

In democracy, the rights in the life of the citizens have acquired an important position. A human being staying in the society has various types of needs. His some of the needs are so important that if these needs are not satisfied then it can be said that a human being is not living his own life in true sense. In addition to the primary needs of food, cloth and shelter, a human being has various other needs also. A human being has been trying to satisfy that. Because, by doing that only, a human being can achieve his overall development. Moreover, an Individual has also been given certain strength from the nature for the development of his personality. The rights are inevitable for getting this strength blossomed. Therefore, the rights are borne or they are created. Every person staying in the society having needs and every one having natural strength, every person has to behave keeping in view the needs and strength of others, therefore, in addition to his own right, every one has to consider other matters also and that is duty. The concept of duty is associated with the right. Our right is a duty from another towards us. And their right is a duty from us towards them. Thus, right and duty is equal to two sides of a coin.

Meaning of Fundamental Rights

Rights can be identified as inevitable needs of social life of a human being. To say in the words of Prof. Laski, a human being can acquire his excellence only through rights. A person who does not enjoy the rights cannot develop himself and as a result his life becomes retarded. Our rights do not originate independent of the society but in the society. No society no rights. State does not create rights but it merely preserves the rights accepted by the society and assures their protection through Court. Briefly speaking, those social circumstances, the existence and continuation of which are absolutely necessary for the overall development of person, they are generally known as rights of the person. To say in other words, rights are those necessities of social life that without which any human being cannot achieve his excellence.

Thinking in another manner, it can be said that absence of rights makes the human being slave. Immediately upon the birth as human being, a person becomes entitled to certain rights. Therefore, these rights are known as human rights. On 10th December, 1948, the General Assembly of United Nations Organization accepted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in which all these rights are included. The principal objective behind this is to create such a situation that upon accepting these important rights, the States of the World give them to their own citizens. Acceptance of Human Rights at International level shows the importance of rights. Therefore, we are celebrating 10th December as Human Rights day. Amongst Human Rights, certain important rights are by State and an undertaking is given for their protection and for that purpose a respectable position has been given to them in the Constitution of a Country. These rights are called fundamental rights.

Importance of Fundamental Rights

After acquiring the understanding relating to rights, we can certainly say that rights are inevitable in the life of human being. Every democratic State gives fundamental rights to its citizen which are considered necessary to become citizen in true sense. It is impossible to think of life of human being without rights. This way, the importance of rights is self clear. The importance of the utility of the rights can be shown as follows:

(1) All Round Development of A Person Takes Place: The Status of a person is considered most important in democracy. Therefore, the State is taking the responsibility of accepting personality and its protection for allround development of a person and his expression. As a result State is accepting rights so that the circumstances are created for the allround development of a person. We have seen earlier that the rights are such necessities of social life without which the excellence residing in a person can not be achieved. In this view, rights are very essential for the allround development of a person.

(2) Freedom Of A Person Is Protected: Freedom of a person is very valuable in democracy and person enjoys various freedoms through rights. In that, no body can interfere unnecessarily. This way, the person can achieve his development by satisfying his needs through the use of various freedoms.

(3) Restriction Is Imposed On The Power Of Government: A restriction is imposed on the power of the Government by accepting the rights so that the Government occupying a position of a power cannot misuse its power. Because, when the rights are accepted, then the Government can not interfere unreasonably in the life of the citizens. Both the branches of the Government, Executive and Legislature also have to perform their functions carefully. While framing the law, the Legislature is continuously keeping in mind that it is not violating any of the right inappropriately by its own law? Similarly, Executive also cannot take such a step that can violate rights inappropriately. Thus, while exercising the respective powers, both the branches have to keep rights in front of the view. Then also, if in any manner it seems that the rights are violated then the judiciary can declare such steps unconstitutional and void. Thus, by accepting the rights, a restriction is put on the power of the Government.

