

Paper - II - Part A

- 1- (A) Case related to the amending powers.
(B) Writ issued by SC & HC in case of someone missing
(C)
(D) Objective resolution also called Preamble
(E)
(F)
(G)
(H)
(I)
(J)
(K) 1956
(L) Chairperson of National Women Commission
(M)
(N) 371-A contains special provision related to Nagaland.
(O) Kerala, 1956

2-(A)

- (B) Right to freedom of Speech is subjected to many limitations like -
- Peace in society
 - law and order
 - Foreign relations.

(C) Centre state relations are changed drastically -
- unitary form of govt - All the powers of state are handed to centre.
- Dissolution of ~~legislative assembly~~ - council of ministers of state - Council of ministers of state is dissolved & executive power is given to President.

(D) According to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Article 32 is "the soul of Indian Constitution."
Article 32 talks about Right to Constitutional Remedies which have the power to protect the fundamental rights of citizen & give power to SC to issue writs.

(E) The labelling of a Party as national or state is done by the ECI. A party becomes national when -
- gets 6% votes in Lok Sabha election.
- gets 4 seats from 3 states in Lok Sabha
- forms government in 3 or more states.

(F) UPSC is a constitutional body constituted according to Article 312 of Indian Constitution.
It is considered as the "watchdog of merit system of India" as it supervises the major recruitments of the country.

(G) National Integration Council was formed by the Government of India to enhance & strengthen the federal structure of India & to give voice to each and every state to provide

their contribution. It is headed by the Home minister of India.

- (H) National Human Rights Commission is considered as a "toothless" animal. It is evident from-
- a statutory body - under NHRC Act, 1993
 - recommendatory body - can provide recommendation
 - Appointments by Parliament - many posts are vacant in it

- (I) Non-Governmental Organisations face major issues in India, such as-
- funding - due to the stringent FERA & FEMA it is difficult for them to receive foreign funding.
 - legal issues - delay in cases & hearing plea.

- (J) In today's scenario, each and every household of the nation can afford newspaper. This print media can help strengthening democracy by-
- awareness among masses
 - issues related to economics & politics.
 - ensure participation by publishing common people's opinion

- (3) Fundamental duties were inserted in the constitution of India in by 42nd constitution amendment, 1975 on the advice of the Swaran Singh Committee constituted by then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi.

These fundamental duties were inserted by getting influenced by the erstwhile USSR's constitution.

They are included in Part IV Article 51A of the constitution with the DPSP. These duties are non-justiciable that is they are not enforced by the court.

These duties were inserted in the constitution keeping in mind that -

- (i) citizens remember duties along with rights - the main purpose of these duties was to tell the citizen about their duties.

The significance of these duties are -

- (i) responsibility towards nation - these duties signify that citizens are equally responsible for the growth of nation as the government is.

- (ii) Enactment of certain laws to make duties legal -

Although these duties are not enforceable by court, still they ~~have~~ are implemented by the government by passing various laws like -

- (a) Environment Protection Act

- (b) Right to Education

along with these acts, holding respect towards national flag and anthem are also important or else, punishment will be provided.

Fundamental duties are like a reminder to the citizen that they should abide by the constitution, respect national symbol & national heritage.

(B) As ~~was~~ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) as the guardian of people's money and in his speech in Parliament he called it as the "most important office of the Government".

The mention of CAG is found in Part V Chapter V Article 148-151 of the Indian Constitution.

The functions of the

CAG are-

- (i) Auditing the accounts of GOI & state Governments
CAG's main function is to audit all the accounts of GOI and state government to check the proper use of public funds.
- (ii) Guide, philosopher and friend of Public Account Committee-
CAG acts as the guide of PAC as part of main duty in checking & providing a gist of its report.
- (iii) Prescribe the form in which accounts are to be maintained-
CAG also prescribes the form in which government accounts are supposed to be maintained.
- (iv) Report submission - According to article 151, CAG is responsible for submitting its report to the President of India.
- (v) Auditing of PSU's account - CAG is also responsible in auditing the account of PSU.

CAB's office was taken from the constitution of ~~UK~~ UK but there is a major difference in their functions - In India CAB is responsible for auditing only but in Britain, CAB is also the accountant general of the Government.
India's version of CAB is only auditing officers.

(a) Planning Commission was formed in 1950-51 when constitution was adopted as at that time Government was planning to adopt a planning model of economy to grow in a planned manner.

As the time moved further, demands and situations changed and in August 2014 PM Modi disbanded it as-

(i) Old Institute - It was an old institute that was losing credibility with time and ~~its~~ its plans were

(ii) losing credibility - Planning Commission was losing its credibility with time as its plans were not aspiring from the real situation.

On 1 January, 2015 PM Modi constituted NITI Aayog as the successor of Planning Commission. It proved itself to be a worthy successor as-

(i) Promote Competitive federalism - One of the main aim of NITI Aayog is to promote competitive federalism among the states, so that they can improve themselves.

(ii) Bottom-up approach - NITI Aayog works on

the bottom to up approach in which they are trying to work and improve the roots while planning commissions used top-down approach.

(iii) Issuing various indices - NITI Aayog is issuing various indices to promote the participation of people & various states like Composite management index, Sustainable development Goals index, etc.

Niti Aayog is proving itself to be a worthy successor as it is working according to the modern requirement.

(iv) A small group of people who are working together as a small business enterprise to help their own living & earning are called Self-help groups.

The groups are emerging as a strong section of Indian economy. The most famous example of SHG is Lijjat Papad which was started as a small group by some women and is now one of the major & flourishing SHG of India.

Although these SHG are flourishing but there are many problems faced by them in India, like -

(i) Financial - Many of the SHG which ~~are~~ have a great potential are being shut-down due to the financial stress that is stressing their resources and management.

- (i) Red tapism - These small organisations are also a victim of red tapism prevalent in the government offices of India.
- (ii) Competition with big brands - These SMEs are minuscule when compared to the big brands, they need some protection from the government so that they can survive.
- (iv) Lack of Business motivation. SMEs are mostly demotivated in the beginning by many factors such as - society, competition, working places, finances which hinders their growth.

SMEs have a great potential to contribute in the economic growth of India and government is also trying to protect by various schemes. Gradually, government is trying to remove obstacles which hamper the growth of SMEs.