

LAST MINUTE PRELIMS RECKONER 2025

POLITY

NON-CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES

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	National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)	State Human Rights Commission (SHRC)
Creation	✓ Established under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993	
Composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Chairperson and five members ✓ 7 ex-officio members, namely the chairpersons of National Commissions for Minorities, SCs, STs, BCs, women, Protection of Child Rights and Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Chairperson and two members
Qualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Chairperson: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A person who has been Chief Justice or a Judge of the Supreme Court ✓ Members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Serving/retired judge of the Supreme Court ○ Serving/retired chief justice of a High court ○ Three persons having knowledge of human rights, of which at least one should be a woman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Chairperson: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A person who has been Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court ✓ Members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Serving/retired judge of a High Court or a District Judge in the state with minimum 7 years of experience as District Judge ○ Person with knowledge of human rights
Appointment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ By the President, on the recommendations of a 6-member committee consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prime Minister as the head ○ Speaker of Lok Sabha and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha ○ Leaders of the Opposition in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha ○ Central Home minister 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ By the Governor, on the recommendations of a committee consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chief Minister as head ○ Speaker and Leader of the opposition in the Legislative Assembly ○ State Home minister ○ Chairman & Leader of opposition in the Legislative Council
Term & tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 3 years or until they attain the age of 70 years ✓ Eligible for re-appointment, but not for further employment under the Central/state government 	

Removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ President can remove the chairperson or any member if they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adjudged an insolvent ○ of unsound mind ○ Engages in paid employment outside office ○ Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment ✓ President can also remove the chairperson/member on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In these cases, president has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for inquiry. 	
Other features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Functions relating to human rights in case of UT of Delhi are dealt with by the NHRC ✓ Salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of are determined by the Central government ✓ Can inquire into human rights violation <i>suo motu</i> ✓ Has all the powers of a civil court and its proceedings have a judicial character. ✓ Submits its reports to the Central government and to the State government concerned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Can inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List and the Concurrent List ✓ Salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of are determined by the state government ✓ Can inquire into human rights violation <i>suo motu</i> ✓ Has all the powers of a civil court and its proceedings have a judicial character. ✓ Submits its annual or special reports to the State government
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Not empowered to inquire into any matter after the expiry of one year from the date on which the act constituting violation of human rights is alleged to have been committed ✓ NHRC has limited role and powers with respect to the violation of human rights by members of the armed forces ✓ No power to punish the violators nor to award any relief to the victim ✓ Recommendations are not binding on the concerned government 	

	Central Information Commission (CIC)	State Information Commission (SIC)
<i>Creation</i>	✓ Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act (2005)	
<i>Composition</i>	✓ Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners	
<i>Qualification</i>	✓ Persons of eminence in public life with wide knowledge and experience in law, science and technology, social service, management, journalism, mass media or administration and governance ✓ Should not be a MP or Member of the Legislature of any State/Union Territory ✓ Should not hold any other office of profit/connected with any political party/carrying on any business/pursuing any profession	
<i>Appointment</i>	✓ By the President on the recommendation of a committee consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prime Minister as Chairperson ○ Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha ○ Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the PM 	✓ By the Governor on the recommendation of a committee consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chief Minister as Chairperson ○ Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly ○ State Cabinet Minister nominated by the CM
<i>Term & tenure</i>	✓ Hold office for such term as prescribed by the Central Government or until they attain the age of 65 years ✓ Not eligible for reappointment	
<i>Removal</i>	✓ President can remove the chairperson or any member if they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adjudged an insolvent ○ Of unsound mind ○ Engages in paid employment outside office ○ Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment ✓ President can also remove the chairperson/member on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In these cases, president has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for inquiry. 	✓ Governor can remove the chairperson or any member if they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adjudged an insolvent ○ Of unsound mind ○ Engages in paid employment outside office ○ Convicted and sentenced to imprisonment ✓ Governor can also remove the chairperson/member on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In these cases, Governor has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for inquiry.
<i>Report</i>	✓ Submits an annual report to the Central Government	✓ Submits an annual report to the State Government
<i>Other features</i>	✓ Salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of are determined by the Central government ✓ Can order inquiry into any matter if there are reasonable grounds (suo-motu power) ✓ While inquiring, the Commission has the powers of a civil court	

	Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
Creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Establishment was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962–64) ✓ Established in 1964 by an executive resolution of the Central government ✓ Conferring statutory status through the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003
Composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Central Vigilance Commissioner and not more than two vigilance commissioners
Appointment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal on the recommendation of a three member committee consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prime minister as its head ○ Union minister of Home Affairs ○ Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha
Term & tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Holds office for a term of four years or until 65 years age. ✓ Salary, allowances and other service conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Central Vigilance Commissioner >> similar to those of the Chairman of UPSC ○ Vigilance commissioner >> similar to those of a member of UPSC ✓ Not eligible for further employment under the Central or a state government.
Removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ President can remove the chairperson or any member if they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adjudged an insolvent ○ Unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body ○ Engages in paid employment outside office ○ Convicted of an offence which involves a moral turpitude ○ Acquired such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his official functions ✓ President can also remove the chairperson/member on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In these cases, president has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for inquiry.
Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Presented annually to the President
Other features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Has its own Secretariat, Chief Technical Examiners' Wing (CTE) and a wing of Commissioners for Departmental Inquiries (CDIs) ✓ Empowered to conduct preliminary inquiry into complaints referred by Lokpal

	Lokpal
Creation	✓ Established through the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act (2013)
Composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Chairperson and a maximum of 8 members of which 50% shall be judicial members ✓ 50% of the members of the Lokpal shall come from amongst the SCs, the STs, the OBCs, minorities and women
Selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ By the President on the recommendations of a Selection Committee consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prime Minister ○ Speaker of the Lok Sabha ○ Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha ○ Chief Justice of India or a sitting Supreme Court Judge nominated by the Chief Justice ○ An eminent jurist, to be nominated by the President on the basis of recommendations of the first four members of the selection committee. ✓ Search Committee will assist the Selection Committee in the process of selection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 50% of the members of the Search Committee shall also be from amongst the SCs, the STs, the OBCs, minorities and women
Term & tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The term of office for Lokpal Chairman and Members is 5 years or till attaining age of 70 years ✓ The salary, allowances and other conditions of service of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chairperson is equivalent to Chief Justice of India ○ Members' is equivalent to Judge of Supreme Court ✓ Not eligible for reappointment and cannot hold any constitutional posts/offices under the government ✓ Not eligible for any diplomatic assignment, appointment as administrator of a UT and for further employment to any other office of profit under the government ✓ Members cannot contest presidential, vice-presidential, state or central legislature or Panchayat elections for a period of five years post ceasing to hold office.
Removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The President can make a reference to the Supreme Court either on his own or if 100 MPs sign a petition seeking the removal of the chairperson or any of the members. ✓ If the Court, after an inquiry, finds the charges to be true, she/he could be removed by President
Deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Preliminary enquiry: three months, extendable by three months ✓ Investigation: six months, which may be extended by six months at a time ✓ Trial: one year extendable by one year and to achieve this, special courts to be set up

Other features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Jurisdiction of Lokpal includes the Prime Minister, Ministers, MPs and Groups A, B, C and D officers and officials of the Central Government ✓ All entities receiving foreign donations in the context of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) in excess of ₹10 lakhs per year are brought under the jurisdiction of Lokpal ✓ Have the power of superintendence and direction over any investigating agency, including the CBI ✓ Cannot <i>suo motu</i> proceed against any public servant
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Lokayukta:

- ✓ **Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013** states that every state shall establish a Lokayukta by a **law made by the State Legislature**
- ✓ Lokayukta and upalokayukta are appointed by the **governor of the state**
- ✓ The Lokayukta's composition, tenure and powers vary from state to state



	Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)			
<i>Creation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Set up in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs ✓ Derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 >> not a statutory body 			
<i>Composition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Headed by a Director, assisted by a special director or an additional director ✓ CBI has seven divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti-Corruption Division 2. Special Crimes Division 3. Administration Division 4. Directorate of Prosecution (for conducting the prosecution of cases under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013) 5. Economic Offences Division 6. Central Forensic Science Laboratory 7. Policy & Coordination Division 			
<i>Selection</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Central Government shall appoint the Director on the recommendation of a committee consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prime Minister as Chairperson ○ Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha ○ Chief Justice of India or Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by him ✓ If there is no recognized opposition leader in the Lok Sabha, then the leader of the single largest opposition party in the Lok Sabha would be a member of that committee. 			
<i>Tenure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Director of CBI has been provided security of two-year tenure in office by the CVC Act, 2003 			
<i>Functions</i>	<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 ✓ Takes up investigation of conventional crimes like murder on reference from the state governments or when directed by the Supreme Court/High Courts. ✓ Acts as the “National Central Bureau” of Interpol in India 			
	National Investigation Agency			
<i>Creation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Under the National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, 2008 			
<i>Composition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Headed by a Director-General, appointed by the central government 			
<i>Features</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Empowered to probe terror attacks and offences related to human trafficking, counterfeit currency, manufacture or sale of prohibited arms, cyber-terrorism and explosive substances ✓ Works under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs 			

	National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
<i>Creation</i>	✓ Under the provisions of Disaster Management Act, 2005
<i>Composition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A chairperson and other members, not exceeding nine ✓ Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairperson ✓ The chairperson of the NDMA designates one of the members as the vice-chairperson
<i>Selection</i>	✓ Members are nominated by the chairperson
<i>Privileges</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The vice chairperson has the status of a cabinet minister ✓ Members have the status of a Minister of State
<i>Functions</i>	✓ Works under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs

State Disaster Management Authority: Composition

- ✓ Consists chairperson and other members, not exceeding nine
- ✓ The **Chief Minister** is the ex-officio chairperson
- ✓ Chairperson of the State Executive Committee is the ex-officio member and acts as the ex-officio CEO

District Disaster Management Authority: Composition

- ✓ consists of a chairperson and other members, not exceeding seven
- ✓ The **Collector** of the district is the ex-officio chairperson
- ✓ The CEO of the DDMA is appointed by the state government.
- ✓ Co-chairperson:
 - The elected representative of the local authority is the ex officio co-chairperson
 - In case of Tribal Areas, the chief executive member of the district council of autonomous district is the ex-officio co-chairperson
 - In case of a district where Zilla Parishad exists, the chairperson of that Zilla Parishad is the co-chairperson of the DDMA.
- ✓ The CEO of the DDMA, the superintendent of police and the chief medical officer of the district are ex-officio members
- ✓ Not more than two other district level officers are appointed by the state government as the members of the DDMA.

	NITI Aayog			
<i>Creation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Established in 2015 as the successor to the planning commission ✓ Created by an executive resolution of the Government >> neither a constitutional nor a statutory body 			
<i>Composition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Chairperson: The Prime Minister of India ✓ Governing Council: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chief Ministers of all the States ○ Chief Ministers of UTs with Legislatures ○ Lt. Governors of other Union Territories ✓ Special Invitees: Experts, specialists and practitioners with relevant domain knowledge ✓ Full-time organizational framework: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prime Minister as the Chairperson ○ Vice-Chairperson: To be appointed by the Prime Minister ○ Full-time members ○ Part-time members: Max. of 2 from leading universities, research organizations and other relevant institutions in an ex-officio capacity. Part time members will be on a rotational basis. ○ Ex Officio members: Max. of 4 members of the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the PM ○ Chief Executive Officer: To be appointed by the PM for a fixed tenure, in the rank of Secretary to the Government of India ○ Secretariat as deemed necessary 			
<i>Guiding principles</i>	1. Antyodaya	3. Inclusion	5. village	7. Demographic dividend
	2. People's participation	4. Governance	6. Sustainability	
<i>Functions</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design policy and programme framework 2. Foster co-operative federalism 3. Monitoring and evaluation 4. Think-tank, and Knowledge and Innovation Hub 			
<i>Specialised wings</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Research wing ✓ Consultancy wing ✓ Team India wing 			
<i>Misc.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Makes recommendations to the Central and State Governments 			