(4) Interests Of The Minorities Are Protected: Democratic State is having existence of minorities like, religious, regional, linguistic, cultural etc. Minorities are given assurance for the protection of their interests by acceptance of rights and therefore, they experienced free from anxiety which can be considered welcomed for democracy. In India also due to various types of minorities by fundamental rights of religious freedom, educational freedom, culture related freedom etc. assurance is given for the protection of interest of minorities.

(5) Value of the State is determined: Whether the State is good or bad is determined on the basis of the rights which are given to its citizens. State undertakes the responsibility of protection of people through rights. In a State accepting the rights in true sense centralization of power does not take place and implementation of democracy in good manner is made possible. Thus, each State is known by its acceptance of rights.

(6) Citizens Get Awareness: Due to acceptance of rights, a political awareness is created in the citizens. Because, a citizen continuously keeps attention that restriction are not put on those rights which are accepted. This matter is very important. Because, if a citizen is awakened then only he can protect his freedoms. Awakened citizen opposes improper control imposed on his rights. As a result, there is a possibility of public opinion going against the Government. In a democracy, the governments are formed and stabilized only on the basis of public opinion.

In this manner, due to the great importance of rights or their utility they are accepted. It is difficult to imagine of a democracy without the acceptance of rights. Right is not a gift from the State but it is inevitable condition precedent for the development of the personality of a person. Therefore, how so ever the importance of the right is measured, it is always less.

Fundamental Rights

The fundamental rights have been placed in part three of the Constitution of India which are as follows :

(1) Right to Equality (Article 14 to 18)

- (2) Right to Freedom (Article 19 to 22)**
- (3) Right against Exploitation (Article 23-24)**
- (4) Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25 to 28)**
- (5) Cultural and Educational Right (Article 29-30)**
- (6) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)**

In the beginning, besides above referred six rights, a right to property was also included in the Constitution. However, due to disputes and confusions being created in it by passage of time, it is continued only as statutory right by deleting it as fundamental right. Thus, in the present time, six fundamental rights are included in our Constitution. Let us know about these rights in detail :

(1) Right to Equality (Article 14 to 18) : Equality being the foundation of democracy, Constitution has made provision for acquiring equality for every citizen.

- (i) According to Article 14 all persons residing in India are entitled to have 'equality before law' or 'equal protection of law'. It means that equal treatment by State to everyone in equal circumstances. Precisely, law will be applied to all equally and protect everyone equally.
- (ii) Article 15 states that State shall not discriminate any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
- (iii) By Article 16, an assurance is given to the citizens of equality of opportunity in the public employments.
- (iv) By Article 17, untouchability is abolished. Adoption or practice of untouchability in any form has been declared unconstitutional and punishable offence.
- (v) By Article 18, titles or awards creating artificial inequality in the society have been abolished. Especially during British reign, the titles like Sir, Knighthood, Khan Saheb, Rao Bahadur, Kaiser - e- Hind, Baronet etc. were used to be conferred by the British Crown on certain people helpful to the British Government as a part of appreciation for their loyalty, which used to create artificial discrimination in the society. After independence, by Article 18, a citizen of India is clearly prohibited from accepting any foreign title or award. Despite that, by way of exception, different awards can be conferred on the great people as a part of appreciation for giving their special service in the field of knowledge, education or service like Padma Shree, Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhshan, Bharat Ratna etc.

In the context of right to equality, it is necessary to clarify that if the State makes a special provision for women, children, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe and socially and educationally backward classes like reservation of seats or other special privileges or arrangement, then, it will not be considered violation of right to equality.

Thus, the object of right to equality is to establish 'rule of law' in India.

(2) Right to Freedom (Article 19 to 22) :

Right to Freedom equal to life of democracy has been provided in the Constitution. Amongst it, the freedoms given under Article 19 are of special importance. These freedoms are as follows :

- (i) Freedom of Speech and Expression.
- (ii) Freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms.

- (iii) Freedom to form Associations, Institutions or Unions.
- (iv) Freedom to move freely in any part or area of India.
- (v) Freedom to reside and permanently settle in any part of India.
- (vi) Freedom to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation.

