

(1) What is constitution? State application of constitution.

→ Constitution: Constitution is a set of rule that describes the structure and function of government in a specified territory.

→ Application:

- Lay down institutional forms through which power is exercise.
- Allocate power horizontally across branches and vertical through local government.
- Impose constraints on government and establish where power starts and ends.
- Give legitimacy to government, particularly considering the power they exercise over us.
- Anticipate events and make provision for the protocol in those events.

(2) Explain meaning of Constitutionalism and constitution law.

→ Constitutionalism: It is a system of governance in which the power of government is limited by laws.

- All efforts made and by the developed and developing countries in upholding the rule of law, which are guaranteed through the constitution to promote democracy for a just and fair society.
- It is a modern democratic world to check on the power of the different organs of the government and the protection of liberty and fundamental rights of individual within that sovereign society.
- It is based on the principles outlined in the constitution or in the other core legal document.
- It is a principle and a system of governance that respect the rule of law and limit the power of government.

→ Constitution : It concerns the relationship between the individual and the state, seen from a particular view point, namely the notation of law.

- It govern political relations within a given society, reflecting a particular distribution of political power.

Constitution means document having special legal status which sets out the framework and principal functions of government within a state and declare the rules by which those organs must operate.

- Constitution refers to the whole system of government of a country, the collection of rule which establish and regulate or govern the government.
- Constitution provides the foundation of government, structuring the political organization and collecting rights and freedom.
- Constitution has also defined as :
 - (a) Basic law of state
 - (b) System of Integration and organization of norms and law.
 - (c) Organization of government.

(3) Shows the outline of importance act in history of constitution.

→ (1) Regulating Act of 1773

- The first step was taken by the British parliament to control and regulate the affairs of ^{east} India company in India.
- It designated the Governor of Bengal as the Governor-General of Bengal.
- Warren Hastings the first Governor-General of Bengal.

(2) Pitt's India Act of 1784

- Distinguished between commercial and political function of company.
- Courts of Directors for commercial functions and Board of control for political affairs.
- Governor's council where established in Madras and Bombay.

(3) Charter Act of 1813

- The company's monopoly over Indian trade terminated; trade with India open to all British subjects.

(4) Charter Act of 1833

- Laws made before act 1833 is called Regulation and those made after 1833 called Acts.
- Governor-General of Bengal becomes as the Governor-General of India.
- This was the final step centralization in the British India.
- The Act ended the activities of East India Company as a commercial body and became a purely administrative body.

(5) Charter Act of 1853

- The legislative and executive function of the Governor-General's council were separated.
- Four out six members were appointed by the provisional government of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Agra.

(6) Government of India Act of 1858

- The rule of company was replaced by the Secretary of State for India, assisted by Council of India having 15 members.

(7) Indian council Act of 1892

- Introduced indirect election.
- Enlarged the size of the legislative councils.
- Enlarge the function of legislative councils and gave them power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to executive.

(8) Indian Act of 1909

- It change the name of central legislative council to imperial legislative council.

(9) Government of India Act 1919

- The central subject were demarcated and separated from those of. provisional subject.

(4) What is need and Importance of constitution.

→ Constitution :

Constitution is a basic principle of the state and, the structure and process of government and fundamental rights of citizen

It is a set of fundamental legal and political rules.

→ Need of Constitution :

- We need the constitution to govern a country properly.
- It defines the nature of political system of India.
- It helps us guard against an issue that might go against larger interests of our society.
- All the three organs of government: Executive, Legislative and Judiciary functions within the constitution.
- Ordinary citizens derive their power and authority from the constitution.
- To perform many functions like basic rules, powers to make decision, limits and conditions for society we need constitution.

→ Importance of Constitution:

- It tells about fundamental nature of our society.
- It includes an agreement on certain ideals that they all believe the country should uphold.
- It lays out certain ideals that form the basis of the kind of country we citizen live in.
- It provides guidelines to govern decision making process in society.
- It is safeguard for the citizen against misuse of powers by political worker.
- It helps us to define and declare boundaries between political community.
- It helps us to define and declare rights of citizen.
- It explains identity and value of national community.
- It helps to regulate the political institution of the community.
- The constitution can divided or share power between different layers of government.

