

Worksheet

Our Rights and Duties

Question 1: Fill in the blanks.

- The minorities are people who are less in number.
- The right to freedom allows citizens to travel wherever they want.
- The Republic Day is celebrated on 26 January.

Tips:

- Minority, a culturally, ethnically, or racially distinct group that coexists with but is subordinate to a more dominant group.
- The Right To FREEDOM allows the citizens to travel wherever they want. It helps them to move freely and reside in any part of the country/world.
- 26th January, 1950 was the day when the Indian republic and its constitution came into force. It was this day in history in 1965 when Hindi was declared as the official language of India.

Question 2: Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- What are Directive Principles?
 - (a) requests
 - (c) commands
 - (b) instructions
 - (d) guidelines ✓
- Which country has the longest-written constitution?
 - (a) India ✓
 - (b) England
 - (c) Japan
 - (d) Turkey
- Children in which age group should be given free education?
 - (a) 0 – 6 years
 - (b) 6 – 14 years ✓

- (c) 10 – 16 years
- (d) 16 – 18 years

Tips:

- The Directive Principles of State Policy of India are the guidelines or principles given to the institutes governing the State of India.
- The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution of any country in the world, with 146,385 words in its English-language.
- The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine.

Question 3: Write True or False.

- The Constitution allows the rich to exploit the poor. (**False**)
- If our Fundamental Rights are denied, we can move court. (**True**)

Tips:

- The constitution does not allow anybody to exploit someone. As the constitution provides Right against Exploitation & Right to Equality.
- When any of our rights are violated we can seek remedy through courts. If it is a Fundamental Right we can directly approach the Supreme Court or the High Court of a state.

Question 4: Answer these questions.

What are Fundamental Rights? List them.

Answer : Fundamental rights in India are the rights guaranteed under Part III (Articles 12-35) of the Constitution of India. The basic fundamental rights are Right to equality, Right to freedom, Right against exploitation, Right to freedom of religion, Cultural and Educational rights and Right to constitutional remedies.

What are Directive Principles? Write any two.

Answer : Directive Principles are classified under the following categories: economic and socialistic, political and administrative, justice and legal,

environmental, protection of monuments, peace and security. Some of the other important directives relate to provision of opportunities and facilities for children to develop in a healthy manner; free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14; promotion of education and economic interests of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections etc.

What is a constitution?

Answer : A constitution is a set of rules that guides how a country, state, or other political organization works. The constitution may tell what the branches of the government are, what powers they have, and how they work. It may also state the rights of citizens.

Question 5: Think and Answer.

Millions of small children in India work in shops, in factories, and in homes. Is it allowed by the law? Do you think these children know about their Fundamental Rights? Can we consider the people who employ small children as good citizens?

Answer : No, they are not good citizens. Because they are violating the supreme law of the country i.e. Constitution. The Constitution does not allow anybody to work in shops, factories under the age of 14 years.