10. Rights and Duties of Citizens

1. In which part is fundamental rights included?

Part III

2. In which part is fundamental duties included?

Part IV A

3. Which three parts talks about the basis of democratic state?

Part III, Part IV and Part IV A

4. What do Article 23 to 24 talks about?

Right against exploitation

5. What do Article 25 to 28 talks about?

Right to freedom of religion

6. What do Articles 29 to 30 talks about?

Cultural and Educational Rights

7. What do Article 32 talks about?
Right to constitutional remedies

8. What do article 14 to 18 talks about?

Rights to equality

9. What do article 19 to 22 talks about?

Right to freedom of speech

10. Which article provides six freedoms to citizens?

   Article 19

11. Which article prohibits arbitrary imprisonment of any person?

   Article 20

12. Which article establishes the right of life and personal liberty to all?

   Article 21

12. Which article prohibits the state from arbitrarily arresting any person?

   Article 22

13. Which article provides protection for people from traffic of human being and forced labours?
14. Which article prohibits any child below the age of 14 from working in dangerous and hazardous employment?

Article 24

15. What is the role of Article 29?

It protects the right of minorities to safeguard their distinct language, culture and script.

16. What is the function of Article 30?

It provides right of minorities to set up their educational institutions

17. What is the function of Article 21 A?

It provides the Right to Education for children of age group 6 to 14 years

18. What are the fundamental duties of Citizen?

- To abide by the constitution and respect its ideal and institutions;

- 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 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, and 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;

To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor 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 and fourteen years.
19. What are called as directive principles?

The constitution of India provides certain directives to the government. These directives are known as directive principles.

20. What are the directive shaping polices of state?

- Secure economic rights
- Secure uniform civil code
- Provide free and compulsory primary education
- Prohibit consumption of liquor and intoxication drugs
- Develop cottage industries
- Organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern lines
- Prevent slaughter of useful cattle
- Organize village panchayats as units of self government
- Promote educational and economic interest of weaker sections
- Protect and improve the environment
- Protect and maintain places of historic interest
- To separate judiciary from the executive