

Statutory and Non-Statutory Bodies of India

-Compiled

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<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in/>

Statutory and Non-Statutory Bodies of India

- 1. Election Commission - Chief Election Commissioners**
- 2. Central Bureau of Investigation - Directors**
- 3. Reserve Bank of India – Governors**
- 4. National Commission for Minorities – Chairpersons**
- 5. Law Commission – Chairpersons**
- 6. National Human Rights Commission - Chairpersons**
- 7. Planning Commission – Deputy Chairpersons**
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- 9. National Commission for Women - Chairpersons**
- 10. Commission for Backward Classes – Chairpersons**
- 11. Pay Commissions – Chairpersons**
- 12. National Commission for Linguistic Minorities**
- 13. National Commission for Religious & Linguistic Minorities**
- 14. National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission**

Chief Election Commissioners of India

S. No.	Name	Duration
1	Sukumar Sen	21 March 1950 to 19 December 1958
2	K.V.K. Sundaram	20 December 1958 to 30 September 1967
3	S.P. Sen Verma	1 October 1967 to 30 September 1972
4	Nagendra Singh	1 October 1972 to 6 February 1973
5	T. Swaminathan	7 February 1973 to 17 June 1977
6	S.L. Shakdhar	18 June 1977 to 17 June 1982
7	R.K. Trivedi	18 June 1982 to 31 December 1985
8	R.V.S. Peri Sastri	1 January 1986 to 25 November 1990
9	V.S. Ramadevi	26 November 1990 to 11 December 1990
10	T.N. Seshan	12 December 1990 to 11 December 1996
11	M.S. Gill	12 December 1996 to 13 June 2001
12	J.M. Lyngdoh	14 June 2001 to 7 February 2004
13	T.S. Krishnamurthy	8 February 2004 to 15 May 2005
14	B.B. Tandon	16 May 2005 to 28 June 2006
15	N. Gopalaswami	29 June 2006 to 20 April 2009
16	Navin Chawla	21 April 2009 to 29 July 2010
17	S.Y. Quraishi	30 July 2010 onwards

N. B. Only one Muslim Chief Election Commissioner

Former CBI Directors (1961 - Present)

Name	Period
1. D.P. Kohli	1963–68
2. F. V. Arul	1968–71
3. D Sen	1971-77
4. S N Mathur	1977 (Acting)
5. C V Narsimhan	1977(Acting)
6. John Lobo	1977–79
7. R D Singh	1979-80
8. J S Bajwa	1980–85
9. M G Katre	1985-89
10. A P Mukherjee	1989–90
11. R Sekhar	1990(Acting)
12. Vijay Karan	1990–92

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Bureau_of_Investigation

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Former CBI Directors (1961 - Present)

Name	Period
13. S K Datta	1992–93
14. K V R Rao	1993–96
15. J Singh	1996–97
16. R C Sharma	1997–98
17. D R Karthikeyan	1998 (Acting)
18. T N Mishra	1998–99
19. R K Raghavan	1999–2001
20. P C Sharma	2001–2003
21. U S Misra	2003–2005
22. V S Tiwari	2005–2008
23. W Ashwini Kumar	2008–2010
24. Amar Pratap Singh	2010 – Present

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Bureau_of_Investigation

List of Governors of the Reserve Bank of India

S. No.	Name	Duration	
		From	To
1	Sir Osborne Smith	01.04.35	30.06.1937
2	Sir James Taylor	01.07.37	17.02.1943
3	Sir C. D. Deshmukh	1943	1949
4	Sir Benegal Rama Rau	01.07.49	14.01.1957
5	K. G. Ambegaonkar	14.01.57	28.02.1957
6	H. V. R. Iyengar	01.03.57	28.02.1962
7	P. C. Bhattacharya	01.03.62	30.06.1967
8	L. K. Jha	01.07.67	03.05.1970
9	B. N. Adarkar	04.05.70	15.06.1970
10	S. Jagannathan	16.06.70	19.05.1975
11	N. C. Sen Gupta	19.05.75	19.08.1975

List of Governors of the Reserve Bank of India

S. No.	Name	Duration	
		From	To
12	K. R. Puri	20.08.75	21.05.1977
13	M. Narasimham	02.05.77	30.11.1977
14	Dr. I. G. Patel	01.12.77	15.09.1972
15	Dr. Manmohan Singh	1982	1985
16	A. Ghosh	15.01.85	04.02.1985
17	R. N. Malhotra	04.02.85	22.12.1990
18	S. Venkitaramanan	22.12.90	22.12.1992
19	Dr. C. Rangarajan	22.12.97	21.12.1997
20	Dr. Bimal Jalan	11.11.97	05.09.2003
21	Dr. Y. Venugopal Reddy	06.09.03	05.09.2008
22	Dr. D. Subbarao	06.09.08	Till Date

