



G.D.GOENKA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Subject: Ev.Sc./ 5TH

Aspect: Supporting Content

Saturday 6th November 2021

Lesson no 16. Our Rights and Duties

Learning Objective: Learning about the Fundamental Rights.

Skills: Development of commitment towards the fundamental values and principles of one's country.

The Fundamental Rights are sections of the Constitution of India that provides people with their rights. These Fundamental Rights are considered as **basic human rights** of all citizens, irrespective of their gender, caste, religion or creed. etc.

• ***Right to Equality***

Right to Equality ensures equal rights for all the citizens. The Right to Equality prohibits inequality on the basis of caste, religion, place of birth, race, or gender. It also ensures equality of opportunity to every citizen of India.

• ***Right to Freedom***

Right to freedom provides us with various rights. These rights are *freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly without arms, freedom of movement throughout the territory of our country, freedom of association, freedom to practice any profession, freedom to reside in any part of the country*. However, these rights have their own restrictions.



• ***Right against Exploitation***

Right against Exploitation condemns human trafficking, child labor, forced labor making it an offense punishable by law, and also prohibit any act of compelling a person to work without wages where he was legally entitled not to work or to receive remuneration for it.



- **Right to Freedom of Religion**

Right to Freedom of Religion guarantees religious freedom and ensures secular states in India. The Constitution says that the States should treat all religions equally and impartially and that no state has an official religion. It also guarantees all people the freedom of conscience and the right to preach practice and propagate any religion of their choice.



- **Right to Constitutional Remedies**

This right allows every citizen to approach the court for justice. If any of the fundamental right is violated, people can approach the court to seek help.



- **Right to Education**

Educational rights ensure education for everyone irrespective of their caste, gender, religion, etc.

In **August 2009**, **The Right to Education (RTE)** bill was passed in Parliament and it came into effect from **1st April, 2010**. According to the Act, every child in the age group of 6 to 14 years will be provided 8 years of elementary education in an age appropriate classroom in the vicinity of his/her neighborhood.



According to the Act, any cost that prevents a child from accessing school will be borne by the state which shall have the responsibility of enrolling the child as well as ensuring completion of 8 years of schooling. No child shall be denied admission for want of documents; or shall be turned away if the admission cycle in the school is over and no child shall be asked to take an admission test.

Homework

- Q 1. What is the Right to equality?
- Q 2. What is the Right against Exploitation?
- Q 3. What is the Right to Constitutional Remedies?