(5) Explain meaning of following word
 Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic
 and Republic.

- Sovereign: Sovereign means the independent authority of state, not being subject to the control of any other state or external powers.
- The word sovereign implies that it is neither a dependent or dominion of any other nation but independent on its own. There is no one above it and the Indian government is free to take decision for their own country.

India is also free to decide various global affairs.

- Socialist: The term "Socialist" in the preamble was added by 42nd Amendment Act 1976. It means that the state has a responsibility towards citizen for their welfare, abolishing discrimination, equal distribution of wealth and securing Justice for all.
- It implies social and economical equality. Social equality means the absence of discrimination of caste, colour, sex, religion or language.
- It aims at elimination of inequality in income, status and standard of life.

→ Secular: Secular means that the relationship between government and religious groups are determinated according to law and constitution.

- It separate the power of the State and religion. By the 42nd Amendment in 1976 the word Secular taken from in the preamble.
- No state religion is the exact meaning of the word 'Secular'. It clearly stated that there is no separation of religion and state and everyone is equal and all religions are accepted by everyone.

→ Democratic: It indicates that the constitution has established a form of government that get authority from the will of people.

- That means that the supreme power lies with the people.
- One vote one value are features of democracy.

→ Republic: It indicates that the head of the state is elected by the people directly or indirectly. In India the president is the head of the state.

- The president of India is elected indirectly by people that means through their representative in the parliament and the state Assemblies.

(G) List out the important features of Constitution of India.

→ Introduction: Constitution is a set of rule that describe the function and structure of government in a specified country.

→ Following are the features of constitution

* Written and Detailed Constitution: It took the Assembly 2 years 11 months and 18 days to write and enact it.

- It has 395 Articles divided into 22 chapters, 12 schedules and 44 constitutional amendments.
- It is largest constitution of the world.

* India is democratic State: The people enjoy equal political rights. Regular elections are held for electing governments. The people can change their government through election.

* Fundamental Rights: This is the most important feature of the constitution.

- There are six fundamentals right-
- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) Right to equality | (2) Right to Freedom | (3) Right against exploitation | (4) Right to freedom of religion | (5) Right to Constitutional remedies | (6) Cultural and educational Rights. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

* Fundamental Duties of Citizens :

- Respect the constitution , the national flag and the national anthem.
- Promote the common brother hood.
- Protect the natural environment.
- Preserve the rich heritage of India.
- Develop scientific temper and humanism.
- Duty of the parents to send their children to school.

* Single citizenship : India is the single independent integrated state.

- It has 29 states and 7 union territories.
- All citizens enjoy a common uniform citizenship.

* Single Integrated Judiciary : There are 21 highcourts working in India.

- The Supreme court is the most elevated court.
- It controls and runs the legal organization of India.

* India is a Republic country : India has Selected head of state for five years.

- * India is a union of state : Indian union has 29 states and 7 union territories.
- * India is a Secular state : India gives special status to no religion.
 - Equal freedom to all religions.
 - It grants the right to religious freedom to all the citizens.
- * Mixture of Federalism and Unitarianism :
 - Division of power between center and state.
 - A written, rigid and supreme constitution.
 - Dual administration that is central and state administration.

(7) Explain Fundamental Rights given to all citizen of India.

→ The rights that are necessary for overall development of constitution are known as fundamental rights.

→ Classification of Fundamental Rights :

- (1) Right to equality (Article 14-18)
- (2) Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)
- (3) Right to against exploitation (Article 23-26)
- (4) Right to freedom of Religion (Article 25-28)
- (5) Cultural and Educational Right (Article 29-30)
- (6) Right to constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

→ (1) Right to equality (Article 14-18)

- A-14 says about equality of person before law.
- A-15 says that State shall not discriminate against religion, race and sex etc.
- A-16 describe the equal opportunities for all the citizens.
- A-17 Says that untouchability is abolished.
- A-18 Says abolition of titles except military and academic titles like Bharat Ratna etc.