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/35032628/List-of-Governors-of-the-Reserve-Bank-of-India>

National Commission for Minorities

The **National Commission for Minorities (NCM)** is a body constituted by the Government of India to monitor and evaluate the progress of people classified as minorities by the Indian government. Essentially the minorities in India consist of followers of all religions other than Hinduism and weaker sections in the Hindu community. The Commission is also referred to as the **Minority Commission**. It was formed as a result of an act of the Indian Parliament in 1993.[1]

UN Declaration

The NCM adheres to the UN Declaration of 18 December 1992 which states that "“States shall protect the existence of the National or Ethnic, Cultural, Religious and Linguistic identity of minorities within their respective territories and encourage conditions for the promotion of that identity.” [1]

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Commission_for_Minorities

1. ^ http://ncm.nic.in/un_declaration.html

National Commission for Minorities

Functions of the Commission:

Evaluate the progress of the development of Minorities under the Union and States.
Monitor the working of the safeguards provided in the Constitution and in laws enacted by Parliament and the State Legislatures.

Make recommendations for the effective implementation of safeguards for the protection of the interests of Minorities by the Central Governments or the State Governments.

Look into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Minorities and take up such matters with the appropriate authorities.

Powers of the Commission:

Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath.

Requiring the discovery and production of any document.

Receiving evidence on affidavit.

Requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office.

Issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Commission_for_Minorities

National Commission for Minorities

The National Commission for Minorities is 17-years-old now but the overwhelming majority of the communities for whose interests it was set up, it seems, does not know about its existence at all, leave alone its purpose and achievements. TwoCircles.net team in Delhi, Lucknow and Patna talk to common people to measure the popularity of the statutory body among minority communities particularly Muslims, Sikhs and Christians but at the end of the day there was huge disappointment except some hope from Lucknow.

Set up at the national level in 1978, the Minorities Commission remained a non-statutory body until 1992.

When Parliament enacted the National Commission for Minorities Act, and set up the first statutory commission in 1993, called the National Commission for Minorities (NCM).

The Main Objective of NCM, as mentioned in the law, is to safeguard the interests of minorities: evaluation of the progress of the development of minorities in the country, monitoring of the working of the safeguards provided in the Constitution and in laws enacted by Parliament and the State Legislatures, and making recommendations for the effective implementation of safeguards for the protection of the interests of the minorities by the Central Government or the State Governments.

Besides, it is the responsibility of the commission to look into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of the minorities and take up such matters with the appropriate authorities, and to suggest appropriate measures for the development of minorities.

http://twocircles.net/2010mar31/minority_commission_17_majority_minorities_not_heard_panel.html

National Commission for Minorities (Current Members)

- Chairperson** - **Mohamed Shafi Qureshi**
(assumed the charge on 3.9.2007)
- Vice Chairperson** - **Dr. H T Sangliana**
- Member** - **Dr. Maroon Dhunjisha Bengalee**
- Member** - **Harvendra Singh Hanspal**
- Member** - **Mrs. Spalzes Angmo**
- Member** - **Syeda Bilgrami Imam**

<http://ncm.nic.in/>

http://twocircles.net/2010mar31/minority_commission_17_majority_minorities_not_heard_panel.html

National Commission for Minorities

Constituted in 2010 (Sixth to date):

Chairman - Wajahat Habibullah



Vice Chairperson - Dr H.T. Sangliana



Member - Harvendra Singh Hanspal



Member - Spalzes Angmo



Member - Syeda Bilgrami Imam



Member - Vinod Sharma



Member – K N Daruwalla



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National Commission for Minorities](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Commission_for_Minorities)

Chairpersons of National Commission for Minorities

S. Tarlochan Singh - from 2003 to 2006.

Hamid Ansari - on 6 March, 2006.

Mohamed Shafi Qureshi from 3.9.2007 to Sept 2, 2010.

Wajahat Habibullah has taken over charge as Chairman on February 3, 2011.

