

8) What are the fundamental duties of a Citizen.

Ans -

Fundamental Duties

- The concept was taken from USSR (Russia)
- It serves as reminder to every citizen to perform basic norms of democratic conduct and democratic behaviour.
- It was added in 42nd Amendment Act of the Constitution in 1976
- It is defined in Article 51-A under Chapter IV-A.

Below is the list of fundamental duties to be obeyed by every Indian citizen.

1. To abide by the Indian Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
2. To cherish and follow the noble ideas that inspired the 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 and to renounce practices derogatory to dignity of women.
6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture.
7. To protect and improve the natural environment including forest, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.
8. To develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
9. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
11. To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of 6-14 years.

This duty was added by 86th Amendment Act, 2002.

FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

7) Description about Attorney General of India.

Ans-

Attorney General of India [Article 76]

- He/She is highest law officer of India
- Act as chief legal advisor to government of India as he advises the Union government on all legal matters.
- He is primary lawyer representing Union government in Supreme Court of India.

Appointment :

- appointed by President on the advice of the government.

Qualification :

- He should be an Indian Citizen
- He must have either completed 5 years in High court of any Indian state

OR

- 10 years in High Court as an advocate
- He may an eminent jurist in the eye of the President

Term :

- No fixed term for the Attorney General of India
- He can be removed by President at any time.
- He can quit by submitting his resignation.
- He is removed when the Council is dissolved, or replaced.

Role :

- He advises the Union government on the legal matters referred to him by the President.
- Performs the duties mentioned in the Constitution.
- Attorney General has to appear in the Supreme court on behalf of the government of India in any case related to government.
- He also appears in High Court if any case is related to Government of India.

5) Explain the procedure for impeachment of the President.

- Ans. → Defined in Article 61 of Indian Constitution.
- When a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charges shall be preferred by either House of Parliament
- The charges shall be preferred only when
- a. the proposal to prefer such charge is contained in a resolution which has been moved after at least 14 days.
 - b. Notice in writing signed by not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total number of members of the House.
 - ~~c. The resolution has been passed by either House of Parliament~~
 - c. The resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of total membership of the House
- If charges have been preferred by either House then other House shall investigate the charge.
- If the charges are sustained after investigation then the President has to be removed from office.

4> What is Uniform Civil code for citizens?

Ans

→ Article 44 of the Indian Constitution defines UCC.

Definition :

The state shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform Civil Code (UCC) throughout the territory of India.

→ The desirability of a uniform civil code is consistent with Human Rights, and principles of equality, fairness and justice

→ It promotes nationalistic favour through unity

→ It may enacted the code will work to simplify laws that are segregated at present on the basis of religious beliefs like Hindu Code bill, Shariat law, etc.

1) Explain Article 23 and 24 of the Indian Constitution.

Ans -

→ Article 23 & 24 of Indian Constitution deal with the Right against Exploitation.

Article 23 :-

→ Article 23 prohibits the traffic in human beings and forced labor such as begar.

→ The human trafficking is the illegal trade in human beings for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation, prostitution or forced labor.

→ Bonded labour is forbidden due to this Article

→ Article 23 protects citizens not only against the state but also from private citizen

Article 24 :-

→ Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc

→ It says No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

→ This Article forbids the employment of children below the age of 14 without exception for hazardous industries such as mines.

2) Briefly state the rights to freedom of religion.

Ans -

Right to freedom of religion :

→ Article 25 - 28 of the Indian Constitution.

→ Article 25 : Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion

→ Article 26 : Freedom to manage religious affairs

→ Article 27 : Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.

→ Article 28 : Freedom as to attendance at religious instructions or religious worship in certain educational institutions

Restrictions

→ Fire crackers

→ Loud speakers

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3) Explain to all citizens with the equality before the Law.

Ans -

→ Article 14 states that every citizen of India is equal before the law.

→ The state shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of laws within the territory of India. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

→ It means that the rights should be available to them without any discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, sex or any other such factor.

8) Explain the term of State Legislature.

→ Article 168 to 212 in Part VI of the Constitution deals with the organization, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, power and so on of the state legislature.

→ The state legislature which has only one house is known as Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and the state which has 2 houses, the upper house (Vidhan Parishad).

10) Explain Article 124A?

Ans -

→ There shall be a Commission to be known as National Judicial Appointment Commission consisting of following, namely -

- a) The Chief Justice of India, - Chairperson.
- b) Two other senior Judges of the Supreme Court next to Chief Justice of India - Member
- c) Two eminent persons to be nominated by Committee consisting of Prime Minister, Chief Justice and Opposition leader.
- d) The Union Minister in charge of Law and Justice. - Member.

9) ~~Definition of Article 110 and 199.~~

~~Article 110 : Definition of Money Bill.~~

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~~Article 199 :~~

9) Definition of Article 110 and 199

Ans -

Article 110: The finance bill is a money bill.

→ Finance bill is a part of Union Budget.

→ Contains legal amendments required for changes in taxation, proposed by Finance Minister.

Article 199 - Definition of money bill.