FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES & THE PARLIAMENT

- Fundamental duties were included in the Indian Constitution by 42nd Amendment, 1976.
- This concept was adopted from Japanese Model
- There are total 10 Fundamental Duties.

- The fundamental duties are
 - (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and National Anthem.
 - (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideas which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
 - (c) uphold and protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India.
 - (d) to defend the Country and render national service when call to do so

- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sections diversities to renounce practice derogatory to the dignity of women
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lake, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for leaving creatures.

- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry and reform.
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
- (j) to strive towards excellence and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement.

THE PARLIAMENT

 Under Article 79 of the Constitution of India, the union parliament consists of the President and two houses called Council of State (known as Rajya Sabha) and House of People (known as Lok Sabha)

RAJYA SABHA (ARTICLE 80)

- The Council of State or Rajya Sabha consists of 250 members out of which 238 are elected and 12 are nominated by the President of India for their special contribution to art, literature, science and social services.
- The elected members are chosen by the State Assemblies.
- To be a member of Rajya Sabha one must be

 (i) a citizen of India
 (ii) not less then 30 years of age
 (iii) not holding any Office of profit under the Government.

RAJYA SABHA

- The Vice- President of India is the ex-officio
 Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- The Deputy Chairman is elected from the members of the Rajya Sabha
- Every bill (except money bill) passed by Lok Sabha has to get approval from Rajya Sabha to become a law.
- Rajya Sabha cannot reject a money bill passed by Lok Sabha. They can only delay the bill for 14 days.

LOK SABHA (ARTICLE 80)

- House of People or Lok Sabha consists of
 - (i) 530 members chosen by direct election
 - (ii) 20 members to represent the Union territories
 - (iii) two members from the Anglo Indian community nominated by the President if in his opinion the community is not adequetly represented.
- Lok Sabha is constituted for 5 years unless dissolved earlier.
- Tenure of Lok Sabha can be extended by the Parliament for not more then 1 year at a time in case of Emergency under Article 352.
- Extension cannot be more then 6 months after the proclamation of emergency has ceased to exist.

LOK SABHA

- To qualify to be a member of the Lok Sabha one must be
 - (i) citizen of India
 - (ii) not less then 25 years
 - (iii) should not hold any office of profit.
- Each member of Lok Sabha should represent not more than 5 lakh citizens
- The Lok Sabha selects two of its members as Speaker and Deputy Speaker to preside over the sessions.

LOK SABHA

• Powers and functions :

The Lok Sabha exercises broadly six types of functions which are

- (i) it enacts the laws for good governance of the Country.
- (ii) it takes up no confidence motion and can dismiss the Government if the motion is adopted by the majority of the members present and voting.
- (iii) it controls the finance of the Union and the money bill originates in this House.

LOK SABHA

Powers and functions continued

- (iv) it seeks information by pitting questions and supplementary questions
- (v) it moves adjournment motions to take any important issue
- (vi) it can impeach the President in case he violates the Constitution