<http://ncm.nic.in/News%20Letter%20Sep,%202007.pdf>

<http://indiaminorities.wordpress.com/tag/ncm/>

Role of Law Commission in Legal Reform in India

Law Commission of India, though an ad hoc body, has been a key instrumentality in the process of law reform in India. Its role has not only been advisory but also critical of the government policies and has been recognized by the Supreme Court of India and also the academia as pioneering and prospective. In a number of decisions the Supreme Court has referred to the work done by the Law Commission and followed its recommendations. The fact that the Chairman of the Law Commission is generally a retired Judge of the Supreme Court has only helped the prominence of the Commission.

The Commission reviews judicial administration to ensure that it is responsive so that delays are eliminated, arrears are cleared and disposal of cases is quick and cost-effective without sacrificing the cardinal principle that they are just and fair. The Commission seeks to simplify procedure to curb delays and improve standards of justice. It also strives to promote an accountable and citizen-friendly government which is transparent and ensures the people's right to information.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_Commission_of_India[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law Commission of India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_Commission_of_India)

Chairpersons and Duration of 19 Law Commissions of India

Law Commission	Chairman	Duration (Years)
First	Mr. M. C. Setalvad (also the First Attorney General of India)	1955 - 1958 (of Independent India)
Second	Justice T. V. Venkatarama Aiyar	1958 - 1961
Third	Justice J. L. Kapur	1961 - 1964
Fourth	Justice J. L. Kapur	1964 - 1968
Fifth	Mr. K. V. K. Sundaram	1968 - 1971
Sixth	Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar	1971 - 1974
Seventh	Again Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar	1974 - 1977
Eighth	Justice H. R. Khanna	1977 - 1979
Ninth	Justice P. V. Dixit	1979 - 1980
Tenth	Justice K. K. Mathew	1981 - 1985

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_Commission_of_India

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Chairpersons and Duration of 19 Law Commissions of India

Law Commission	Chairman	Duration (Years)
Eleventh	Justice D. A. Desai	1985 - 1988
Twelfth	Justice M. P. Thakkar	1988 - 1989
Thirteenth	Justice K. N. Singh	1991 - 1994
Fourteenth	Justice K. Jayachandra Reddy	1995 - 1997
Fifteenth	Justice B. P. Jeevan Reddy	1997 - 2000
Sixteenth	Justice B. P. Jeevan Reddy	2000 - 2001
Seventeenth	Justice M. Jagannadha Rao	2003 - 2006
Eighteenth	Justice A. R. Lakshmanan	2006 - 2009
Nineteenth	Mr. PV Reddy.	Present

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_Commission_of_India

National Human Rights Commission of India

The **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** of **India** is an autonomous statutory body established on 12 October 1993, under the provisions of *The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993* (TPHRA).

Functions

TPHRA mandates the NHRC to perform the following functions:

- Proactively or reactively inquire into violations of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant
- Visit any jail or other institution under the control of the State Government, where persons are detained or lodged for purposes of treatment, reformation or protection, for the study of the living conditions of the inmates and make recommendations
- Review the safeguards provided by or under the Constitution or any law for the time being in force for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation
- Review the factors, including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend appropriate remedial measures

National Human Rights Commission of India

Functions

TPHRA mandates the NHRC to perform the following functions:

(Contd. from previous slide)

- Study treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation
- Undertake and promote research in the field of human rights
- Spread literacy among various sections of society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means
- Encourage the efforts of NGOs and institutions working in the field of human rights
- Such other function as it may consider it necessary for the protection of human rights.
- Take suo motu action, if required in a case if the victim is not in a position to access a court

National Human Rights Commission of India

Composition and Appointment

Sections 3 and 4 of TPHRA lay down the rules for appointment to the NHRC. The Chairperson and members of the NHRC are appointed by the President of India, on the recommendation of a committee consisting of:

- The Prime Minister (chairperson)
- The [Speaker](#) of the [House of the People](#)
- The Minister-in-charge of the [Ministry of Home Affairs](#) in the [Government of India](#)
- The [Leader of the Opposition](#) in the [House of the People](#)
- The Leader of the Opposition in the [Council of States](#)

The [Deputy Chairman](#) of the [Council of States](#)

The NHRC consists of:

A Chairperson who has been a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India

One Member who is, or has been, a Judge of the Supreme Court of India

One Member who is, or has been, the Chief Justice of a High Court

Two Members to be appointed from among persons having knowledge of, or practical experience in, matters relating to human rights

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Human_Rights_Commission_of_India