As we are staying in a State and a society so these freedoms can not be used as desired or arbitrarily therefore Constitution has imposed on this every freedom certain reasonable restrictions. Constitution has also clarified which freedom is to be enjoyed under which restrictions.

A citizen can enjoy freedom of speech and expression subject to certain restrictions. For example, keeping in mind public interest, a State can impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of speech and expression on the grounds of security of State, friendly relation with foreign State, public order, decency and morality, contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence etc. Similarly in the interest of public order, the State can impose reasonable restriction on the freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms. Similarly on that basis, a restriction can be imposed on the freedom to form associations, institutions or unions. Beside this, the State can also in the public interest impose reasonable restriction on the freedom to move freely throughout the Country. In the public interest restrictions can also be imposed on freedom to carry on any trade, business or profession. State can determine necessary qualifications and standards for carrying on relevant business-profession. Thus, confining within the appropriate restrictions, citizens have to enjoy freedoms.

Article 20, 21 and 22 are related to the protection of liberty of person. Under article 20, a person has been given four protections, (a) a person can be convicted only if the law in force at the time of commission of an offence is violated. (b) A punishment cannot be imposed greater than the one which is prescribed in the law in force at the time of commission of an offence. (c) He cannot be punished for the same offence more than once (d) an accused cannot be compelled to be a witness against himself.

Article 21 assures the protection of life and personal liberty. While interpreting this right to life and personal liberty under article 21, the Supreme Court of India has stated that life does not mean mere sustaining and existence but it means 'to live with human dignity'. How can a human being live a life with human dignity without education? Therefore, by 86th constitutional amendment in the year 2002, Article 21 (A) has been included and right of a child to have primary education has been given a status of fundamental right. In the year 2009 it has been given the shape of law and a provision has been made to provide 'free and compulsory' education by State to a child of six to fourteen years. In this way, Right To Education (RTE) got the status of fundamental right. Thus, right to live a life has been made more wider.

Under Article 22 the provision has been made for protection against arrest and detention : (a) right to know the reason of arrest (b) right to engage and to be defended by the advocate of his choice (c) person arrested or detained is required to be produced before the nearest magistrate within the 24 hours. By exception, these rights are not given to a person of enemy State at the time of arrest. Besides this, these rights are also not available to the one who is arrested under preventive detention law.

In this manner, for the protection of basic freedoms of persons, the rights given under these articles are important.

(3) Right Against Exploitation (Article 23-24) :

Establishment of exploitation free society is one of the aims of our Constitution. In this context, right against exploitation has been included as a fundamental right. Under Article 23, system of bonded labour and trafficking in human beings are prohibited. This right prevents private person or organization

from implementing bonded labour system, began other similar kind of forced labour and declares an offence punishable under law. However, the State can demand compulsory services for public purpose. For example, compulsory military training.

This right prevents the action of purchasing, selling or letting on hire women and children for illegal or immoral purposes.

Article 24 provides protection against exploitation of children and adolescents. This Article prohibits employment of children below 14 years of age in any type of work. In this context, the Parliament of India has also passed Child Labour Abolition Act. Thus, Article 24 provides protection to the children.

(4) Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25 to 28) :

We have seen in the discussion of characteristics of Constitution and in the Preamble that India is a secular State. It means that State of India is not operating on the basis of principles or beliefs of any religion or sect. State does not have its own religion. In our country many religions are being followed. Therefore, right to freedom of religion has been recognized. The State is absolutely impartial in the matter of religion or religious beliefs or faiths of a person. According to Article 25 every citizen has a freedom of conscience and a freedom to profess practice and propagate any religion of his choice. With that, it has also been clarified that a Government can impose necessary regulations on economic, financial and political activities related to the matters of religion. Moreover, the State can impose necessary restrictions on this right on the ground of public order and morality.

Under Article 26, every religious denomination has a right to establish and maintain religious institutions, to own, manage and administer movable and immovable properties. According to Article 27 a citizen cannot be compelled to pay any tax for promotion or maintenance of religious institutions. According to Article 28 any special religious education cannot be imparted in any educational institution run with the aid of the State and no student can be compelled to act in accordance with religious ceremony. Here it has also been clarified that this will not apply to institutions established under any endowment or trust for the purpose of imparting religious education.

