

Q. What do you mean by Democracy and rights?

Ans:- The word democracy comes from the Greek words "demos", meaning people, and "kratos" meaning power; so democracy can be thought of as "power of the people": a way of governing which depends on the will of the people.

A right is something a person has which people think should not be taken away. It is a rule about what a person is allowed to do or have. A right is different from a privilege, which is something that must be earned.

Rights may be put into law, so they have legal protection. But a right can exist where most people think it is good.

Q. Explain the Duties of citizenship.

Ans:- The fundamental duties of citizens were added to the constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976 under Article 51A Part 4A, upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.

The fundamental duties noted in the constitution are as follows:

It shall be the duty of every citizens of India —

- a) To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- b) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
- c) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.



- d. To defend the Country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- e. To Value and Preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- f. Safeguard Public property and to abjure violence.
- g. Protect and improve the natural environment including forest, lakes, wildlife etc.
- h. Develop Scientific temper.
- i. Promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- j. Defend the Country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- k. Provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and 14 years. This duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.