHRC- determined by the central government. For SHRC- determined by the state government. 	—	The salary, allowances and other conditions of service of both the CIC and SIC are prescribed by the Central Government.	—	<p>The salary, allowances and other conditions of service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lokpal: Chairperson–Chief Justice of India; Members ~ Judge of Supreme Court. Lokayukta: Equivalent to Chief Justice of State High Court 	—
Additional Point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenure of CBI Director is normally two years but can be extended up to one year at a time with no such extension after the completion of a period of five years (Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 2021). It derives powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. General consent of a state is required for CBI to investigate in a state. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vigilance Commissioner is eligible for appointment as the Central Vigilance Commissioner provided that the term of the Vigilance Commissioner shall not be more than four years in aggregate as the Vigilance Commissioner and the Central Vigilance Commissioner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both NHRC and SHRC have non-binding recommendations NHRC and SHRC cannot inquire into any matter after the expiry of one year from the date of occurrence of any act violating human rights. The central government can extend jurisdiction of SHRC over a union territory. The functions relating to human rights in case of union territory of Delhi are to be dealt with by the NHRC. 	<p>State Disaster Management Authority-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composition: CM= ex-officio Chairperson+max.9 members including Vice-Chairperson <p>Appointment: Same as NDMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other members = max 8 are nominated by the Chairperson <p>District Disaster Management Authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairperson and max.7 members District Magistrate is the ex-officio Chairperson of the DDMA. The elected representative of the local authority is the ex-officio co- chairperson of the DDMA. But, in case of Tribal Areas (as referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India), the chief executive member of the district council of autonomous district is the ex-officio co-chairperson of the DDMA. In case of a district where Zilla Parishad exists, the chairperson of that Zilla Parishad is the co-chairperson of the DDMA. Ex-officio members= Chief executive officer, district SP and chief medical officer Max. 2 district level officers are appointed as member by the state government. <p>CEO is appointed by the state government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Commissioner is eligible for appointment as the Chief Information Commissioner provided his term of office shall not be more than five years in aggregate as the Information Commissioner and the Chief Information Commissioner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provisions of the NIA Act will also apply to persons who commit a scheduled offence beyond India against Indian citizens. The NIA shall have the similar powers being exercised by the police officers in connection with the investigation of offences. The central government with respect to a scheduled offence committed outside India can direct the NIA to register the case. The central government and the state governments may designate Sessions Courts as Special Courts for conducting the trial of offences under the NIA Act. 	<p>The Chairperson or a Member shall not be –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a member of Parliament or a member of the Legislature of any State or Union territory a person convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude a person of less than forty-five years of age, on the date of assuming office as the Chairperson or Member, as the case may be member of any Panchayat or Municipality a person who has been removed or dismissed from the service of the Union or a State <p>Expenses-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lokpal: charged on Consolidated Fund of India. Lokayukta: charged on Consolidated Fund of State. 	—