(5) Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29-30) :

India has many diversity for example, different language, script, religion, cast, race, culture etc.. Thus, rights for the conservation of these diversities have been protected in the Constitution. Article 29 and 30 give rights to different classes to protect and conserve their own language, script or culture. According to Article 29 any minority having distinct language, script or a culture has a right to conserve them. Moreover, an assurance is also given that no discrimination shall be made on the basis of religion, race, cast, language or any other like matter while giving admission in any educational institution run with the aid of the State.

Under Article 30 all minorities based on religion or language have been given right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. Moreover, the State cannot discriminate against any educational institutions merely because certain institutions are minority institutions.

In a country like India, where there are different kinds of minorities, these rights have special importance.

Right to Property (Article 31) and Its Abolition

A right to property was also included in the fundamental rights with the commencement of the Constitution. A citizen of India was having a fundamental right to hold, acquire and dispose of the property. However,

many disputes were created in relation to its interpretation. In order to make right to property clear, various amendments were also made in the Constitution. Lastly, by 44th Constitutional amendment in the year 1978, this right is placed in new Article 300 (A) by removing it from the list of fundamental rights. However, old wordings in that are kept intact. Now, this right is merely having a status of legal right. That means, any person can not be deprived of his property without the support of law.

(6) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32) :

By conferring the status of fundamental right to the right of constitutional remedies for the protection and enforcement of the fundamental rights, the framers of the Constitution have made these rights more protective. If any citizen of India feels that his fundamental rights are not enforced or they are violated, then, he can challenge it in the Supreme Court by this right. Thus, this right gives the citizen a right to go to the Courts. Then, on the other hand under this right, it becomes the duty of the Supreme Court that they protect these rights of the citizens. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar of the Constituent Assembly has stated about this right that “it is the spirit of the Constitution and a centerpiece of the Constitution”.

For the protection of the rights of the citizens, the Supreme Court has been given powers under Article 32 to pass certain orders.

Protection of Fundamental Rights

For the protection of the rights of the citizens, a provision has been made for the law of the State. If any person or an institution infringes the fundamental right of another person then the law of the State protects the right of that person and punishes the infringer of the right. Many times it may happen that attempts have been made to limit the rights of the citizens by Government. In this circumstances, how to protect these rights from the State was also considered. In modern democracy, certain provisions have been made for the protection of rights. Like, by giving fundamental rights in the form of writing in the Constitution, protection by judiciary. Moreover, awareness of the citizens and effective public opinion also play an important role in the protection of rights.

Fundamental Duties

In our Constitution, fundamental rights have been included but fundamental duties have not been given any place. However, subsequently, 42nd constitutional amendment was made in 1976 in the Constitution and by this amendment fundamental duties have been included under Part 4-A and new Article 51(A) in the Constitution. In this manner, Indian Constitution attracts special attention amongst the Constitutions of democratic States providing for fundamental duties.

Under Article – 51(A) of the Constitution, every citizen shall have following duty:

- (1) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and the national flag and the national anthem.
- (2) To cherish heartily and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
- (3) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- (4) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- (5) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious linguistic, regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- (6) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- (7) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures.

- (8) To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- (9) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
- (10) 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.
- (11) To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six to fourteen years by a parent or guardian.

Thus, all these duties are self explanatory.

Generally it is said with regard to the rights and duties that they are like two sides of a same coin. It is said that 'right of one is the duty of other'. However, same cannot be said about fundamental duties. Certain duties are such that rights are created through their performance. In fact, these duties are towards society and nation. We have certain duties towards the society and a Nation in which we live.

Moreover, these duties do not bind to the citizens automatically, but if the law is framed for the enforcement of any duty then it is binding to obey the same and its infringer can be punished or fined. For example, laws have been framed for the conservation of environment or protection of wild life and a person infringing them can be punished. In the same manner person damaging the public properties or resorting to violence is punishable. Certain duties talk about conservation of ideals and values for which it is extremely difficult to frame laws. For example, to develop scientific temper, to have the spirit of reform, to follow the values of humanism in life etc.

