

## Winmeen Tnpsc Group 1 & 2 Study Materials

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Tnpsc Group 2 Complete Syllabus : <https://goo.gl/fNSnMN>

Tnpsc Group 2 Previous Questions : <https://goo.gl/PYqsd7>

Tnpsc Group 2 Model Questions : <https://goo.gl/xQvyTk>

### 14. Fundamental Duties and Rights in India

1. Which is called as fundamental rights?

There are certain basic rights which are fundamental and essential for the living of man. These rights are called as fundamental rights.

2. What is the main aim of fundamental rights?

These rights promote the freedom of the individual and his well being.

3. Where are fundamental rights incorporated?

The fundamental rights are incorporated by the fundamental law of the country.

4. Who are the guaranteed for the fundamental rights in country?

All citizens

5. Name some modern democracy countries?

India, USA

6. Which part of Constitution discuss about the fundamental rights?

Part III of constitution

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7. Where is fundamental rights justifiable?

A court of law

8. Which article talks about the fundamental rights?

Article 19 to 32.

9. Who has given the power for the writs for enforcement of the rights?

Supreme Court and High court

10. Which amendment removed right to property?

44<sup>th</sup> Amendment of 1978

11. What is right to equality?

The constitution prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste or place of birth. This is called as right to equality.

12. What are the right to freedom?

The article 19 of constitution gives 7 freedoms they are as follows,

- freedom of speech and expression,
- freedom of assembly,

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- freedom of association or union or cooperatives,
- freedom of movement,
- freedom of residence,
- freedom to acquire, hold and dispose property.
- Freedom to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

13. Which article imposes restriction on seven freedoms?

Article 19

14. Which article guarantees that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty?

Article 21

15. What is the protection of life and personal liberty talks about?

- No person can be convicted of any offence except for the violation of law
- No person can be given a penalty greater than what might have been inflicted under the law.
- No person will be prosecuted and punished twice for the same offence.
- No person accused of any offence will be compelled to be a witness against himself.

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16. Which guarantees for right to freedom of religion?

Indian constitution

17. Where is the safeguarding the freedom of every minority community to practice its own religion and conserve its own culture, language and script?

The Indian constitution

18. Which article gives rights for every citizen has the right to move the supreme court for the enforcement of fundamental rights?

Article 32

19. Which article is heart and soul of whole constitution?

Article 32

20. Which amendment is used for competent to alter, abridge or take away any fundamental rights?

24<sup>th</sup> Amendment

21. What is the feature of Article 31 (c)?

This article of the parliament can pass laws to implement the directive principles.

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22. List some fundamental duties?

- To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- 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;
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures;
- To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- To safeguard public property and to abjure violence;

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- 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;
- Who is a parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his child, or as the case may be, ward between the age of six to fourteen years.

23. When was the fundamental duties added to constitution?

2002

