

## STD- X -CIVICS PARAGRAPH

### UNIT – 1 INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1. Explain the salient features of the constitution of India.

#### INTRODUCTION

The term ‘preamble’ refers to the introduction or preface to the Constitution. It consists of the ideals, objectives and basic principles of the Constitution.

#### SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION:

- It is the lengthiest of all the written constitutions of the world.
- It has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitutions of various countries.
- It is partly rigid and partly flexible.
- It establishes a federal system of government.
- It makes India as a secular state.
- It provides an independent judiciary.
- It introduces Universal Adult Franchise and accords the right to vote to all citizens above 18 years of age without any discrimination.

#### CONCLUSION

- It has great value and has been described as the ‘key to the Constitution’.

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights.

#### INTRODUCTION

- The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the constitution from Articles 12 to 35.
- The Constitution provided for six Fundamental Rights.

#### RIGHT TO EQUALITY

- Art. 14 - Equality before law.
- Art. 15 - Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Art. 16 - Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- Art. 17 - Abolition of Untouchability.
- Art. 18 - Abolition of titles except military and academic.

## RIGHT TO FREEDOM

- Art. 19 - Freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession.
- Art. 20 - Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
- Art. 21 - Protection of life and personal liberty.
- Art. 21A - Right to elementary education.
- Art. 22 - Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

## RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION

- Art. 23 - Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
- Art. 24 - Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

## RIGHT TO RELIGION

- Art. 25 - Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
- Art. 26 - Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- Art. 27 - Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.
- Art. 28 - Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions.

## CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

- Art. 29 - Protection of language, script and culture of minorities
- Art. 30 - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

## RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES

- Art. 32 - It allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights.

CONCLUSION: Part III of the constitution is rightly described as the Magna Carta of India.

3. Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

## INTRODUCTION

- Right to constitutional remedies allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights.

## RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES

- A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal.
- It is in the nature of a command or prohibition from performing certain acts that are specified in the orders of the court.
- Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts are empowered to issue five kinds of writs.

### (a) **Habeas Corpus:**

Safeguards people from illegal arrests.

### (b) **Mandamus:**

It protects the petitioner who requires legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities.

### (c) **Prohibition:**

It prohibits a subordinate court from acting beyond its jurisdiction.

### (d) **Certiorari:**

It quashes an order issued by a subordinate court by overstepping its jurisdiction.

### (e) **Quo Warranto:**

It prevents usurpation of public office through illegal manner.

## CONCLUSION

- The supreme Court is called the ‘Guardian of the Constitution’.
- According to Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Article 32 is “the heart and soul of the Constitution”.

4. Mention the differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of state policy.

## INTRODUCTION

- The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution from Articles 12 to 35.
- The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution from Articles 36 to 51.
- DIFFERENCES BETWEEN Fundamental Rights and Directive principles of state policy.

- **Differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy**

Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy
It was derived from the Constitution of the USA.	It was drawn on the model of the Constitution of Ireland.
Even the Government cannot take away or abridge these rights.	These are mere instructions to the Government.
These are enforceable by a court of law.	These are not enforceable in any court.
These have legal sanctions.	These have moral and political sanctions.
These rights strengthen political democracy in the country.	The implementation of these principles ensures social and economic democracy.

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