

Central Vigilance Commission	Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003	One Central Vigilance Commissioner and two Vigilance Commissioners	To keep vigilance over officers of Central Government, officers of societies, corporations and local authorities under Central Government.
University Grants Commission	University Grants Commission Act, 1956	Chairman, Vice Chairman and ten other Members	Regulates grants given to Higher educational institutions in India.
Central Information Commission	Section 12 of The Right to Information Act, 2005	Chief Information Commissioner and such number of Central Information Commissioners not exceeding ten.	Enforces Right to Information of the citizens of India.
National Commission for Backward Classes	National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993	One Chairperson, two other members and one member Secretary	Recommendation for inclusion of castes as backward class in OBC Lists.
Central Electricity Regulatory Commission	Electricity Act, 2003	A Chairperson and three other Members and the Chairman Central Electricity of the Authority shall be the Member <i>ex officio</i> .	Regulates <i>inter alia</i> inter -state electricity utilities.
Competition Commission of India	Competition Act, 2002	A Chairperson and two Members.	To curb monopoly, to ensure fair competition.
National Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission	The Consumer Protection Act, 1986	National Commission is presently headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.B. Shah, former Judge of the Supreme Court of India as President and having five Members, <i>viz.</i> Mrs. Rajyalakshmi Rao, Mr. B.K. Taimni, Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. S. Gupta, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.N. Kapoor & Dr. P. D. Shenoy.	<i>Inter alia</i> adjudicates consumer grievances in appeal from State Commissions.
National Commission for Protection of Child Rights	The Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005	Chairperson and six members out of which at least two are women	New Commission
Delimitation Commission	Delimitation Commission Act, 2002	Chairperson - Justice Kuldeep Singh	Readjustment of area of Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha seats taking into consideration the population of the state.

### Conclusion

Most of the Commissions are regulatory and protection bodies having certain powers of Civil Court. Post Economic Liberalization, the regulation strategy of the Government is aimed at protecting consumer's interests and making the service-sector commercially viable. Establishment of Independent Regulatory Commissions (IRCs) is a momentous development in India post 1991, as it seeks to create liberal framework for the development of the country by distancing Government from regulation. Most of the regulatory functions, which were performed by the Government, have been entrusted to the independent regulatory Commission at the Central as well as the State level. The Regulators are

also assured functional independence.

To maintain a reasonable control over the activities of IRCs, their accounts are most of the time audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General and they are also required to prepare an annual report giving the summary of activities taken up by the Commission in the preceding year. A copy of the report received by the Central Government is laid, as soon as may be after it is received, before each House of Parliament. IRCs have become effective part of Indian Administration in a short time.

\* Raj Singh Niranjani is an author & Law officer. He can be reached at [raj.singh.niranjani@gmail.com](mailto:raj.singh.niranjani@gmail.com).