These fundamental duties give us the clear guidance as to what is to be done by us as a awakened and responsible citizen of the nation. The utility of these duties is in continuously remembering and practicing that we owe towards the society and the nation. A matter of special importance is that these duties are referred to on the initial page of the text books from the primary school. If the wider propaganda is made about these duties and they are continuously talked that the spirit of social and national responsibilities can be made more stronger in the citizen of future.

Directive Principles of State Policy

Directive principles of State policy have been included in part-4 of the constitution. In very few Constitutions of the countries this kind of directive principles has been included. Taking inspiration from the Constitution of Ireland, the framers of our Constitution have included these principles in our Constitution. The principle objective of inclusion of directive principles in the Constitution is to give guidance to the Governments in relation to frame which kind of policies and in different fields. Therefore, they are called 'directive principles of State policy'. At the time of framing the policy, these principles are to be kept in mind. And policies have to be framed and they are to be executed. In this sense, they can also be called 'principles of policy direction'. The objective of these principles is to provide clear direction as to what kind of society and nation do we want to create after independence, what is our goal etc. In other words, they are the agenda of social reformation.

Some rights are included in our Constitution in fundamental rights but, there are many other rights which are included in the directive principles.

Directive principles of State policy have been included from 36th Article to 51st Article in Part four of the Constitution of India.

Now, we will have detailed understanding as to which are the principles included as directive principles.

(1) Principles Related to Political and Foreign Relations :

- (i) The State shall endeavour to organize village panchayats for the development of rural life and to give more and more independence or to give more and more self reliance.
- (ii) The State shall endeavour to frame a uniform civil code for all citizen residing in India.
- (iii) The State shall necessary take steps to separate the judiciary from the Executive to establish the rule of law.
- (iv) The State shall endeavour to maintain international peace and security.
- (v) The State shall endeavour to maintain just and honourable relations with other nations.
- (vi) State shall endeavour to foster respect for international law and perform international treaty.
- (vii) The State shall encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

(2) Principles Related to Social-Economic Policies :

The State shall make special efforts for protection and promotion of interest of scheduled cast, scheduled tribe and other weaker and deprived classes of the society. Besides directive principles, similar provisions have been made giving a State a liberty under the fundamental right to equality.

The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of underserved want. State shall make laws for the welfare of agricultural and industrial workers and in particular female workers. A living wage, leisure and cultural activities and proper use of leave and other facilities are also included in them. State shall make provision for cottage industries and cooperative activities in rural areas and compulsory education for children, nutrition and health related services and to impose prohibition on intoxicating substance.

In the area of economic policy also many important principles have been included which are as follows :

- (i) The ownership and control of material resources of the nation are so distributed as best to subserve the common good.
- (ii) The State shall take precaution that a concentration of wealth and means of production does not result.
- (iii) It is the function of the State to see that all citizens get a right to have adequate means of livelihood.
- (iv) A provision to be made for equal wages for equal work of men and women.
- (v) Protection of health of men and women workers and tender age of children. State shall take care that on account of their economic necessities, they are not forced to do any work contrary to their age and capacity.
- (vi) State shall endeavour participation of workers in the management of industries.
- (vii) State shall take special steps for giving children opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and their childhood and youth are protected against exploitation.
- (viii) State shall take steps in the direction of making available to the citizens right to work and to make available assistance from the State to them in old age or in the state of disablement.

- (ix) It shall be the function of the State to see that circumstances of just and humane conditions of work have been created for the worker at the place of employment and to provide necessary maternity relief to women.
- (x) State shall make such arrangement that agriculture and industrial workers get adequate living wages and cottage industries and home industries are promoted by the states.
- (xi) Agriculture and animal husbandry should be developed on modern and scientific basis and the State should try to prevent slaughter of milch animals.
- (xii) The judicial system should work in such a way as to make it possible to get justice for all and the State should make arrangement for free legal aid for the needy.