List of Chairpersons of NHRC of India

S. No.	Name	Designation	Post held before Joining the Commission
1	Justice Shri Ranganath Misra	Chairperson	Chief Justice of India
2	Justice Shri M.N. Venkatachalliah	Chairperson	Chief Justice of India
3	Justice Shri J.S. Verma	Chairperson	Chief Justice of India
4	Justice Dr A.S. Anand	Chairperson	Chief Justice of India
5	Justice Shri S. Rajendra Babu	Chairperson	Chief Justice of India
6	Justice Shri K.G. Balakrishnan	Chairperson	Chief Justice of India

http://nhrc.nic.in/CP_PDF.pdf

Planning Commission of India

Organisation

The composition of the Commission has undergone a lot of change since its inception. With the Prime Minister as the ex-officio Chairman, the committee has a nominated Deputy Chairman, who is given the rank of a full Cabinet Minister. Mr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia is presently the Deputy Chairman of the Commission.

Cabinet Ministers with certain important portfolios act as part-time members of the Commission, while the full-time members are experts of various fields like Economics, Industry, Science and General Administration.

The Commission works through its various divisions, of which there are three kind:

- General Planning Divisions
- Programme Administration Divisions

The majority of experts in the Commission are economists, making the Commission the biggest employer of the Indian Economic Services.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planning_Commission_\(India\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planning_Commission_(India))

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Functions of Planning Commission of India

The Planning Commission's Functions as outlined by the Government's 1950 Resolution:

- 1.To make an assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country, including technical personnel, and investigate the possibilities of augmenting those resources which are found to be deficient in relation to the nation's requirement.
- 2.To formulate a plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of country's resources.
- 3.To define the stages, on the basis of priority, in which the plan should be carried out and propose the allocation of resources for the due completion of each stage.
- 4.To indicate the factors that tend to retard economic development.
- 5.To determine the conditions which need to be established for the successful execution of the plan within the incumbent socio-political situation of the country.
- 6.To determine the nature of the machinery required for securing the successful implementation of each stage of the plan in all its aspects.
- 7.To appraise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the plan and also recommend the adjustments of policy and measures which are deemed important vis-a-vis a successful implementation of the plan.

To make necessary recommendations from time to time regarding those things which are deemed necessary for facilitating the execution of these functions. Such recommendations can be related to the prevailing economic conditions, current policies, measures or development programmes. They can even be given out in response to some specific problems referred to the commission by the central or the state governments.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planning_Commission_\(India\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planning_Commission_(India))

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List of Deputy Chairpersons of the Planning Commission

S. No.	Name	Took office	Left office	Other Posts
1	Gulzari Lal Nanda	17-Feb-53	21-Sep-63	Minister of Planning
2	V.T. Krishnamachari	17-Feb-53	21-Jun-60	
3	C.M. Trivedi	22-Sep-63	2-Dec-63	
4	Ashok Mehta	3-Dec-63	1-Sep-67	Minister of Planning
5	D.R. Gadgil	2-Sep-67	1-May-71	
6	C. Subramaniam	2-May-71	22-Jul-72	Minister of Planning
7	Durga Prasad Dhar	23-Jul-72	31-Dec-74	Minister of Planning
8	P.N. Haksar	4-Jan-75	31-May-77	
9	D.T. Lakdawala	1-Jun-77	15-Feb-80	
10	N.D. Tiwari	9-Jun-80	8-Aug-81	Minister of Planning
11	S.B. Chavan	9-Aug-81	19-Jul-84	Minister of Planning
12	Prakash Chandra Sethi	20-Jul-84	31-Oct-84	Minister of Planning

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_deputy_chairpersons_of_the_planning_commission_of_India

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List of Deputy Chairpersons of the Planning Commission

S. No.	Name	Took office	Left office	Other Posts
13	P.V. Narasimha Rao	1-Nov-84	14-Jan-85	Minister of Planning
14	Manmohan Singh	15-Jan-85	31-Aug-87	
15	P. Shiv Shankar	25-Jul-87	29-Jun-88	Minister of Planning
16	Madhav Singh Solanki	30-Jun-88	16-Aug-89	Minister of Planning
17	Ramakrishna Hegde	5-Dec-89	6-Jul-90	
18	Madhu Dandavate	7-Jul-90	10-Dec-90	Finance Minister
19	Mohan Dharia	11-Dec-90	24-Jun-91	
20	Pranab Mukherjee	24-Jun-91	15-May-96	
21	Madhu Dandavate	1-Aug-96	21-Mar-98	
22	Jaswant Singh	25-Mar-98	4-Feb-99	
23	K.C. Pant	5-Feb-99	17-Jun-04	
24	Montek Singh Ahluwalia	6-Jul-04	Present	

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_deputy_chairpersons_of_the_planning_commission_of_India

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) emphasises the principle of universality and inviolability of child rights and recognises the tone of urgency in all the child related policies of the country. For the Commission, protection of all children in the 0 to 18 years age group is of equal importance. Thus, policies define priority actions for the most vulnerable children. This includes focus on regions that are backward or on communities or children under certain circumstances, and so on.

