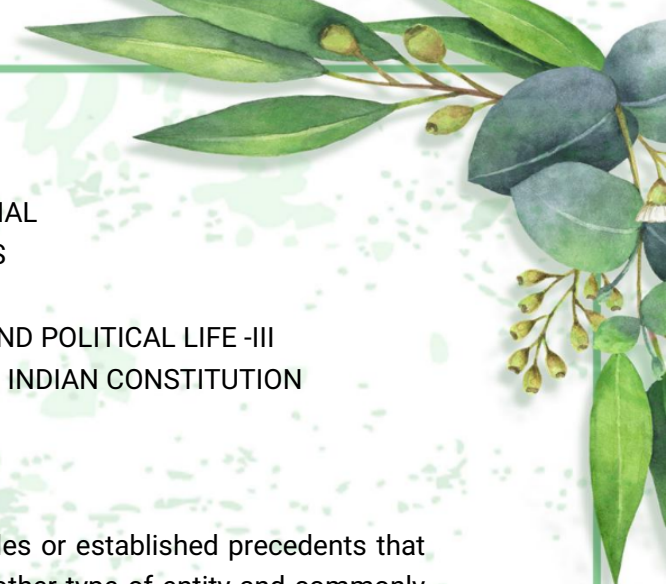




READING MATERIAL
SUBJECT : CIVICS
CLASS : VIII
BOOK : SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE -III
CHAPTER :1: THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTION :

A constitution is an aggregate of fundamental principles or established precedents that constitute the legal basis of a polity , organization or other type of entity and commonly determine how that entity is to be governed. Actually the Constitution is the framework for political principles, procedures and power of the government.

DEMOCRACY :

Democracy is a form of government in which the people have the authority to choose their governing legislation. Who people are and how authority is shared among them are case issues for Democratic theory , development and constitution.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS :

Fundamental Rights are a group of Rights that have been recognised by a high degree of protection from encroachment. These Rights are specifically identified in a Constitution. The Fundamental Rights are defined as the basic human rights of all the citizens. The six fundamental rights of an Indian citizen are ----

- .The Right of Equality (Arts. 14 to 18)
- . The Right to Freedom (Arts. 19 to 22)
- . The Rights against Exploitation (Arts. 23 to 24)
- . The Right to freedom of Religion (Arts. 25 to 28)
- . Cultural and Educational Right (Arts. 29 to 30)
- . Right to Constitutional Remedies (Arts. 32)

EQUALITY :

Equality means 'the state is being equal'. It's one of the ideals of a democratic society and so the fight to attain different kinds of equality like racial equality, gender equality or equality of opportunity between rich and poor is often associated with progress towards that ideal of everyone being truly equal.

POLITICAL MAJORITY :

A majority government refers to one or multiple governing parties that hold a absolute majority of seats in Legislature. This is opposed to a minority government , where the largest party in a legislature only has a plurality of seats.

POLITICAL MINORITY :

A smaller party or group opposed to a majority , as in voting or other action.

FEDERALISM :

Federalism is the mixed or compound mode of government , combining a general government (the central or federal government) with regional government's (provincial, state territorial or sub - unit government's) in a single political system.

REPRESENTATIVE :

A person that represents another or other, an agent or deputy: a legal representative or a person who represents a constituency or community in a legislative body.

SECULARISM :

Secularism is a belief that rejects religion, or the belief that religion should not be part of the affairs of the state or part of public education. A secular state is one in which the state doesn't officially promote any one religion as the state religion. The principles of separation of church or mandir and state and of keeping religion out of the public school system are an example of secularism.

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