→ (2) Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)

- A-19 says the right to freedom of speech of the citizens
- A-20 says about reasonable restriction on the group.
- A-21 says the protection of life and personal liberty.
- A-22 grants protection against arrest and deletion in certain cases.

→ (3) Rights against Exploitation (A-23, 24)

- A-23 protects individual against action of the state. The right is available for both citizen and non-citizen.

→ (4) Right to Freedom of Religion (A-25-28)

- A-25 deals with freedom of profession.
- A-26 deals with freedom to manage religious affairs.
- A-27 deals with freedom to payment of taxes.
- A-28 deals with freedom of religious worship.

→ (5) Cultural and Educational Right (A-24, 30)

- A-29 deals with the protection of language, scripts and culture of minorities.
- A-30 deals with administer educational institution.

→ (6) Right to Constitutional Remedies (A-32)

- A-32 deals with the right to move to the supreme court for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

(8) List out all the articles under Right to Equality under Fundamental Right in Constitution.

- Right to equality is the fundamental right in Indian constitution.
It includes article from 14 to 18.
- Article 14 - Equality before law.
Article 15 - Prohibition of discrimination.
Article 16 - Equality of opportunity in public employment.
Article 17 - Abolition of untouchability.
Article 18 - Abolition of titles.
- Article -14 : It says that state shall not deny any person of India as equality before law.
 - It is available to any person including legal person.
 - It is taken from the constitution of USA.
 - Its concept of the rule is equal protection of laws in a positive concept.
- Article -15 : This article prohibits on the grounds of religions, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
 - The government can make special provision for women and children and economically and socially backward.

→ Article-16 : It says that there is an equal opportunity for all citizen in matter of employment.

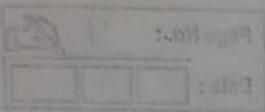
- Reservation facility of post in government jobs are given for backward class.

→ Article -17 : It says that untouchability abolished its practice in any form is forbidden.

- For enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishment.

→ Article-18 : It says that no citizen of India shall accept any title from any foreign state.

- Abolition of titles except military and academic titles for example Bharat Ratna, Padma Shri etc.



- (d) List out all the articles under Right to Freedom in details.
- Right to freedom is the fundamental right in Indian constitution. It includes article from 19 to 22 which as follow.
- Article 19 → Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech.
- Article 20 → Protection in respect of conviction for offence.
- Article 21 → Protection of life and personal liberty.
- Article 22 → Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.
- Article 19 : It says that all citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression.
- To assemble peacefully and without arms.
 - To form associations and unions.
 - To move freely through out the territory of India.
 - To practice any profession or trade.
- Article 20 : Friendly relations with foreign states.
- It provides three safeguard to persons accused of crime.
 - The state can imposed reasonable restriction on the groups of security of the state.

- Article - 21 : It says that no person shall be deprived of his life and personal liberty.
- It provides free and compulsory education to all children of age 6-14 years.
- Article 22 : It grants protection to person who are arrested or detained.
 - Right to be informed about the ground of arrest.
 - Right to be defended by lawyer of his own choice.
 - Right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours.

→ Restriction Imposed :

- Assembly must be peaceful.
- Assembly must be unarmed.
- Sovereignty and Integrity of India.
- Friendly relation with foreign state.
- Public order
- Interest of general public
- Protection of interests of any scheduled tribe.
- Incitement to an offence.

(10) Explain the fundamental duties of the Indian citizen.

- Fundamental duties were added to the Indian constitution through 42nd Amendment Act in 1976 of the swaran singh committee.
- To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, National flag and national anthem.
- To establish noble ideals that inspired our national struggle for freedom.
- To uphold and protect the Sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- To protect the country and perform national service.
- To promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood.
- To protect and improve the nature environmental including forest, lakes, river and wildlife.
- To understand the value of our rich cultures rich heritage.
- Protect public property and not to use violence.
- To serve towards excellence in all spheres of Individual and collective activities.
- Parents or guardians provide education opportunities to their child aged 6 to 14 years.

(11) How fundamental duties can help in resolving environmental issues?

→ There are many challenges for India. The situation was worse between 1947 to 1995. The pollution remains a major challenge for India. The nature also cause some drastic effects on India.

