* All the institutions (bodies) mentioned in constitution of India are said to be Constitutional Bodies.

E.g. UPSC, StatePSC (E.g. KPSC), etc.

* NOTE :
  + SSC and IBPS are not constitutional bodies.
* **UPSC (Established by Article - 315)**
  + Article 315 to 321 deals with UPSC
  + No. of members in UPSC – Not applicable. Depends on requirement.
  + Chairperson (Currently, Manoj Soni)
    - Appointed by President of India
    - Will hold the office for 6 years or till the age of 65. Whichever is first in near future.
    - Will retire at the age of 65
    - Will submit his resignation to President
    - Removal – Pleasure of President – Article 319(A)
  + UPSC gives its annual report to President. President will present it to Parliament during joint session of houses.
* **StatePSC (SPSC) (Established by Article 316)**
  + Article – 316
    - There shall be a state public service commission in each and every state.
  + No. of members in SPSC – Not applicable. Depends on requirement.
  + Examples of people recruited through SPSC
    - BDO, BEO, DySP, etc.
  + Chairperson
    - Appointed by Governor of the State
    - Will hold the office for 6 years or till the age of 62. Whichever is first in near future.
    - Will retire at the age of 62
    - Will submit resignation to Governor
    - Removal – Pleasure of President and not pleasure of Governor
  + SPSC gives its annual report to Governor. Governor will present it to Legislative Assembly during joint session of houses.
* **Attorney General of India (Established by Article-76) (Currently, K.K Venugopal)**
  + Attorney General of India is the first law officer of India
  + Appointed by President of India
  + Will submit resignation to President of India
  + Removal – Pleasure of President
  + Term of Office – Pleasure of President
  + Salary – Decided by President of India
  + Legal advisor to Government of India in national and international matters
  + Powers of Attorney General of India
    - Can sit in hearing of any case in India. But cannot give judgement as he is not judge.
    - Can sit in Parliament sessions. But cannot vote as he is not elected representative.
  + Term of Office – Pleasure of President.
  + Attorney General of India is appointed on contract basis.
  + Usually, retired judge of Supreme Court who has performed well when he/she was serving as judge, will be appointed as Attorney General of India.
* **Election Commission of India (ECI) (Established by Article-324)**
  + Objective: To ensure that elections are conducted in fair and transparent manner
  + Maximum 🡺 3 members
    - Currently,
      * Sushil Chandra (Chief Election commissioner of India)
      * Rajeev Kumar
      * Anoop Chandra Pandey
  + Appointed by President of India
  + Removed by Impeachment Process
  + Will conduct all the elections except those elections for local bodies. It conducts elections for:
    - The post of president
    - The post of vice president
    - Lok Sabha
    - Rajya Sabha
    - Legislative Assemblies
    - Legislative Council
  + Will not conduct:
    - Panchayat Elections
    - Municipality Elections
  + Elections for local bodies mentioned above will be conducted by state election commission
  + Election Commission of India will give report to President of India
* **Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAGI) (Established by Article 148) (Currently, Girish Chandra Murmu)**
  + CAGI is the first Audit Officer
  + CAGI audits accounts of Central and State Governments
  + Will hold the office for 6 years or till the age of 65. Whichever is first in near future.
  + Appointed by President of India
  + Removed by Impeachment Process
  + For audit process, it takes the help of Finance Commission of India
  + **Finance Commission of India (Established by Article 280)**
    - 5 members 🡺 1 Chairperson + 4 Members
    - Appointed and removed by president of India
* **Other Constitutional Bodies**
  + **National Commission for Scheduled Cast (NCSC)**
    - Article – 338
    - Responsibility
      * To make sure that all SCs in the country enjoys benefits of each and every policies made for them in every state (state governments) and throughout the country (central government).
    - 5 members 🡺 1 Chairperson + 4 Members
    - Term of Office = 3 years
    - The complaints submitted by SCs to this commission will be handled by civil courts. Hence, this commission comes under Civil Jurisdiction.
  + **National Commission for Scheduled Tribe (NCST)**
    - Article – 338(A)
    - Responsibility
      * To make sure that all STs in the country enjoys benefits of each and every policies made for them in every state (state governments) and throughout the country (central government).
    - 5 members 🡺 1 Chairperson + 4 Members
    - Term of Office = 3 years
    - The complaints submitted by STs to this commission will be handled by civil courts. Hence, this commission comes under Civil Jurisdiction.
  + **National Commission for Other Backward Classes (NCOBC)**
    - Article – 338(B)
    - Responsibility
      * To make sure that all OBCs in the country enjoys benefits of each and every policies made for them in every state (state governments) and throughout the country (central government).
    - 5 members 🡺 1 Chairperson + 4 Members
    - Term of Office = 3 years
    - The complaints submitted by OBCs to this commission will be handled by civil courts. Hence, this commission comes under Civil Jurisdiction.
  + **Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (SOLM)**
    - Article – 350(B)
    - Who are linguistically minor?
      * Those communities whose language is not spoken widely but in a small region of the country are considered to be linguistically minor.
      * So, a linguistic minority is a class of people whose mother tongue is different from that of the majority in the state or part of a state
      * Examples
        + People who speak **Konkani** in Karnataka
        + People who speak **Tulu** in Karnataka
        + People who speak **Lamani** in Karnataka, etc.
    - Responsibility
      * To make sure that all LMs in the country enjoys benefits of each and every policies made for them in every state (state governments) and throughout the country (central government).
    - 3 members 🡺 1 Commissioner + 1 Deputy Commissioner + 1 Assistant Commissioner
    - Term of Office = Pleasure of President
    - The complaints submitted by LMs to this commission will be handled by civil courts. Hence, this commission comes under Civil Jurisdiction.