

CHAPTER – 3

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

The Indian constitution has given certain rights and duties to the citizens, these are known as fundamental rights.

This Six Fundamental Rights are:

Right to Equality

All people are equal before the law.

Right to Freedom

A citizen is given the right of freedom of speech and expression; to assemble peacefully anywhere without arms; to form associations and unions; to move in any part of the country; to reside in any part of the country; take up any occupation trade and business in any part of Indian territory and the right to education.

Right against Exploitation

Children below 14 years of age should not be allowed to work in factories and mines and people should live a life with dignity.

Right to Freedom of Religion

India being a secular state, all religions are treated equally.

Cultural and Educational Rights.

There is a lot of diversity in India so people have a right to preserve and promote their own language and culture.

Right to Constitutional Remedies

A citizen can move the court if his fundamental right is deprived in any way.

On 10th December 1948 the United Nations adopted the Charter of Human Rights.

The Fundamental Duties

Citizens have the duty to respect the Constitution, the national flag and the national anthem, protect the sovereignty, unity of the country and safeguard public property, by avoiding violence.

QUESTIONS

I. Match the columns :

A		B	
a)	Right to freedom	1)	equal protection of law.
b)	Right to equality	2)	ban on practice of bonded labour.
c)	Right against exploitation	3)	choice of profession.
		4)	protection of wild life.

II. Answer the following in one sentence each:

1) What do you understand by rights?

III. State whether the following statements are True or False:

1) 10th December is celebrated as International Human Rights Day.

IV. Write short notes: (20 to 25 words each)

1) Charter on Human Rights.

V. Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each :

1) Describe the provision of the Right to Freedom.

ANSWERS

I. Match the columns :

A		B	
a)	Right to freedom	1)	choice of profession.
b)	Right to equality	2)	equal protection of law.
c)	Right against exploitation	3)	ban on practice of bonded labour.

II. Answer the following in one sentence each:

1) **What do you understand by rights?**

Ans.)

Rights are described as our own demands needed for our own development. These when recognized by the society and state become Rights.

III. State whether the following statements are True or False:

1) **10th December is celebrated as International Human Rights Day.**

Ans.)

True.

IV. Write short notes: (20 to 25 words each)

1) Charter on Human Rights.

Ans.)

Charter on Human Rights:

- a) The Charter of Human rights was adopted by the United Nations on 10th December 1948.
- b) According to this all human beings are born free and all are equal in dignity and rights.
- c) No one can be deprived of the right to life, liberty and security.
- d) The government has the duty to protect these rights and promote respect for them.
- e) The United Nations emphasizes universal acceptance and recognition of these rights by all nations.
- f) 10th December is celebrated as Human Rights day all over the world.
- g) India has incorporated these provisions in its fundamental rights.

V. Answer the following in 40 to 50 words each :

1) Describe the provision of the Right to Freedom.

Ans.)

Right to Freedom

- a) A citizen is given the Right to Freedom of speech and expression; to assemble peacefully anywhere, without arms; to form associations and unions; to move in any part of the country; to reside in any part of the country; take up any occupation trade and business in any part of Indian territory and the right to education.
- b) Right to freedom guarantees right to life and personal liberty. No person can be arrested or detained without any substantial reason. Right to education is also a fundamental right. It is the duty of the state to provide free and compulsory primary education to all children between 6 and 14 years.