→ Major Environmental Issues:

- Population growth and Environmental quality.
- Water pollution.
- Air pollution
- Solid waste pollution
- Soil erosion
- Green house gas emission.
- Garbage
- Domestically prohibited goods
- Depletion of ozone layer.

→ Help to resolving Fundamental issues:

- Article - 51 A which deals with fundamental duties of the citizen.
- It is the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve environment.
- It is fundamental duty of everyone to maintain purity of environment.

- Methods to prevent air pollution.
- Rules Regarding disposal of household waste.
- General principles of sanitation.
- The protection and improvement of natural environment is duty of the state.
- Recycling the waste product.
- Conservation and biodiversity issues for business.
- Prevent and remedies for pollution.
- Afforestation as a preventive to soil erosion and water pollution.

(12) What do you mean by Directive Principle of State? What is Importance of Directive principle of State policy?

→ Introduction : DPSP is a guidelines in constitution of India to the state.

They are mentioned in Part IV from Article 36-51 of Indian constitution.

DPSP is a new directive added by 42nd Amendment.

→ Meaning of DPSP :

DPSP is a duty of State to protect and improve the environment. It promotes welfare of people. It is differing from fundamental.

The main aim to establish social and economic democracy in country.

DPSP is a guideline to follow government when forming policy.

→ Importance of DPSP :

* Social-economic Right : Fundamental right provide to political rights DPSP supplement them by providing Social and economic right.

- * Sustainable development : DPSP is the principles of welfare of state.
It creates balance between economic progress and competition on one hand and environmental sustainability and social economic equality on the other.
- * Inequalities : Duty of state to reduce inequality through tax, structure, subsidy etc.
- * Accountability : Important as it is allow to hold the government accountable in their policy formulations.
- * Fair Market : Important to provide fair business environment to industries. It helps in competition in the market.
- * Human Right : Relevant to provide a human work, equal wages for equal work and increase standard of living.
- * Environment : Helps to protect and improve
- * Women Right : It state to work towards women education, equal opportunity equal wages etc.

(13) Identify the Socialist, Gandhicharam and western liberal principle as mentioned in QPSP.

→ The constitution of India does not formally classified QPSP of State for better understanding it can be categorize in 3 categorize.

(i) Socialist Principles

(ii) Gandhicharam principle

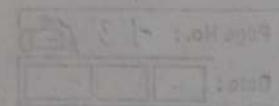
(iii) Liberal - Intellectual principles.

(i) Socialist : The principle is very important to realizing goal of social and economic democracy of India.

- Securing the welfare of the Indian people -
- Equal distribution of the material resource of the country.
- Protection of fundamental rights of children.
- Equal pay, for equal work for both men and women.
- Maternity relief for woman.

(ii) Gandhicharam : There are certain principle based on the ideals by Mahatma Gandhi.

- To organize village panchayat.
- To promote cottage industries in rural area.
- To prohibit on alcohol and drugs



- To preserve and improve breeds of cattle, prohibit Slaughter of cows.
- Decent Standard life.
- To provide free and compulsory education to children upto 14 years of age.

(iii) Liberal-Intellectual : Provide guidelines to our foreign policy.

- Uniform civil code throughout the country.
- Promote international peace and security.
- Encourage settlement of international disputes by mutual agreement.
- Respect for international law.
- Maintain honourable relation between nation.

(14) Difference between fundamental Rights and DPSP.

Fundamental Right	DPSP
→ These are Justiciable.	These are not Justiciable.
→ There can be enforced legally by court.	They can't be enforced legally.
→ It is contained in Article 12 to 35 in Part 3.	It is contained in Article 36 to 51 in part - 4.
→ It is basic rights given to Indian citizen.	It is guidelines to follow by Gov. while forming policy.
→ With the help of these political democracy is established.	With the help of this social and economical democracy is established.
→ Welfare of each and every citizen is promoted through this.	Welfare of entire community is promoted by this.
→ Borrow from constitution of USA.	Borrow from constitution of Ireland.

(15) Explain constitutional power allocated to President.