Thus, the objective of these principles is to establish equalitarian, non-exploitative, welfarist society and socialist system of economy. In other words it aims at establishing social and economic democracy along with political democracy.

(3) Principles Related to Educational and Cultural Policies :

- (i) The State shall endeavour to ensure that children upto the age of fourteen years get free and compulsory education within ten years from the commencement of the Constitution.
- (ii) The State shall protect memorials, artifacts, buildings and places which are important from the historical and national point of view and takes steps to prevent these from being spoiled, distorted or destroyed.

Thus, the purpose behind these principles is to enable children upto the age of fourteen years to have universal education and to preserve the cultural and historical heritage of the nation.

(4) Policies Related to Health :

- (i) The State shall endeavour to ensure improvement in the level of health and nourishment of the people and take the necessary steps for public health and general wellbeing.
- (ii) The State shall prohibit the use of intoxicating substances, drinks and drugs which are harmful for the health. The State shall make provisions for liquor prohibition. For example, in the State of Gujarat prohibition of liquor is in force and recently Kerala and Bihar has also introduced prohibition of liquor.
- (iii) The State shall endeavour to protect the environment in the country and ensure that it improves and must make special provisions to protect the forests and their flora and fauna.

Thus, State shall strive to take steps for the preservation of health of its citizens and improvement in it. Besides, the State is also expected to make special effort to conserve and improve the environment.

By these principles, the framers of the Constitution have put before us the objective of new social and economic arrangement of India. These principles are directives for establishment of economic and social democracy. The directive principles of State policy are represented broadly to express objective of democracy in the preamble in respect of political, social and economic. In this spirit of modern welfare State is also expressed. In these principles. Important elements of different schools of thoughts have been coordinated. In this, some elements of Socialist Ideology, Liberalized Ideology and Gandhian Ideology are accepted. A dream of arrangement of just society free from exploitation and injustice is also presented. The responsibility to fulfill this dream is placed on the head of a 'State'.

For not having the support of law behind the directive principles, they are made subject matter of criticism from the stage of framing of Constitution. In spite of having many criticisms, these principles are not certainly meaningless. State can be compelled to implement them if public opinion is active and awakened. State is also compelled to implement directive principles on account of judicial activism.

Ideal of equal pay to woman and man workers is put in force. The functions of amelioration of people have been done through group development scheme. Local institutions have been made self reliant through the establishment of Panchayati Raj. For prevention of exploitation of children various laws have been made besides Child Labour Abolition Act. A provision has been made for free and compulsory education at primary level. Many steps have been taken for the promotion of classified casts. Provisions of various laws and schemes have been made for the welfare and development of woman. Continuous and solid attempts are also been made in the direction of woman empowerment. India has performed important functions for maintaining peace and security at international level.

Difference Between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles :

After studying fundamental rights and directive principles, now we will obtain the concept of difference that is existing between them:

1. Due to legal support behind the fundamental rights, they can be enforced by the courts. In case of abrogation on fundamental rights, any citizen can take the shelter of court. Therefore, they are justiciable in form. Whereas, directive principles do not have legal supports so a relief can not be claimed for their enforcement in the court. Thus, they are non justiciable in form. These principles are merely directives. Then also they are not of least importance. In the words of Babasaheb Ambedkar "Directive Principles are like basic Principles of Governance of the Nation."
2. Fundamental rights put limitations on the State and mandate not to perform certain functions. Whereas, directive principles of State policy are affirmative. They direct the State to perform certain functions.
3. State can not ignore fundamental rights. Whereas, State is not responsible for the enforcement of directive principles. These principles being in the nature of light house are directive for Government.
4. To some extent, fundamental rights establish political democracy in the country. In that, special emphasis is put on independence of citizen. Whereas, directive principles are having the objective of establishing social and economic democracy. In that, emphasis is put on social equality and economic rights.

Lastly, it can be said that fundamental rights and directive principles of State policy, both, are important. Both are useful for the development of person and society. Both are substitute of each other.

