

① To make provision for just & human conditions for work. (Art 42)

② To secure a living wage

③ What is constitution? Explain the features of Indian constitution.

Ans: A body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is acknowledged to be governed.

→ Features of Indian constitution:-

- ① lengthy and detailed Preamble;
- ② Federal in nature with unitary features
- ③ Parliament System
- ④ Secularism
- ⑤ Fundamental Rights
- ⑥ Directive Principles of State Policy
- ⑦ Single citizenship
- ⑧ Amendment Procedure.

② Explain the powers and functions of President of India.

Ans: ① Head of State:- The President is the ceremonial head of the Indian State and represents the unity and integrity of the nation.

② Executive powers:- The President is the nominal head of the executive branch of the government.

③ Appointment of Prime Minister

④ Summoning and Proroguing Parliament:- The President has the authority to summon and

⑤ Dissolution of Lok Sabha.

⑥ Appointment of Judges.

⑦ Emergency Powers:-

⑧ Diplomatic functions:- The President plays a key role in India's foreign relations.

③ Elucidate the significance of directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)

Ques:- Social and Economic Justice

- (i) Welfare of the people
- (ii) Ideal of a welfare state
- (iii) Harmonising fundamental Rights
- (iv) Formulating Policy Formulation
- (v) Instrument for Progressive Change
- (vi) Democratising Social and Economic Benefits
- (vii) Adaptive to changing needs
- (viii) International Obligations.

(4) Write a note on constituent assembly and the federal features.

Ans:- The constituent assembly of India, formed on December 9, 1946, ~~was a~~

It was a group of elected representatives responsible for drafting the constitution of India. Its members were chosen through indirect elections from provincial legislatures. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee.

→ Federal features in the Indian constitution

- ① Dual polity
- ② Division of powers
- ③ Bicameral legislature
- ④ Independent Judiciary
- ⑤ Division of financial powers
- ⑥ Emergency Provisions
- ⑦ Equal representation of states
- ⑧ Special Provisions for states

(5) Explain the importance of fundamental duties.

Ans: Fundamental duties in the Indian Constitution were added through the

42nd Amendment Act in 1976.

- ① Promotion of civic consciousness
- ② Upholding the Integrity of the nation
- ③ Respect for the constitution and National Symbols
- ④ Duty towards fellow citizens
- ⑤ Commitment to justice
- ⑥ Environmental Responsibility
- ⑦ Education Responsibility
- ⑧ Duty to Defend the Country.

9 Promotion of Scientific Tempers

10 Preservation of Heritage.

6 Explain the composition of parliament and Powers of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.

Ans 6 → Composition of Parliament

i) Rajya Sabha:-

The Rajya Sabha should consist of not more than ~~250~~ 250-238 members representing the States and Union Territories and 12 members nominated by the President. Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.

ii) Lok Sabha:- The Lok Sabha at present consists of 545 members. Of these, 530 members are directly elected from the States and 13 from Union Territories while two are nominated by the President ~~by the~~ to represent the

Anglo - Indian Community.

→ Powers and functions.

i) Rajya Sabha:-

- i) Review and Revision of legislation
- ii) Representation of States
- iii) Special Powers in certain matters
- iv) Participation in constitutional amendments

2) Lok Sabha:-

- i) Primary legislative House
 - ii) Representation of the people
 - iii) Executive oversight
 - iv) Budget Approval
 - v) Constitutional amendments
- Ans 6: The composition of Parliament, and Powers of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha

⑦ Define amendment and the procedure which are elucidated under article 368.

Soln:- The process of making an addition, deletion or alteration to the existing laws in the constitution is called amendment.

→ The procedure of amending the Indian constitution:-

- ① Initiation of amendment.
- ② Approval in parliament.
- ③ Special majority.
- ④ Ratification by states.
- ⑤ Exceptions.
- ⑥ Presidential assent.
- ⑦ No role of Rajya Sabha.
- ⑧ Judicial Review.

⑧ State executive:-
State executive consists of governor and council of ministers with chief minister as its head.

OR

A person or group of persons having administrative or supervisory authority in an organization or in government authority.

⑨ Legislature:-

It is the government branch responsible for creating and enacting laws, overseeing the process and is one of the three primary branches in most democratic systems, alongside the executive and judicial branches.

⑩ State legislature:- State legislature is a legislative body within a state government, composed of elected representatives who represent the interests of the state's residents.