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was set up in March 2007 under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, an Act of Parliament (December 2005). The Commission's Mandate is to ensure that all Laws, Policies, Programmes, and Administrative Mechanisms are in consonance with the Child Rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and also the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Child is defined as a person in the 0 to 18 years age group.

The Commission visualises a rights-based perspective flowing into National Policies and Programmes, along with nuanced responses at the State, District and Block levels, taking care of specificities and strengths of each region. In order to touch every child, it seeks a deeper penetration to communities and households and expects that the ground experiences inform the support the field receives from all the authorities at the higher level. Thus the Commission sees an indispensable role for the State, sound institution-building processes, respect for decentralization at the level of the local bodies at the community level and larger societal concern for children and their well-being.

<http://ncpcr.gov.in/>

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National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

Functions of the Commission (Contd. from previous slide)

- Examine and review the safeguards provided by or under any law for the time being in force for the protection of child rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation
- Present to the Central Government, annually and at such other intervals, as the Commission may deem fit, Reports upon the working of those safeguards
- Inquire into violation of child rights and recommend initiation of proceedings in such cases
- Examine all factors that inhibit the enjoyment of rights of children affected by terrorism, communal violence, riots, natural disasters, domestic violence, HIV/ AIDS, trafficking, maltreatment, torture and exploitation, pornography, and prostitution and recommend appropriate remedial measures
- Look into matters relating to children in need of special care and protection, including children in distress, marginalised and disadvantaged children, children in conflict with law, juveniles, children without family and children of prisoners and recommend appropriate remedial measures
- Study treaties and other international instruments and undertake periodic review of existing policies, programmes, and other activities on child rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation in the best interest of children

<http://ncpcr.gov.in/>

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National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

Functions of the Commission (Contd. from previous slide)

- Undertake and promote research in the field of child rights
- Spread child rights literacy among various sections of society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for protection of these rights through publications, media, seminars and other available means
- Inspect or cause to be inspected any juvenile custodial home or any other place of residence or institution meant for children, under the control of the Central Government or any State Government or any other authority including any institution run by a social organization, where children are detained or lodged for the purpose of treatment, reformation or protection and take up with these authorities for remedial action, if found necessary
- Inquire into complaints and takes up moto notice of matters related to:
 - i. Deprivation and violation of child rights
 - ii. Non implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children
 - iii. Non compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships to and ensuring welfare of the children and to provide relief to such children or take up the issues arising out of such matters with appropriate authorities
- Such other functions as it may consider necessary for the promotion of child rights and any other matter incidental to the above functions

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

Powers of Commission

The Commission, while enquiring into any matter, has all powers of the Civil Court trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedures, 1908 and in particular, with respect to the following matters:

1. Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining them on oath
2. Requiring the discovery and production of any documents
3. Receiving evidence on Affidavits
4. Requisitioning of any Public Record or copy thereof from any Court of Office
5. Issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents
6. Forwarding cases to Magistrates who have jurisdiction to try the same
7. On completion of inquiry, the Commission has the powers to take the following actions:
 - a. To recommend to concerned Government for initiation of proceedings for prosecution or other suitable action on finding any violation of child rights and provisions of law during the course of an inquiry
 - b. To approach the Supreme Court or the High Court concerned for such directions, orders or writs as that Court may deem necessary
 - c. To recommend to concerned Government or authority for grant of such interim relief to the victim or the members of his family as considered necessary

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

Name	Designation
Prof. Shantha Sinha 	Chairperson (Ist)
Mr. Lov Verma	Member Secretary
Mr. B.K. Sahu	Registrar

http://www.ncpcr.gov.in/contact_us.htm

National Commission for Women (NCW)

The **National Commission for Women** (NCW) is a statutory body for women established in 1992 by [Government_of_India](#) under the provisions of the [Indian Constitution](#),^[1] as defined in the 1990 National Commission for Women Act.^[2]

Objective

The objective of the NCW is to represent the rights of women in India and to provide a voice for their issues and concerns. The subjects of their campaigns have included dowry, politics, religion, equal representation for women in jobs, and the exploitation of women for labor. They have also discussed police abuses against women.^[3]

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Commission_for_Women1.

