



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI –110034

SOCIAL SCIENCE: CLASS VIII

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

CH-1: THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

GENERAL GUIDELINES:

E-MODULE:

- Watch the videos related to the topic. (Links mentioned within this module at appropriate places)
- Read the content carefully. (Not to be copied in the notebook)
- Attempt all the given questions and assignment in the Social Science notebook.
- Do refer to the NCERT Political Science textbook (Link shared below)

NCERT BOOK: <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?hess3=0-10>

Chapter: <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?hess3=1-10>

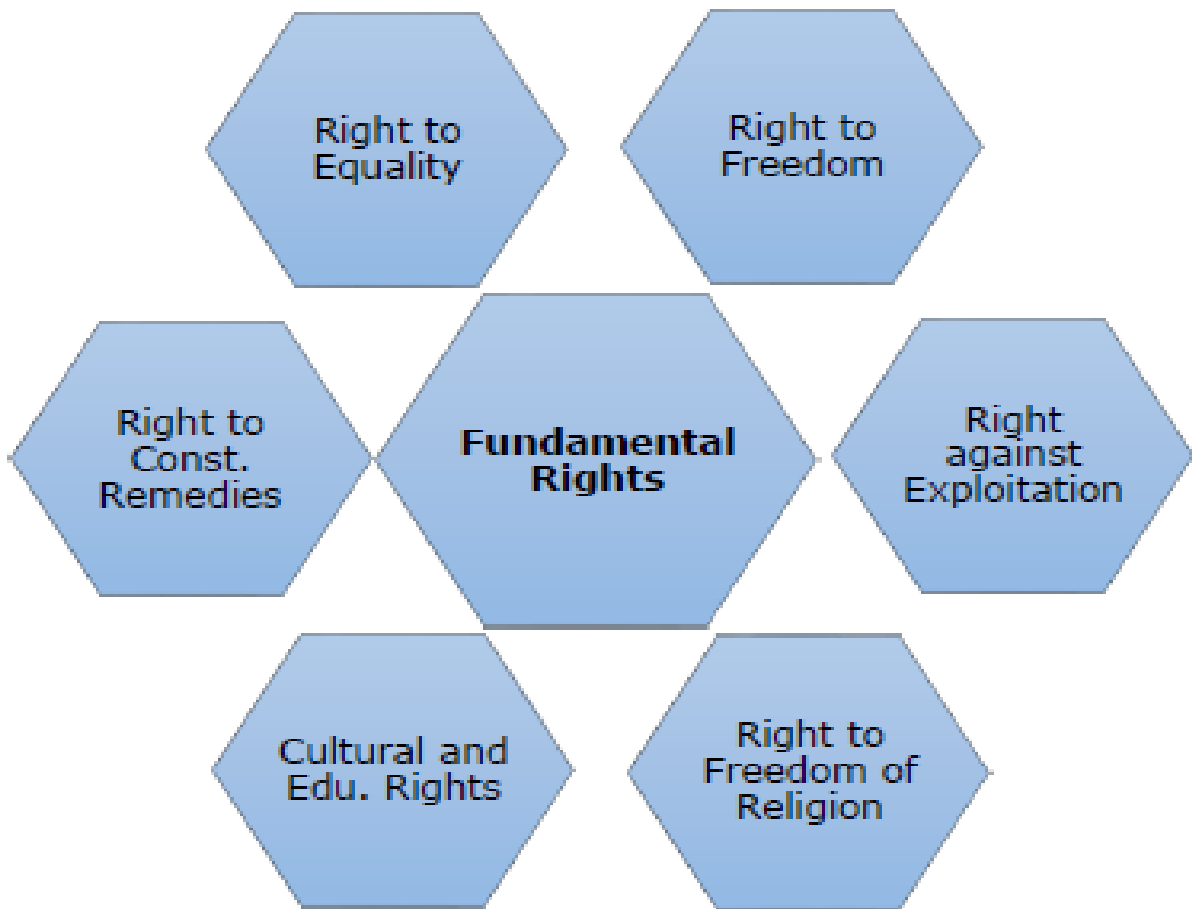
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

of Indian Citizens



Image Credit: wikipedia.org





Click on the above camera icon (left mouse click) to watch the related video clip on “Key Features of Indian Constitution”.

RIGHT TO EQUALITY: -

- Equality before law— equal protection of laws

Prohibition of discrimination-on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth – equal access to shops, hotels, wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads etc.

- Equality of opportunity in public employment

Abolition of untouchability

- Abolition of titles

Freedom of speech and expression

To assemble peacefully; to form associations/unions

RIGHT TO FREEDOM

Move freely throughout the territory of India.

- Reside and settle in any part of India.
- Practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

1. RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION

- Prohibition of trafficking in human beings and forced labour.
- Prohibition of employment of children in hazardous jobs.

1. CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

Protection of language and culture of minorities.

Right of minorities to establish educational institutions

RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION

Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion

- Freedom to manage religious affairs

Freedom to pay taxes for promotion of any particular religion

- Freedom to attend religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions

RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES

- Right to move the courts to issue directions/orders/writs for violation or enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES AND THEIR OBJECTIVES:

- Directive Principles lay down certain guidelines for our Government to achieve our national goals especially for attaining greater social and economic reforms.
- These guidelines aim at establishing a welfare state.
- The government must keep in mind these guidelines while formulating policies and making laws in the day- to-day administration.
- Directive Principles are mentioned in Part IV of Indian Constitution.

OBJECTIVES

- High standard of living to the people
- Ways and means to improve a comfortable living
- Serving the interests of the poor
- Preventing the accumulation of wealth by a single individual
- Ensuring proper use of the country's wealth for the benefit of all

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A STATE AND A GOVERNMENT

STATE	GOVERNMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is a sovereign, political institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It administers the State and enforces the laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It has an independent and definite territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It can be changed by elections
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The state is more than just a government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The government [executive] is a part of State.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• E.g.: - State of Nepal, State of Bhutan etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• E.g.: -The government of U.P, the government of Delhi etc.

ASSIGNMENT QUESTION

- Q1) Briefly explain the fundamental rights guaranteed by Constitution of India.
- Q2) Give three points of difference between government and State.

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