

IC CIE-II Important Questions from Last 2.5 Unit Syllabus

1. Write in detail for NHRC?
2. Write the features of Election Commission in India?
3. Write a note on National Commission for Women?
4. Write about Interstate Council in detail?
5. Write about Electoral Reforms?
6. Write about Local Government – that is Nagar Palika & Panchayati Raj System?
7. Write about DPSP [Gandhian Principles].

1. Write in detail about NHRC (National Human Rights Commission)

Introduction:

The NHRC is a statutory body established in 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. It is responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights in India.

Composition:

- Chairperson: Retired Chief Justice of India.
- Members: Includes retired judges, experts from human rights fields.
- Appointed by: The President of India on the recommendation of a committee headed by the Prime Minister.

Functions:

1. **Inquiry into Human Rights Violations:** Suo motu or on petitions by victims or others.
2. **Intervention in Court Proceedings:** In cases involving human rights.
3. **Visits to Jails and Institutions:** To ensure inmates' rights are not violated.
4. **Review of Safeguards:** Laws and policies are reviewed to ensure human rights protection.
5. **Research and Awareness:** Promotes education and awareness regarding human rights.

Powers:

- Can summon witnesses and documents like a civil court.
- Can make recommendations to the government (but they are not binding).

Limitations:

- Cannot inquire into matters older than one year.
- Recommendations are not enforceable.
- Cannot act against private individuals.

Conclusion:

NHRC plays a crucial role in upholding the dignity and rights of citizens, though strengthening its enforcement powers would make it more effective.

2. Write the Features of the Election Commission of India

Introduction:

The Election Commission of India (ECI) is an independent constitutional authority established under Article 324 of the Indian Constitution.

Composition:

- One Chief Election Commissioner (CEC).
- Two Election Commissioners.
- Appointed by the President of India.

Key Features:

1. **Autonomous Body:** Not under the control of the government during elections.
2. **Tenure Security:** Chief Election Commissioner can only be removed like a Supreme Court judge.
3. **Wide Powers:** Conducts Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Assembly, and Presidential elections.
4. **Model Code of Conduct:** Ensures free and fair elections.
5. **Recognizing Parties:** Grants recognition to political parties and allots symbols.
6. **Monitoring Expenditure:** Keeps track of the money spent by candidates.
7. **Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs):** Introduced to increase transparency.
8. **Disciplinary Authority:** Can take action against violators of election norms.

Conclusion:

The ECI is vital in ensuring democracy in India by conducting elections that are free, fair, and impartial.

3. Write a Note on National Commission for Women (NCW)

Introduction:

The National Commission for Women (NCW) was established in 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. It aims to protect and promote the rights of women in India.

Composition:

- Chairperson
- Five members and a Member Secretary

Functions:

1. **Review Legal Safeguards:** Ensures proper implementation of constitutional provisions for women.
2. **Take Up Cases of Violation:** Involves in inquiry and investigation of complaints.
3. **Recommendations to Government:** Suggests reforms in laws for women's welfare.
4. **Special Studies & Research:** On women-related issues such as dowry, rape, and domestic violence.
5. **Awareness Programs:** Educates women about their rights.

Powers:

- Can summon people and records.
- Can inspect jails and remand homes.
- Recommends action to relevant authorities.

Conclusion:

NCW has been instrumental in voicing the concerns of women and advising the government to bring gender-sensitive policies.

4. Write about the Interstate Council in Detail

Introduction:

The Interstate Council is a constitutional body set up under Article 263 to promote cooperation and coordination between states and the center.

Constitution:

- Headed by the Prime Minister.
- Includes Union Ministers and Chief Ministers of all states and UTs with legislatures.

Objectives:

1. **Policy Coordination:** Discusses issues of common interest.
2. **Dispute Resolution:** Resolves disputes among states or between center and states.
3. **Exchange of Information:** Helps share administrative best practices.
4. **Promotion of Unity:** Strengthens federalism by dialogue and understanding.

Functions:

- Makes recommendations on policy and administrative disputes.
- Discusses matters of national interest affecting multiple states.

Meetings:

Held at regular intervals; Standing Committee supports it.

Conclusion:

The Interstate Council promotes cooperative federalism and strengthens the unity of India by ensuring better relations between the center and states.

5. Write about Electoral Reforms

Introduction:

Electoral reforms refer to changes and improvements in the electoral system to ensure free, fair, and transparent elections.

Major Reforms:

1. **Introduction of EVMs:** Reduces chances of tampering and makes counting easier.
2. **Voter ID Cards (EPIC):** Ensures authenticity of voters.
3. **Limit on Election Expenditure:** Controls money power.
4. **NOTA Option:** Introduced in 2013 to allow voters to reject all candidates.
5. **Disqualification of Criminal Candidates:** SC ruling to disqualify MPs/MLAs after conviction.
6. **Awareness Campaigns:** Voter education initiatives like SVEEP.
7. **Curbing Fake News:** Through social media monitoring.
8. **Online Voting Pilots:** Being tested for NRIs and urban voters.

Need for More Reforms:

- Transparency in political funding.
- Internal democracy in political parties.
- Curbing use of caste and religion during campaigning.

Conclusion:

Electoral reforms are crucial to strengthen Indian democracy by ensuring clean and ethical elections.

6. Write about Local Government – Nagar Palika & Panchayati Raj System

Introduction:

Local Government in India was constitutionalized through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in 1992, ensuring decentralization of power.

A) Panchayati Raj (Rural Local Government):

Three-tier System:

1. Gram Panchayat – Village level
2. Panchayat Samiti – Block level
3. Zila Parishad – District level

Key Features:

- Members elected directly by the people.
- 5-year term.
- Reservation for SC/ST and women (33%).

Functions:

- Rural development, sanitation, water supply, education, etc.
- Implementation of government schemes like MGNREGA.

B) Nagar Palika (Urban Local Government):

Types:

1. **Municipal Corporation:** For large cities.
2. **Municipality:** For medium towns.
3. **Nagar Panchayat:** For transitional areas (from rural to urban).

Functions:

- Urban planning, housing, roads, waste management, etc.
- Public health, licensing, street lighting.

Conclusion:

Local self-government empowers people at the grassroots and ensures effective delivery of services.

7. Write about DPSP (Gandhian Principles)

Introduction:

Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are guidelines for the government to establish a just society. Gandhian Principles in DPSP are inspired by the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.

Gandhian Principles (Article 40 to 48):

1. **Village Panchayats (Art 40):** Establish self-governing village units.
2. **Cottage Industries (Art 43):** Promote small-scale rural industries.
3. **Prohibition (Art 47):** Ban intoxicating drinks and harmful drugs.
4. **Animal Husbandry (Art 48):** Prevent slaughter of cows and improve livestock.
5. **Promotion of Education (Art 46):** Educational interests of SC/ST and weaker sections.
6. **Living Wage for Workers (Art 43):** Ensure decent living conditions.
7. **Voluntary Organizations (Art 43A):** Encourage co-operatives and collective action.

Purpose:

- Bring socio-economic justice.
- Eliminate poverty, inequality, and ensure dignity.

Conclusion:

Though not enforceable in court, Gandhian principles guide the government in making laws and policies for welfare and rural upliftment.