

QB365

Important Questions - Democratic Rights

9th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

- 1) What does Rule of Law stands for 1
(a) All are equal in front of Law (b) Prime minister is above the law (c) All laws are equal
(d) President is above the law
- 2) Under which part of fundamental Rights we have the provision of "non discrimination": 1
(a) Right to Freedom (b) Right to Equality (c) Right against Exploitation
(d) Cultural and Educational Rights
- 3) Who was Milosevic? 1
(a) Elected Serb president (b) Supporter of Albanian (c) leader of Albanian (d) all the above
- 4) Which group was in majority in Kosovo? 1
(a) Serbian (b) Albanian (c) German (d) Polish
- 5) Which of the following conditions exists in Saudi Arabia? 1
(a) Hereditary king (b) political parties (c) Freedom of religion (d) Equal rights to women
- 6) What is the third important element of democracy apart from elections and institutions? 1
(a) Supreme court (b) prime minister (c) enjoyment of rights (d) CBI
- 7) What is the condition of non-muslims in Saudi Arabia with respect to their religious rights? 1
(a) There is freedom of religion (b) Every citizen is required to be Muslim
(c) Freedom to construct religious structure
(d) Non-muslim residents can follow their religion in private, but not in public.
- 8) Kosovo was a province of 1
(a) Germany (b) USSR (c) Yugoslavia (d) South Africa
- 9) Which one of the following statements does not hold true regarding citizen's rights in Saudi Arabia? 1
(a) The people have no role in changing their ruler (b) The citizens can form political parties
(c) People don't enjoy the freedom of religion
(d) The testimony of one man is considered equal to that of two women
- 10) What is meant by 'rights'? 1
(a) Claims of a person over other fellow beings. (b) Claims of a person over other fellow beings, society
(c) Claims of a person over other government
(d) Claims of a person over other fellow beings, society and government

Section-B

- 11) Explain the importance of Rule of law 2
- 12) State any three rights that are denied to the citizens of Saudi Arabia. 2
- 13) "Rights are not limited only to Fundamental Rights as enumerated in the Constitution." Justify the statement. 2
- 14) Describe any five freedoms granted to the citizens of India under the right to freedom. 2
- 15) Why is the Right to Constitutional Remedies considered the 'heart and soul of our constitution'? Explain any three reasons 2
- 16) Are these restrictions on the right to freedom justified? Give reasons for your answer. 2
- 17) Describe the features of Right against Exploitation. 2
- 18) Can democracy exist without rights? 2
- 19) Where is Kosovo? 2
- 20) Write any four features of the Right to Equality as a Fundamental Right 2

Section-C

- 21) How has the people's struggle led to the expansion of new rights? 5
- 22) Is reservation against the right to equality? Give reasons to support your answer. 5
- 23) Check Your progress: 5
For each of the three cases of life without rights, mention an example from India. These could include the following:
 - (i) Newspaper reports on custodial violence
 - (ii) Newspaper reports on force-feeding of prisoners who go on hunger strike.
 - (iii) Ethnic massacre in any part of our country
 - (iv) Reports regarding unequal treatment of women.List the similarities and differences between the earlier case and the Indian example. It is not necessary that for each of these cases you must find an exact Indian Parallel.
- 24) Mention any two exceptions to the right to Equality. 5

Section-A

- 1) (c) enjoyment of rights 1
- 2) (a) Hereditary king 1
- 3) (b) The citizens can form political parties 1
- 4) (d) Non-muslim residents can follow their religion in private, but not in public. 1
- 5) (c) Yugoslavia 1
- 6) (a) Elected Serb president 1
- 7) (b) Albanian 1
- 8) (d) Claims of a person over other fellow beings, society and government 1
- 9) (c) All laws are equal 1

10) (b) Right to Equality

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Section-B

11)

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The Right to Freedom is considered as the 'cluster of six freedom'.

Article 19 of Indian Constitution guarantees the following freedoms to all the citizens

(i) Freedom of speech and expression is one of the essential features of any democracy. Our ideas and personality develop only when we are able to freely communicate with others. Although this freedom cannot be used to instigate violence against others.

(ii) Citizens have the freedom to hold meetings, processions, rallies and demonstrations on any issue. But such meetings, have to be peaceful. They should not lead to public disorder.

(iii) Citizens have the freedom to form associations, unions to promote their interests.

(iv) Citizens have the freedom to travel to any part of the country.

(v) Citizens are free to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.

(vi) Citizens have the freedom to practice any profession or to carry any occupation, trade or business.

