



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Coimbatore-107



Unit V – 2 Marks Q & A

1. What are Constitutional Bodies?

- Constitutional bodies are institutions with powers, duties, and structures that are explicitly defined in the Constitution of India. They are designed to protect democracy by ensuring fairness and transparency in the administration and the smooth functioning of the democracy.
- Some are Election Commission of India, Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and Finance Commission of India (FCI).

2. What is Election Commission of India?

- The Election Commission of India (ECI) is an autonomous and permanent constitutional body for organizing free and fair elections in the Union and States of India.
- The body administers elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies in India, and the offices of the President and Vice President in the country.
- It is not concerned with the elections to panchayats and municipalities in the states.

3. Explain the primary function of Finance Commission.

- Finance Commission provide recommendations on the distribution of financial resources between the Union Government and the State Governments.
- They govern the grants-in-aid to the States by the Centre, i.e., out of the Consolidated Fund of India. Grants-in-aid – It refers to the additional transfers of financial resources to specific states or sectors

4. Define the Composition of NCSC.

- The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), a constitutional body in India ensures the welfare and empowerment of the Scheduled Castes.
- It consists of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson, and three other members and are appointed by the President.

5. What are non-constitutional bodies?

- Non-constitutional bodies are organizations that are not established by the Constitution of India, but are instead created through legislation or executive resolutions.



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- There are nine non-constitutional bodies in India. They are NITI Ayog, Lokpal and Lokayuktas, Central Bureau of Investigation, State Human right commission, National Development Council, Central Vigilance Commission, National Human right commission, Central Information Commission and State Information Commission.

6. Inspect the importance of NITI Aayog.

- To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms.
- To ensure that national security is incorporated in all government strategy and policy.
- To create entrepreneurial support system through a national & international experts and practitioners.

7. What is National Human Rights Commission?

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), a statutory body in India safeguards, protects and promotes human rights across nation, regardless of race, sex, nationality, language and religion. They are guaranteed by the Constitution of India.

It was established under the provisions of the Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993. The Headquarters is in New Delhi.

8. Explain briefly about CVC.

The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), a statutory body in India, fight against corruption monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central Government.

If a public servant has committed an offense of corruption, under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, CVC can investigate that matter and give directions to the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) for superintendence.

9. Explain powers and functions of Lokpal and Lokayukta.

- The Lokpal and Lokayuktas have the power to conduct independent investigations into allegations of corruption against public functionaries.
- Lokpals have jurisdiction over the Prime Minister, Union Ministers, MPs, and Group A officers of the Central Government.
- Lokayuktas have jurisdiction over public functionaries at the state level.



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10. What are the issues addressed by the NHRC

- Custodial torture and deaths
- Fake Encounters
- Child labour
- Extra-judicial killings
- SCs/STs, disabled people, and other religious minority issues