



## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	DEPARTMENT: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Sub: Democratic Politics
Chapter:5 Q.B No:5	TOPIC: DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS	Year: 2023-24

1.	<p><b>What are Rights?</b> Rights are the reasonable claims of an individual recognized by the society and sanctioned by the law.</p>
2.	<p><b>What are the Fundamental Rights? List down the rights that are given to the people of India in the Constitution.</b> In India, rights are mentioned in the Constitution. Some rights, that are fundamental to our life are given a special status. They are called Fundamental Rights. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Right to Equality</li><li>➤ Right to Freedom</li><li>➤ Right against Exploitation</li><li>➤ Right to Freedom of Religion</li><li>➤ Cultural and Educational Rights</li><li>➤ Right to Constitutional Remedies</li></ul>
3.	<p><b>“Rights are necessary for the very sustenance of a democracy.” Explain.</b> <b>OR</b> <b>Why do we need rights in a democracy?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In a democracy every citizen has to have the right to vote and right to be elected to government.</li><li>• For elections to take place it is necessary that citizens should have the right to express their opinion.</li><li>• Rights protect minorities from the oppression of the majority.</li><li>• Some rights need to be placed higher than the government, so that they cannot violate them.</li><li>• In most of the democracies the basic rights of the citizens are written down in the constitution.</li></ul>
4.	<p><b>How has the Constitution of India secured Right to Equality to its citizens?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Constitution says that the government shall not deny to person equality before law or the equal protection of the law, regardless of his/her status. This called the <b>Rule of Law</b>.</li><li>• The government shall not discriminate against any citizen on ground only of <b>religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth</b>.</li><li>• Every citizen shall <b>have access to public places</b> like shops, restaurants, hotels and cinema halls.</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There shall be <b>no restrictions with regard to the use</b> of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads, playground and places of public resorts maintained by the governments.</li> <li>• All citizens have <b>equality of opportunity</b> in matters relating to employment or appointment of any position in the government.</li> <li>• The <b>practice of untouchability has been forbidden</b> in any form. So, the Constitution made untouchability a punishable offence.</li> </ul>
5.	<p><b>“The Right to Freedom is actually a cluster of several rights.” Discuss.</b></p> <p>Under the Constitution All Citizens have the right to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Freedom of Speech and Expression:</b> It is one of the essential features of any democracy. People are free to criticize the policies of the government or the activities of the associations. But one cannot use this right to create disorder in the society.</li> <li><b>2. Assembly in a Peaceful manner:</b> Citizens have the right to hold meetings, processions, rallies and demonstrations on any issues. But such meetings have to be peaceful.</li> <li><b>3. Form Associations and unions:</b> The Constitution guarantees the right to form associations and unions to every citizen of India.</li> <li><b>4. Move freely throughout the country:</b> Every citizen of India has been granted freedom to move throughout the Indian territory.</li> <li><b>5. Reside any part of the country:</b> According this to right any citizen of India can reside or to have property any part of the country.</li> <li><b>6. Practice any profession or to carry any occupation:</b> All citizens have the right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.</li> </ol>
6.	<p><b>“The Constitution mentions three evils which declares as illegal.” Discuss.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>What are the provisions of Right against Exploitation?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Constitution prohibits <b>traffic in human beings</b>. Traffic here means selling and buying of human beings, usually humans, for immoral purposes.</li> <li>• Our Constitution also <b>prohibits forced labour or begar in any form</b>. Begar is a practice where the worker is forced to render service to the master free of charge or at a nominal remuneration.</li> <li>• The Constitution also <b>prohibits child labour</b>. No one can employ a child below the age of 14 to work in factory or mine and railways or port.</li> </ul>
7.	<p><b>“It is the language , culture and the religion of the minorities that needed special protection.”</b></p> <p><b>How the Constitution of India secured these rights for the minorities?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any section of a citizen with a distinct language or culture <b>have a right to conserve it</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Admission to an educational institute maintained by government</b> or receiving government aid cannot be denied to any citizen on the ground of religion or language.</li> <li>• All <b>minorities have the right to establish and administer educational institutions</b> of their choice. Here minorities can be linguistic or cultural not only religious.</li> </ul>
8.	<p><b>“Right to Constitutional Remedies is a very special right”. What is so special about this right?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>

	<p><b>Dr Ambedkar called the Right to Constitutional Remedies, “the heart and soul of our constitution”. Give reason.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fundamental Rights are guaranteed against the actions of the legislatures, the executive and any other authorities.</li> <li>• If any act of the Legislature or the Executive takes away or limits any of the Fundamental Rights it will be invalid.</li> <li>• In case of any violation of Fundamental Right the person can go to a court for remedy, even if it is a social or public interest. It is called Public Interest Litigation (PIL).</li> <li>• The Courts have the right to issue directions for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.</li> </ul>
9.	<p><b>“Fundamental Rights are the source of all rights; our constitution and law offer a wider range of rights. Over the years the scope of the rights are expanded.” Justify the statement.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From time to time, the courts gave judgments to expand the scope of rights. Certain rights like <b>Right to Freedom of Press, Right to Information, and Right to Education</b> are derived from the Fundamental Rights.</li> <li>• Now, school <b>education has become a right</b> for Indian citizens. The governments are responsible for providing free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14 years.</li> <li>• Parliament has enacted a law giving the <b>Right to Information</b> to the citizens. This Act was made under the Fundamental Right to freedom of thought and expression. We have a right to seek information from government offices.</li> <li>• Recently, the Supreme Court has expanded the meaning of <b>the right to life</b> to include the <b>right to food</b>.</li> <li>• Constitution provides many more rights, which may not be Fundamental Rights. For example, <b>the right to property is not a Fundamental Right, but it is a constitutional right. Right to vote</b> in elections is an important <b>constitutional right</b>.</li> <li>• Sometimes, the expansion takes place in what is <b>called human rights</b>. These are universal moral claims that may or may not have been recognized by law. With the expansion of democracy all over the world, there has been a greater pressure on governments to accept these claims.</li> </ul>
10.	<p><b>What is the role of National Human Rights Commission in securing the human rights? How does it Work?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Human Rights Commission is an independent commission set up by law in 1993. The Commission is independent of the government.</li> <li>• The Commission is appointed by the President and includes retired judges, officers and eminent citizens.</li> <li>• <b>The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)</b> focuses on helping the victims in securing their human rights. These include all the rights granted to the citizens by the Constitution.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For <b>NHRC</b>, human rights also include the rights mentioned in the UN-sponsored international treaties that India has signed.</li> <li>• The <b>NHRC</b> cannot by itself punish the guilty. It is the responsibility of the courts. The NHRC makes an independent and credible inquiry into any case of violation of human rights.</li> <li>• The Commission presents its findings and recommendations to the government or intervenes in the court on behalf of the victims.</li> </ul>
<b>11.</b>	<p><b>Mention any three rights of a detained person.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be informed of the reason of arrest and detention.</li> <li>• To be produced before the nearest magistrate within 24 hours of arrest.</li> <li>• Right to consult a lawyer or engage a lawyer for his defense.</li> </ul>
<b>12.</b>	<p><b>What are the rights the Constitution of South Africa has guarantees its citizens?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Right to Privacy</b> so that citizens or their houses cannot be searched, their phones cannot be tapped.</li> <li>• <b>Right to an Environment that is not harmful to their health.</b></li> <li>• <b>Right to have access to adequate housing.</b></li> <li>• <b>Right to have access to have health care services, sufficient food and water.</b></li> </ul>