**Chapter 17**

**Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and**

**Directive Principles of State Policy**

1. The student should collect news about violation of fundamental rights and make a scrap book.
2. Suppose you go to a place where no traffic rules are followed, write a note on what would be condition of that place.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are an essential element of every democratic country.
5. Right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was given the status of a Fundamental Right in 2005.
6. Our fundamental rights are not absolute and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are obligations that every citizen is expected to perform them.
8. The Directive Principles of State Policy are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ given by the constitution.
9. The second aspect of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is that the state will not discriminate against any group or individual on the basis of religion.
10. Secularism is not only desirable but essential for the healthy existence of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society.
11. Dr B.R. Ambedkar considered the directive principles as powerful instruments for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of India from a political democracy into an economic and social democracy.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. The number of fundamental rights that were included in the constitution initially
14. 4 b) 6 c) 9 d) 8
15. When was the Right to Privacy declared as fundamental right?
16. 2010 b) August 2017 c) 2005 d) 2002
17. The state will not collect any taxes for promotion of any religion is part of
18. Right to Equality b) Right against exploitation c) Right to freedom of Religion d) none of the above
19. **If** a citizen feels his fundamental rights have been violated by executive order than he request \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to file appropriate writ
20. Supreme Court b) High Court c) District Court d) both a and b
21. When were fundamental duties added to the constitution?
22. 1955 b) 1976 c) 1975 d) 1973
23. Match the following

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Column A | Column B |
| Habeas Corpus | Secularism |
| Free and compulsory education to all children between6-14 years | Fundamental duties |
| To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired national struggle of freedom | Directive principles |
| Economic principles | Right to Education |
| Free to believe in and practice any religion | Writ |

1. How our Constitution makers have tried to transform ideals given in the preamble into reality?
2. Why are fundamental rights included in the constitution?
3. Explain the Right to Equality.
4. Which right prohibits the child labour?
5. In India an individual can speak their mind, form any kind of union, can move freely in any part of country and can live in any part of the country, which right gives us these privilege?
6. What do you understand by Cultural and Educational rights?
7. The Fundamental Rights are justiciable and are protected by the court, explain.
8. Our Fundamental Rights are not absolute or unlimited, justify.
9. What are the restrictions imposed on fundamental rights?
10. Why were the duties added to the constitution through 42nd amendment?
11. Name the writs that can be filed in court for restoration of fundamental rights.
12. Why Dr Ambedkar considered Directive principles of state policy important?
13. Name the four main categories of directive principles.
14. Discuss the significance of the Directive principles.
15. State the 2 aspect of secularism.
16. The impartial attitude of being secular has been guaranteed in several ways in the constitution, justify.
17. To respect the sentiments of all religions the government sometimes make certain exceptions for a certain community, explain with help of examples.
18. Why is secularism important for India?
19. List the various fundamental duties of a person.
20. On an outline map of world mark the following
21. The largest democracy
22. Country from where idea of fundamental rights originated
23. Country that is democratic but not a republic
24. Country that gave concept of Rajya Sabha.

**Chapter 18**

**The Union Government: The Legislature**

1. The student should browse the internet and make list of President of India till date.
2. Check the internet and state the name of prime minister of India who has had the longest tenure till date.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. In a federal structure, there are different levels of government i.e. national level, \_\_\_\_\_ level and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level.
5. Indian Parliament is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and consists of two houses.
6. The Parliament as well as the State legislatures both may make on the subjects entitled in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Parliament, is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organ of the Union Government.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
9. In the parliamentary form of democracy, the Council of Ministers is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Lok Sabha.
10. The parliament is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to remove the President, the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Court.
11. The making of a law is initiated by introducing a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the bill.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. In a federal structure there are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ levels of government.
14. 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
15. The apex court of India Supreme Court has maximum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ judges headed by the Chief Justice.
16. 25 b) 28 c) 30 d) 31
17. The Computer software and hardware come under the
18. Union list b) State list c) residuary subjects d) Concurrent list
19. Most of the members of Rajya Sabha are
20. Directly elected b) indirectly elected c) nominated d) none of the above.
21. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ presides over the meeting of the Lok Sabha.
22. Prime Minister b) Speaker c) Vice President d) none of the above.
23. State whether given statements are true/false
24. The government cannot impose any tax or incur any expenditure if the proposal is not approved by the Parliament.
25. The President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
26. Rajya Sabha is a permanent house which can never be dissolved.
27. The tradition is that the speaker of lok Sabha is elected from the opposition party .
28. The union list has ninety seven subjects of national importance.
29. What was the aim of federation?
30. Name the different levels of government.
31. Which is the topmost level of government in India? State its 3 organs.
32. What is the Union executive? Why is it known as bicameral?
33. Why have the makers of the constitution divided all the subjects on which law can be made?
34. How is Union list different from State list?
35. Complete the given flow chart

The Union Government

The Judiciary

The Supreme Court Of India

1. What is principle of Universal Adult Franchise? Why is this right given to people?
2. The President is not the member of the two house but is an integral part of the Parliament, justify.
3. What is maximum strength Lok sabha can have? How do people become member of the Lok Sabha?
4. What is the tenure of the members of the Lok Sabha?
5. Compare the qualifications required to be member of Rajya Sabha with qualification of the Lok Sabha.
6. State the powers and functions of a speaker.
7. Why is the Rajya Sabha known as the Permanent house?
8. Who is the presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha? How is the presiding officer different from the speaker of Lok Sabha?
9. How does the parliament control the executive?
10. Which house has more financial power and how?
11. Briefly explain the legislative powers of the union parliament?
12. Who has the right to elect the vice-president?
13. Name the procedure that is adopted to remove the President, the judges of the Supreme and the High Court. How is it done?
14. On outline political map of India, mark the following
15. State with maximum number of constituencies
16. State with low number of constituencies
17. State which has the Lok Sabha