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Batch – 5 Ai & MI

Assignment 4

Ques 1. Write about structure of parliament.

The Indian **parliament** is considered as a bicameral structure. It consists of Lok Sabha, president, and Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha represents the council of states and the upper house. While Lok Sabha represents the house of people and the lower house. Lok Sabha represents the Indian people while Rajya Sabha represents the union territories and states.

Ques 2. Explain the formation and function of Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court in India was established through an enactment passed in pre-independent India, with the introduction of the Regulating Act, 1773. The 1st Supreme Court started its function as a court of record at Calcutta, and the 1st Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey was appointed.

The following are the Supreme Court functions:

- a) The SC gives the final verdict against an appeal from the other subsidiary courts i.e., High courts.
- b) It acts as an institution where issues from the different governmental bodies, central government, and the state government matters are resolved.
- c) As per Article 141 of the Constitution, laws passed by the SC, apply to all courts within the Indian Territory.
- d) In some matters, the Supreme Court also acts on its own and can pass suo moto.

Quiz 3. Explain the formation of three tier system for local self government.

It stipulates that in states or Union Territories with more than two million inhabitants there are three levels of PRIs: the Gram Panchayats at village level. the Mandal Parishad or Block Samiti or Panchayat Samiti at block level and. the Zila Parishad at district level.

Quiz 4 Explain the fundamental duties of every citizen.

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
4. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
5. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.