Thus, it is justified that Right to Freedom is cluster of freedom.

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Right against Exploitation, given in Articles 23 and 24 of Indian Constitution saves people from any type of exploitation.

The features of Right against Exploitation are

(i) The Constitution prohibits 'traffic in human beings'. Traffic means selling and buying of human beings, usually, women for immoral purposes.

(ii) The Constitution prohibits bonded labour, begar or forced labour. 'Begar' is a practice where the worker is forced to render service to the master free of charge or at a nominal remuneration.

(iii) The Constitution also prohibits child labour. No one can employ a child below the age of 14 to work in any factory or mine or any other hazardous work, such as railways and ports.

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The Right to Constitutional Remedy is the 'heart and soul' of the Indian Constitution was said by Dr Br Ambedkar because

(i) When any of our rights is violated, we can seek remedy through courts. If it is a Fundamental Right, we can directly approach the Supreme Court or the High Court of the state.

(ii) If any act of Legislature or Executive takes away or limits any of the Fundamental Rights, it will be invalid. We can challenge such laws of the Central or the State Government in the court of law.

(iii) The Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to issue directions, orders or writs for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.

(iv) Right to Constitutional Remedies makes other rights effective. This right is the guardian of other rights.

Thus, it can be concluded that the Right to Constitutional Remedy is the 'heart and soul' of Indian Constitution.

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Our Constitution and law offers a wide range of rights. Over the years, the scope of rights has expanded. Sometimes, it leads to expansion in the legal rights that the citizen can enjoy. From time to time, the courts have given judgements to expand the scope of rights. Certain rights like Right to Freedom of Press, Right to Information and Right to Education are derived from the Fundamental Rights. So, we can say that, rights are not limited only to Fundamental Rights as enumerated in the Constitution. In fact, Constitution provides many more rights which may not be Fundamental Rights.

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(a) Under Right to Freedom, all the citizens enjoy the freedom to move freely throughout the country.
- However, due to security reasons, the freedom of movement of ordinary citizens can be restricted and their entry in border areas or army cantonment areas is generally restricted.
- This is very much justified as the freedom of movement by every citizen can prove dangerous for the security of the country.

(b) In certain cases, (in remote and tribal areas) such restrictions can be justified so that people of the area can maintain their cultural or ethnic identity. According to Article 370 of the Constitution, outsiders are not allowed to buy property and settle permanently in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) Such a restriction cannot be justified as it amounts to a clear violation of the right to freedom of expression.

16) (i) The people have no role in electing or changing their rulers.

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(ii) citizens cannot form political parties.

(iii) There is no freedom of religion. Every citizen is required to be muslim.

Non-Muslim residents can follow these religion in private but not in public.

17) Kosovo is located in Europe. In 1999 it was a province of Yugoslavia.

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No, democracy cannot exist without rights, It is the right that gives the citizen a chance to explore all possibility to choose their government and develop in a free environment. He becomes the master of his destiny

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Four features of the Right to Equality as a fundamental right are as follows:

-Equality before law: The constitution says that all are equal before the law and there is equal protection of the laws.

-The government does not discriminate against any citizen on any grounds like caste, sex or place of birth, etc.

-Every citizen shall have access to public places without any restriction and discrimination

-All citizens have equal opportunity to employment in government sector.

-The practice of untouchability has been forbidden in all forms.

-The Constitution says that the government shall not deny person in india equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws.

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- Rule of law means that the laws apply in the same manner to all.
- it means that no person is above the law.
- Law does not discriminate a political leader, government official or an ordinary citizen or the prime minister.
- No person can legally claim any special treatment or privilege on any background.

Section-C

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No, reservations are not against the right to equality.
Equality means giving everyone an equal opportunity to achieve whatever one is capable of. sometimes it is necessary to give special to someone in order to ensure equal opportunity

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Two exceptions to the Right to Equality are as follows:
(i) The government of india has provided reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other Backward classes, women and physically challenged to ensure that they get equal opportunity.
(ii) The principle of non-discrimination extends to social life as well.
The practice of untouchability has been forbidden in all forms. The constitution has made practice of untouchability a punishable offence.

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The scope of rights has been expanding and new rights are evolving over time. They are result of struggle of the people New rights emerge as societies develop or as new constitutions are made.

1. Right to privacy
2. Right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well being.
3. Right to have access to adequate housing.
4. Right to have access to health care services, sufficient food and water; no one may be refused emergency medical treatment

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(i) & (ii). In india , newspapers are free to publish reports on custodial violence and force-feeding of prisoners who go n hunger-strike