1. ^ [About NCW](#) *National Commission for Women* official website
2. ^ Act No. 20 of 1990 of Govt. of India
3. ^ <http://www.indiatogether.org/2006/may/wom-ncw.htm>

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National Commission for Women (NCW)

The Central Government shall constitute a body to be known as the National Commission for Women to exercise the powers conferred on and to perform the functions assigned to, it under this Act.

The Commission shall consist of :-

- (a) A **Chairperson**, committed to the cause of women, to be nominated by the Central Government.
- (b) five **Members** to be nominated by the Central Government from amongst persons of ability, integrity and standing who have had experience in law or legislation, trade unionism, management of an industry potential of women, women's voluntary organisations (including women activist), administration, economic development, health, education or social welfare;

Provided that at least one Member each shall be from amongst persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively;

- (c) a **Member-Secretary** to be nominated by the Central Government who shall be:
 - i. An expert in the field of management, organisational structure or sociological movement, or
 - ii. An officer who is a member of a civil service of the Union or of an all-India service or holds a civil post under the Union with appropriate experience.

<http://ncw.nic.in/frmCommission.aspx>

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Chairpersons of the National Commissions for Women

S. No.	Name	From	To
1	Ms. Jayanti Patnaik	03.02.1992	30.01.1995
2	Dr. V. Mohini Giri	21.07.1995	20.07.1998
3	Ms. Vibha Parthasarathi	18.01.1999	17.01.2002
4	Dr. Poornima Advani	25.01.2002	24.01.2005
5	Dr. Girija Vyas	16.02.2005	15.02.2008
		09.04.2008	08.04.2011
6	Ms. Mamta Sharma	02.08.2011	till date

<http://ncw.nic.in/frmListChairpersons.aspx>

Commission for Backward Classes of India

Functions

- 1. The Commission shall examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate. The Commission shall examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate.**
- 2. The advice of the Commission shall ordinarily be binding upon the Central Government.**

<http://www.ncbc.nic.in/Links/Functionsandpowers.html>

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Commission for Backward Classes of India

Powers

The Commission shall, while performing its functions under sub-section (1) of section 9, have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and in particular, in respect of the following matters, namely:-

- a. Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;
- b. Requiring the discovery and production of any document;
- c. Revidence on affidavits;
- d. Requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court of office;
- e. Issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents; and
- f. Any other matter which may be prescribed.

<http://www.ncbc.nic.in/Links/Functionsandpowers.html>

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Chairpersons of Commissions for Backward Classes - India

Name	Designation	Tenure
Justice (Retd.) R.N. Prasad	Chairperson	23.8.93 - 22.8.96
Justice (Retd.) Shyam Sunder	Chairperson	07.4.97 - 06.4.2000
Justice (Retd.) B.L. Yadav	Chairperson	21.8. 2000 - 24.3.2002
Justice (Retd.) Ram Surat Singh	Chairperson	13.8.2002 - 12.8.2005
Justice (Retd.) S. Ratnavel Pandian	Chairperson	14.08.2006 onwards
Justice M.N.Rao	Chairperson	07.06.2010 onwards

<http://www.ncbc.nic.in/Compositionofcommission.html>

Chairpersons of Pay Commissions of India

Pay Commission	Commencement	Chairman
First	May-46	Mr. Srinivasa Varadachariar
Second	Aug-57	Mr. Jaganath Das
Third	Apr-70	Mr. Raghubir Dayal
Fourth	Jun-83	Mr. P N Singhal
Fifth	1994	Justice S. Ratnavel Pandian
Sixth	Jul-06	Justice B N Srikrishna

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pay_Commission

National Commission for Linguistic Minorities

Article 350B of the Constitution provides for the appointment by President of a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities. This Officer is known as **Commissioner Linguistic Minorities**.

It is his duty to investigate all matters relating to safeguards provided for the linguistic minorities and report to the President at such intervals as may be fixed.