- The president is head of the state and also the central Executive.
- The president can't exercise personal opinion in discharge of function and powers but it is expected to give advise to prime minister and other council of minister.
- They are real and effective executive.

* Powers of President :

- The exercise of the executive power of the union is the function of president.
- Power to make important appointments like prime minister and other central minister and Judges of Supreme and high court.
- He also has a power to appoint various commissions.
- Power to enter into contract behalf to the Indian Union.
- Power to issue direction to state in certain circumstances.
- A primary function of executive is to administer and execute the laws enacted by the parliament and maintain law and order.

- Make agreement with approval of senate.
- The president can sign bills.
- Represent our nation talks with foreign countries.
- Enforce the law that congress pass.
- Act as commander-in-chief during war.
- Called out army to protect our nation against attack.
- The president is Supreme commander of Indian Armed force. He can declare war.
- The president can declare national emergency.

(26) What is Amendment? Why constitution needs provision for Amendment?

- Amendment: The term Amendment comes from latin word 'Amender'. It means to make right, to make correction. In general Amendment means the sense of slight change.
- Amendment is a formal and official change made to law, constitution or other legal documents.
- It can be add, remove and upgrade the legal document.
- Need Provision for Amendment:

- To incorporate change in constitution for the betterment of the country.
- To make appropriate changes as per the demand of the time.
- As the time advances there is advancement in many field like technology, business.
- To development in different types of field like education, better infrastructure etc.
- As per demand of time and situation arising in the country constitution needs provision of Amendment.

(17) What is federal structure?

Features of Federal structure.

- Federalism is a system of government in which territory control by two levels of government.
- Federalism refers to relationship between central Government and state government.
- India is called federal country because every state have state government which are free to make their own decision of state.

* Features :

- The constitution is Supremum in India.
- The constitution of India is large and in writing.
- State have to get approval for amending the provisions of constitution related federal structure.
- The constitution of India provides formation of two state government.
- Constitution of India adopts the principle of Independent Judiciary.
- Constitution of India divided power between center and the state.
- Constitution of India adopts principle of bipartision assembly.

(18) Difference between parliament form of government and president form of government.



Parliament form

President form

- | | |
|---|---|
| → It is type of governance in which legislative and executive are closely linked. | It is a form of governance in which legislative, executive and Judiciary are independent. |
| → Dual executive as leader of state and leader of government are different. | Single executive as head of state and government are same. |
| → Belong to ruling party and member of parliament | Can be selected from outside. |
| → Executive is responsible for legislature. | Executive is not responsible for legislature. |
| → Prime minister is able to dissolve lower house. | President can not dissolve the lower house. |
| → Tenure is not fixed. | Fixed Tenure |
| → This type of government in India. | This type of government in USA. |

(19) Difference between Municipalities and Municipal corporation.

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Municipal corporation

Municipality

- It is establish for the administration of major cities like Delhi, Mumbai.
- They have more power. They have less power.
- It is directly deal with state government.
- Head of this called Mayor.
- The municipal commissioner has authorities.
- It is establish for administration of small town and village.
- It works through district administration.
- Head of this called chairman.
- The chief executive officer has authority.

(20) What are the duties of Sarpanch and Talati in village panchayat.

→ Sarpanch's Duty :

- Sarpanch is legally bound to organize gram Sabha meeting.
- It is duty of sarpanch to organize gram Sabha twice every year.
- Sarpanch is a chairman of gram Sabha.
- Sarpanch can answer the question raised in gram Sabha by members.
- He is a link with the state government and people of village.
- He is responsible for overall development of village.
- He makes plan for welfare of village.
- Play a key role in providing basic service like health, drinking water.

- Maintenance and construction of water, road and School building.
- Collect local tax.
- Execute government scheme related to employment.

* Talati's Duty :

- Maintain village crop and land record.
- To collect taxes and irrigation dues.
- Talati should maintain all register of village.
- Talati sends the administration report to district inspector.
- Talati survey Kharif Crop and Rubi Crop in village.
- Talati shall bring village form VII-A upto date.
- Now days talati provides income certificate, EWS certificate, Death certificate etc.