

Lesson No.18

Our Rights and Duties

I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The Constitution of Indian contains:

Ans. (d) 448 Articles

2. We must preserve our:

Ans. (d) Heritage

3. Our country became a republic on:

Ans. (b) 26 January, 1950

4. The Constitution of India has _____ basic principles.

Ans. (a) three

5. India is also called a parliamentary:

Ans. (c) Democracy

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Our country was ruled by the **British** until the independence of the country in 1947.

2. The set of rules according to which our government functions is called the **Constitution**.

3. India is a democratic, socialist and **secular** country.

4. Right to constitutional remedies is a **Fundamental Right**.

5. Providing equal wages for equal work is a **Directive Principle**.

III. Match the following.

A

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Fundamental Duties
3. Directive Principles
4. Republic Day
5. Constitution

B

- v. We can practise any religion
- iii. Respect our national anthem
- ii. All children should get education
- i. 26 January, 1950
- iv. supreme law of land

IV. Answer in brief.

1. What is Democracy?

Ans. Democracy is defined as the government of the people, by the people and for the people.

2. What do you understand by secularism?

Ans. Secularism means that people are free to practise any religion.

3. What do you mean by socialism?

Ans. Socialism means all people are equal. There will be no discrimination on the basis of caste, colour, religion or gender.

4. When was our constitution adopted?

Ans. Our constitution was adopted on 26 November, 1949.

5. Which day is celebrated as the Republic Day?

Ans. 26 January, 1950 is celebrated as the Republic Day.

V. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the Directive Principles?

Ans. The Directive Principles guide the government to function better for the welfare of the people. These are the guidelines for the state.

2. What is the constitution?

Ans. The constitution is the supreme law of India. It is a set of rules to govern our country properly.

3. What are the Fundamental Duties?

Ans. The fundamental duties are defined as the moral obligations of all citizens to promote a spirit of patriotism, and to uphold the unity of India.

4. List three of our Fundamental Rights as the citizens of India?

Ans. The Fundamental rights as the citizens of India are:-

1. Right to equality.
2. Right to freedom.
3. Right against exploitation.

5. Describe Directive Principles laid down by the Constitution of India?

Ans. The Directive Principles are the guidelines for the state. They are:-

1. To provide work for all men and women.
2. To ensure that people have proper living conditions.

3. To provide free and compulsory education for all children up to 14 years of age.
4. To provide equal wages for equal work.
5. To ensure that rich people do not exploit poor people.