- Annual reports are being presented to the President through the Minister of Minority Affairs.
- They are laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament.
- 45th Report was presented to the President on February 15, 2009.
- 44th Report was presented to the President on November 29, 2007. It was laid on the table of the house in Rajya Sabha on October 24, 2008 and in Lok Sabha on December 11, 2008.

<http://nclm.nic.in/index1.asp?linkid=123>

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National Commission for Linguistic Minorities

Organization

The office of National Commissioner Linguistic Minorities was set up in 1957 with headquarters at Allahabad.

It has three regional offices:

- **Belgaum (Karnataka)**
- **Chennai (Tamil Nadu)**
- **Kolkata (West Bengal)**

- **Each is headed by an Assistant Commissioner.**

- **The Commissioner is assisted at headquarters by Deputy Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner.**

- **The office maintains liaison with the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations through nodal officers appointed by the State Government.**

<http://nclm.nic.in/index1.asp?linkid=123>

National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities

National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities (NCRLM) also called as Ranganath Misra Commission was constituted by Government of India on 29th October 2004 to look into various issues related to Linguistic and Religious minorities in India. It was chaired by former Chief Justice of India Justice Ranganath Misra.^[1]

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities#](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Commission_for_Religious_and_Linguistic_Minorities#)

[1] [^] ^a ^b ^c [Report of the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities \(Ranganath Misra Commission Report\)](#)

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National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities

Terms of Reference

Initially, the commission was entrusted with the following terms of reference: ^[1]

(a) To suggest criteria for identification of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities; (b) To recommend measures for welfare of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities, including reservation in education and government employment; and (c) To suggest the necessary constitutional, legal and administrative modalities required for the implementation of its recommendations.

After nearly five months of its work the Commission's Terms of Reference were modified so as to add the following to its original Terms of Reference: ^[1]

(d) To give its recommendations on the issues raised in WPs 180/04 and 94/05 filed in the [Supreme Court of India](#) and in certain High Courts relating to Para 3 of the Constitution (SCs) Order 1950 in the context of ceiling of 50 percent on reservations as also the modalities of inclusion in the list of SCs.

Main Findings

- **15% of jobs in government services and seats in educational institutions for minorities**
- **Reserves 8.4% out of existing OBC quota of 27% for minorities**
- **SC reservation to Dalit converts** ^[3]

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities#](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Commission_for_Religious_and_Linguistic_Minorities#)

[1] ^{a b c} [Report of the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities \(Ranganath Misra Commission Report\)](#)

[3] ^a [Para 3 of the Constitutional \(Scheduled Caste\)](#)

National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC)

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (in short, ‘the Act’), is a benevolent social legislation that lays down the rights of the consumers and provides there for promotion and protection of the rights of the consumers. The first and the only Act of its kind in India, it has enabled ordinary consumers to secure less expensive and often speedy redressal of their grievances. By spelling out the rights and remedies of the consumers in a market so far dominated by organized manufacturers and traders of goods and providers of various types of services, the Act makes the dictum, *caveat emptor* (‘buyer beware’) a thing of the past.

The Act mandates establishment of Consumer Protection Councils at the Centre as well as in each State and District, with a view to promoting consumer awareness.

The Central Council is headed by Minister, In-charge of the Department of Consumer Affairs in the Central Government and the State Councils by the Minister In-charge of the Consumer Affairs in the State Governments. It also provides for a 3-tier structure of the National and State Commissions and District Forums for speedy resolution of consumer disputes.

<http://ncdrc.nic.in/>

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National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC)

To provide inexpensive, speedy and summary redressal of consumer disputes, quasi-judicial bodies have been set up in each District and State and at the National level, called the District Forums, the State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions and the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission respectively. At present, there are 629 District Forums and 35 State Commissions with the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) at the apex. NCDRC has its office at Upbhokta Naya Bhawan, 'F' Block, GPO Complex, INA, New Delhi-110 023.

Each District Forum is headed by a person who is or has been or is eligible to be appointed as a District Judge and each State Commission is headed by a person who is or has been a Judge of High Court.

The National Commission was constituted in the year 1988. It is headed by a sitting or retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India. The **National Commission is presently headed** by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Bhan, former Judge of the Supreme Court of India as President and has **seven Members**, viz. Hon'ble Mr. Anupam Dasgupta, Hon'ble Mr. S. K. Naik, Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.C. Jain, Hon'ble Mrs. Vineeta Rai, Hon'ble Mr. Vinay Kumar, Hon'ble Mr. Suresh Chandra & Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.B Gupta,.