EXERCISE

1. Answer the following Questions in detail :

- (1) What is Fundamental Rights? Explain their importance.
- (2) Discuss the fundamental right to equality under various articles.
- (3) Give in detail the concept of the fundamental right of freedom.
- (4) Describe the fundamental duties of the citizen in the Indian Constitution.
- (5) Explain directive principles of State policy.
- (6) State the directive principles relating to social - economic policies.

2. Write short notes on the following :

- (1) Right against exploitation.
- (2) Right to freedom of religion.
- (3) Cultural and educational right.
- (4) Right to constitutional remedies.
- (5) Difference between fundamental rights and directive principles.

3. Answer the following questions in one-two sentences :

- (1) What is human rights?
- (2) Which are the fundamental rights given by our Constitution?
- (3) Which are the protections available to a person under Article 20?
- (4) Which provisions have been made under Article 21(A)?
- (5) State the full name of RTE.
- (6) What are the provisions under Article 22?
- (7) Under which Articles right against exploitation is available?
- (8) Under which Article of the Constitution can the Child Labour Prohibition Act be considered as included?
- (9) Which are the various Articles of right to freedom of religion?
- (10) Why was right to property omitted as fundamental right?
- (11) By which constitutional amendment was the right to property removed from the list of fundamental rights?
- (12) While showing the importance of right to constitutional remedies what was said by Dr. Bhimrao Ambedker?
- (13) What does Article 32 show?
- (14) How do directive principle of State policy differ from fundamental rights?
- (15) Why are titles abolished?

4. Write the correct option in the given box :

- (1) Which day is celebrated as Human Rights' Day?

(a) 7th October (b) 5th March (c) 10th December (d) 3rd February

- (2) What is necessary for the overall development of a person?

(a) Religion (b) Rights (c) Principles (d) Activity

- (3) In which part of the Constitution have the fundamental rights been placed?

(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four

- (4) RTE Right to Education is included in which Article?

(a) 10-A (b) 21-A (c) 40-A (d) 55-A

- (5) Whose absence can make a human being slave?

(a) Rights (b) Culture (c) Family (d) Health

- (6) Which of the Articles of the Constitution give a cultural and educational rights?
 (a) 23- 24 (b) 29-30 (c) 34-35 (d) 38-39 ☐
- (7) Which right is now merely a statutory right in place of fundamental right?
 (a) Of equality (b) Of Property (c) Against exploitation (d) Against freedom ☐
- (8) In which year was the fundamental right to property made void?
 (a)1978 (b) 1986 (c)1994 (d)2001 ☐
- (9) In which Article of the Constitution has the provision is made of fundamental duties?
 (a) 15-C (b) 25-B (c) 51-A (d) 75-D ☐
- (10) What is referred to in the first page of the textbook?
 (a) Rights (b) Fundamental Duties (c) Federalism (d) Foreign Policy ☐
- (11) Taking inspiration from which Constitution of the nation have we included directive principle of State policy in our Constitution?
 (a) China (b) Ireland (c) Britain (d) Indonesia ☐
- (12) In which part of the Constitution have the directive principle of State policy been included?
 (a) Second (b) Third (c) Fourth (d) Fifth ☐
- (13) Presents ideals before the legislatures and is a guide in the administration of India.
 (a) Directive principle of State policy (b) Duties ☐
 (c) Political leaders (d) Institutions
- (14)Who said that directive principles are the fundamental principles of the governance of the country.
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Gandhiji ☐
 (c) Dr. Ambedker (d) Sardar Patel
- (15) By which article is untouchability abolished?
 (a) Article 17 (b) Article 37 (c) Article 47 (d) Article 57 ☐
- (16) In which of the following States is there a prohibition of liquor in force?
 (a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat (c) Maharashtra (d) Andhra Pradesh ☐

Activity

- Repeated reading and study of Fundamental Duties and attempts to bring them in behaviour - practice.
- Frequently organize meetings for discussion in relation to Fundamental Rights.

