

Employability Skills

Module 2 - Constitutional Values - Citizenship



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What is the Constitution?

It's a set of rules and principles that guide how India is governed. It defines the structure of the government, the powers of different institutions, and the rights of citizens.



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Key Dates

- Adopted on: 26th November 1949
- Came into effect on: 26th January 1950 (celebrated as Republic Day)



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Constitutional Values

Constitutional values are the most important ideas and principles that guide how a country is run. These values are written in the Constitution, which is like the rulebook for the country.

1. **Justice** - Everyone should be treated fairly, whether it's about law, money, or opportunities.
2. **Equality** - All people are equal, no matter their religion, gender, caste, or background.
3. **Liberty** - Everyone has the freedom to think, speak, believe, and live the way they want (as long as they follow the law).
4. **Fraternity** - All citizens should feel like they belong to one big family. It means brotherhood, respect, and unity among all people.
5. **Democracy** - The people choose their leaders through elections. Everyone has a voice and can participate in decisions.
6. **Secularism** - The government does not favor any religion. All religions are treated equally.
7. **Sovereignty** - India is free to make its own decisions. No other country can control it.

The Role of the Judiciary

The judiciary is the system of courts in a country. It plays a very important role in making sure that laws are followed, and justice is done.

- **Interprets Laws:** It explains what the laws mean and how they should be used in real-life situations.



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- **Protects the Constitution:** The courts make sure that no law or action goes against the Constitution.
- **Delivers Justice:** It settles disputes between people, between people and the government, or between governments (like state vs. central government).
- **Checks Government Power:** The judiciary can stop the government if it tries to do something illegal or unfair. This is called judicial review.



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Civil Rights

These are the rights guaranteed to individuals to ensure freedom and equality. They protect individuals from discrimination and grant them legal and social freedoms.



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Key Civil Rights Include:

1. **Right to equality** - Equal treatment before the law, regardless of race, gender, religion, etc.
2. **Right to freedom** - Includes freedom of speech, expression, religion, assembly, and movement.
3. **Right to life and personal liberty** - Protection from arbitrary arrest or punishment.
4. **Right to education** - Access to basic education without discrimination.
5. **Right to privacy** - Protection from unnecessary intrusion by the government or others.
6. **Right to vote** - Participation in democratic processes.



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Civil Duties

These are the responsibilities expected from every citizen to ensure the smooth functioning and harmony of society.



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Key Civil Duties Include:

1. **Obeying the law** - Respect and follow the laws of the country.
2. **Paying taxes** - Contribute to the nation's development by paying lawful taxes.
3. **Voting in elections** - Participate in the democratic process.
4. **Respecting the rights of others** - Acknowledge and honor others' freedoms and rights.
5. **Defending the country** - Serve or support the nation during times of need.
6. **Protecting public property** - Avoid damaging government or public resources.
7. **Promoting harmony** - Avoid actions that incite hatred or violence.



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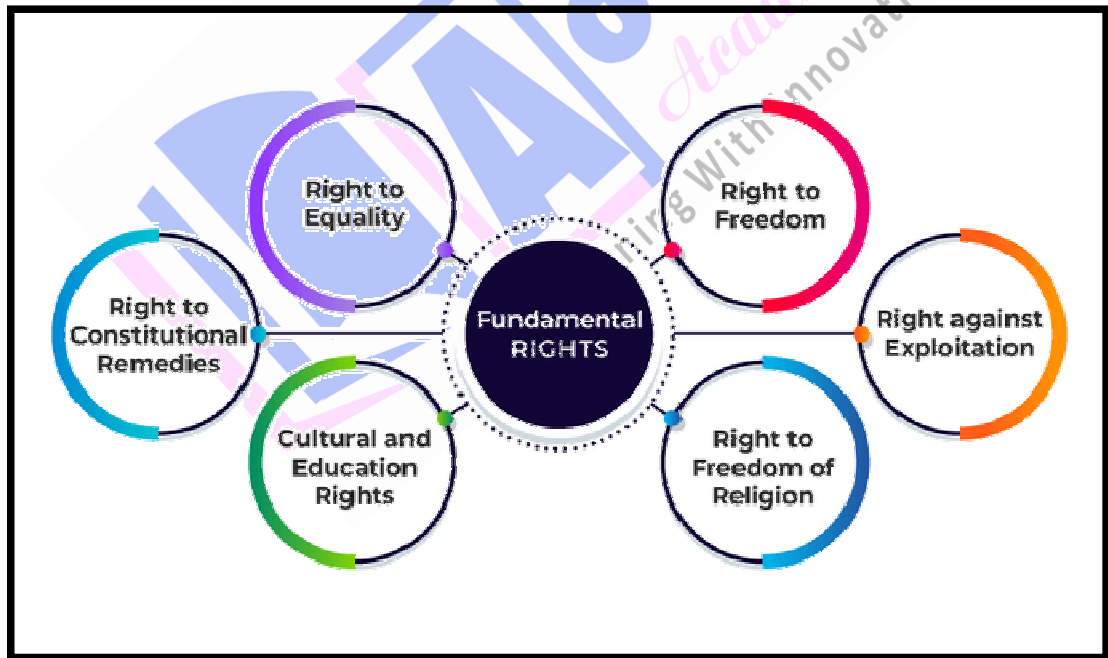


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Key Responsibilities of a Citizen Towards Society:

- **Respect the Law** - Abide by the rules and regulations that maintain order and protect rights.
- **Participate in Civic Life** - Vote in elections, attend community meetings, and engage in dialogue on public matters.
- **Promote Social Harmony** - Respect diversity, avoid discrimination, and work to reduce inequality and injustice.
- **Help Those in Need** - Volunteer, donate, or support efforts to uplift marginalized or disadvantaged groups.
- **Preserve the Environment** - Conserve natural resources, reduce pollution, and support sustainable practices.
- **Educate and Stay Informed** - Stay informed about societal issues and encourage education among peers and future generations.
- **Support Justice and Fairness** - Stand against corruption, injustice, and unfair practices when possible.
- **Protect Public Property** - Treat shared resources like parks, schools, and infrastructure with care and responsibility.
- **Be a Good Neighbor** - Promote kindness, cooperation, and mutual respect in daily interactions.



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Assignment

1. When was the Constitution of India adopted and when did it come into effect?

- a) Adopted on 26th January 1950, came into effect on 26th November 1949
- b) Adopted on 26th November 1949, came into effect on 26th January 1950
- c) Adopted on 15th August 1947, came into effect on 26th January 1950
- d) Adopted on 15th August 1947, came into effect on 15th August 1950

2. Which of the following is NOT a constitutional value?

- a) Justice
- b) Democracy
- c) Secularism
- d) Nationalism

3. What is the primary role of the judiciary in India?

- a) Making laws
- b) Interpreting laws and delivering justice
- c) Electing leaders
- d) Enforcing laws

4. Which of the following is a key civil duty of every citizen?

- a) Right to vote
- b) Paying taxes
- c) Right to education
- d) Right to freedom of speech

5. Which of the following is an example of a responsibility towards society?

- a) Defending the country in times of need
- b) Right to privacy
- c) Right to equality
- d) Right to vote

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