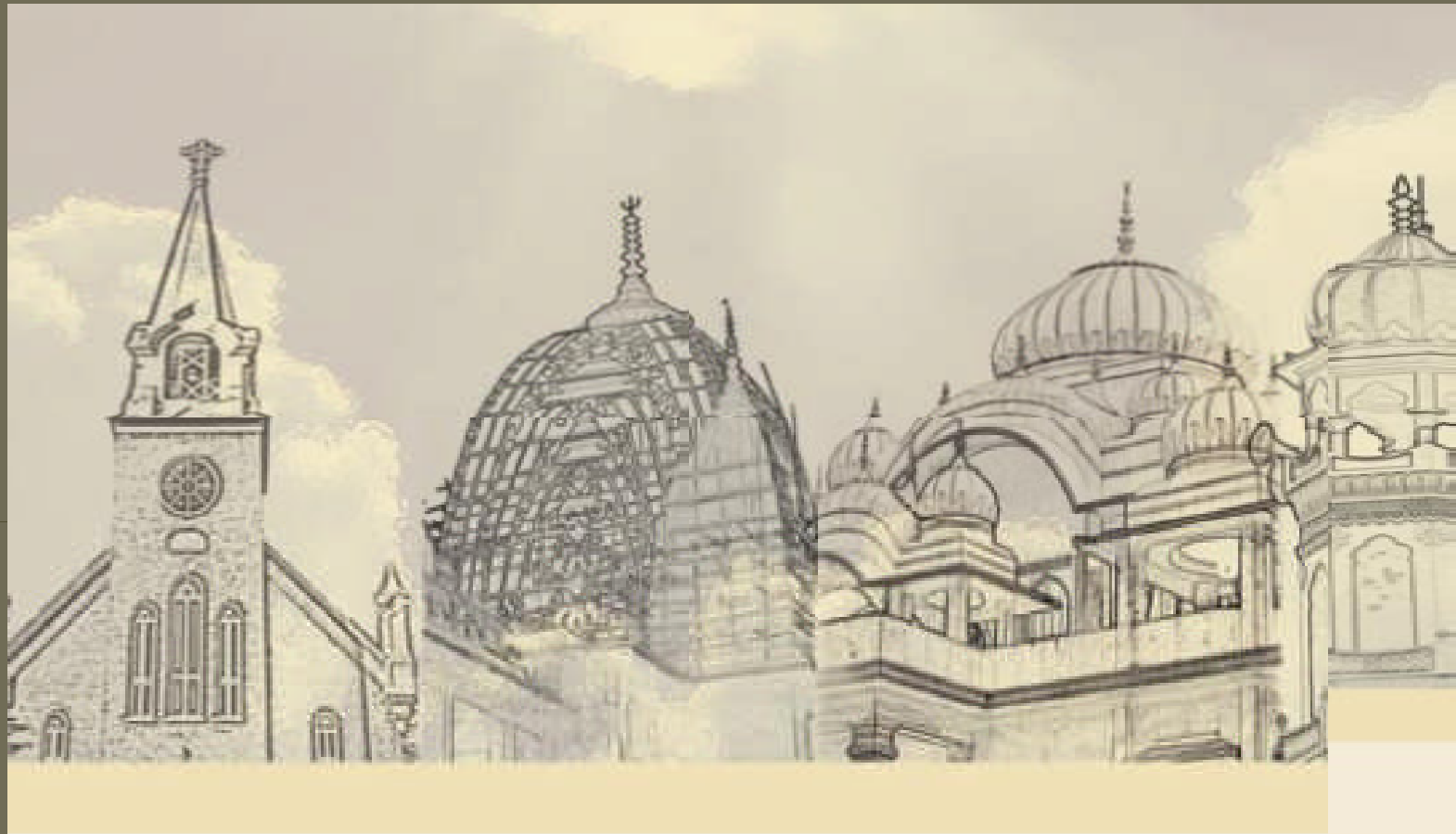
<http://ncdrc.nic.in/>

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List of Presidents of National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions

S. No.	President	Duration
1	Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Balakrishna Eradi	10.03.1988 to 19.06.1997
2	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Suhas C. Sen	16.03.1998 to 29.02.2001
3	Hon'ble Mr. Justice D.P. Wadhwa	01.03.2001 to 26.10.2003
4	Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. B. Shah	27.10.2003 to 24.09.2008
5	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashok Bhan	Present

<http://ncdrc.nic.in/>



Places of Worship

Thanks

