

SSC (X) GST 279(A)

Constitutional Bodies in India

संवैधानिक निकाय



CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES

1. UPSC
2. PSC
3. Attorney General
4. Election Commission
5. CAG

UPSC (Union public service commission)

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

Article 315

- Chairman:
- Their shall be one chairman and other members of UPSC.
- These all are appointed by President of India.
- The chairman can be removed by President only.

Note: The chairman of UPSC is not eligible for any other employment/ And other members of UPSC are only eligible for UPSC office or State PSC office.

- Office term: 6 Years or 65 years
- UPSC indirectly submit their report in Parliament. (Mediator: President)

A → 2018 → ECI
B → S.J. / RBI / Jivan → J. Comm.

FUNCTIONS OF UPSC:

- Because of constitutional body there is a responsibility of UPSC is to recruit some constitutional services like IAS, IPS, IRS, CDS, NDA, IFS etc.

State PSC (Public service commission)

રાજ્ય લોક સેવા આયોગ

- Article- 315

- According to Indian constitution there shall be a state PSC in every state of India.

Chairman:

- There shall be a Chairman of every State PSC and other will be the members of State PSC.

Office term: 6 Years or 62 years

UPSC ←^A President
←^R President

SPSC ←^A Governor
←^R President

- Chairman and members of State PSC will be appointed by Governor of State but they will be removed by President only.

Responsibilities :

- State PSC will be responsible for to recruit constitutional examinations of state like PCS, RO, ARO etc.
- After the recruitment process, State PSC has to submit all reports to the Governor of State.

Office Filler:

- Chairman or members will give their resignation to Governor of State.
 - If chairman resigned, then Governor can direct appoint any of the members to Chairman designation.
 - It can be done by seniority wise or potential wise.
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Attorney General of India

- Article – 76

- According to Indian constitution article 76, there shall be an Attorney General of India.
- He/ She is also known as First Law officer.
- He/ She is directly appointed by President of India.

**Note: Behalf of government's top lawyer,
his salary can not decided by Parliament.**

- He/ She can be removed by only President of India.

Responsibility & Powers:

- He is a legal adviser of government of India.
- He can give advice to government for any national or international issue.
- He holds his post by the pleasure of President.

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- He can attend any Court of India like Supreme Court, High courts, District Courts. But he can not make decision.
 - He can attend any session of Parliament but can not vote.

ELECTION COMMISSION

• Article-

324

formed in

25 Jan 1950

National

Voter's
Day

- According to Indian constitution there shall be an Election Commission of India which is a constitutional body.
- There will be three members of Election Commission.
- One of them will be a Chief Election Commissioner.

Office Term: 6 Years or 65 years

- All members will be directly appointed by President of India.
- All will be removed by President of India only.
- The removal process of Chief election commissioner is Impeachment.
- In State election commission the responsibilities of Governor will be similar as President.
- State election commission members will be appointed by Governor of State.

L. Council

Rajyasabha, Legislative Assembly
राज्यसभा, विधानसभा

• Responsibilities:

- Election Commission's responsibility is to successfully conduct all national level elections like Loksabha Elections, President elections, Vice president elections etc.
- ✓ State election commission's responsibility is to successfully conduct all local elections like Zila panchayat, Village panchayat, Municipal elections etc.

CAG (Comptroller and Auditor General of India)

• Article-148

(भारत का महालेखा अधिकारी)

- He is the Auditor General of India.
- He is directly appointed by President of India.
- The removal process of CAG is an Impeachment.
- He works under pure Constitutional body.

Office term: 6 Years or 65 years

- Responsibilities: ✓
- He has direct rights to control and monitor over Financial matters for Central & States both.
- After auditing of Financial bills and Financial issues, he submits their report to President, and then President passes this report in front of Parliament.
- ✓ For the matters revenue between Union and States, Indian Constitution allows a Finance Commission under Article 280.

תודה
Dankie Gracias
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Merci Takk
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Grazie Dziękujemy Dékojame
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Kiitos Tänname teid 谢谢
Thank You Tak
感謝您 Obrigado Teşekkür Ederiz
감사합니다
Σας ευχαριστούμε ඔබට
Bedankt Děkuje vám
ありがとうございます
Tack