



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Sub: Democratic Politics
QUESTION BANK-5	Topic: Democratic Rights	Year: 2022- 23
1	<p>“Right to Constitutional Remedies is a very special right”. What is so special about this right? Or Dr Ambedkar called the Right to Constitutional Remedies, “the heart and soul of our constitution”. Give reason.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is through this Right that all other Fundamental Rights are safeguarded and arbitrary action of the state is checked.• Under this Right, a citizen is entitled to move the Supreme Court or any High Court or any other courts so authorised, if his/ her Fundamental Right (or Rights) is encroached upon, abridged or snatched away by the State, an individual or a body of persons. The courts are empowered to issue orders, directions and writs to the concerned to protect the rights of the complainant.	
2	<p>Mention the three major Constitutional provisions for the protection of women and children in India. OR Write three Constitutional provisions for the protection of women and children in India. [CBSE March 2011]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Right to Equality: Under this the State can make special provisions for women and children.• Right Against Exploitation: Under this traffic in human beings, especially women and children, shall be an offence punishable in accordance with the law.• Right Against Exploitation: Under this no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.	
3	<p>The Right to Freedom is actually a cluster of several rights.’ Justify [CBSE 2015]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Freedom to live in any part of India: All citizens are free to live in any part of India but State can put restrictions keeping in mind the welfare of local people. Freedom to practice any profession or occupation: All citizens have the right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.• Right to Free Movement: Every citizen of India has been granted freedom to move throughout the Indian territory.• Freedom to Assemble Peacefully: Indian citizens have been given the right to assemble without arms.• Freedom of Speech and Expression: Democracy is a government by citizens. Freedom of speech and expression works as a barometer of public opinion.	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to Form Associations or Unions: The Constitution guarantees the right to form associations and unions to every citizen of India.
4	<p>Why do we need rights in a democracy? [CBSE March 2011,13,15]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental Rights provide the conditions which are essential for the development of the inherent qualities in man and to secure his all-round growth. • These are necessary to preserve human dignity and promote social progress in an atmosphere of freedom. • These provide civil liberties, without which democracy cannot be even conceived. • These are a significant check on the arbitrary use of power by the government. • Rights protect minorities from the oppression of majority.
5	<p>According to our Constitution, what are the three evils? Or What is "Right against Exploitation"?</p> <p>Every citizen has a right not to be exploited. There are clear provisions in the 'Constitution that prevent exploitation of the weaker sections of the society. The constitution mentions three specific evils and declares these illegal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First, The Constitution prohibits 'traffic in human beings'. Traffic here means selling and buying of human beings, usually women, for immoral purposes. • Second, Our Constitution also prohibits forced labour or begar in any form. 'Begar' is a practice where the worker is forced to render service to the 'master' free of charge or at a nominal remuneration. When this practice takes place on a life-long basis, it is called the practice of bonded labour. • Third, The Constitution also prohibits child labour. No one can employ a child below the age of fourteen to work in any factory or mine or in any other hazardous work, such as railways and ports. Using this as a basis, many laws have been made to prohibit children from working in industries such as beedi-making, firecrackers and matches, printing and dyeing.
6	<p>Why does the Constitution specify the cultural and educational rights of the minorities?</p> <p>The constitution specify the cultural and educational rights of the minorities because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any section of citizens with a distinct language or culture have a right to conserve it. • Admission to any educational institution maintained by government or receiving government aid cannot be denied to any citizen on the ground of religion or language. • All minorities have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. Here, minority does not mean only religious minority at the national level. In some places, people speaking a particular language are in majority; people speaking a different language are in a minority.
7	<p>Explain the expanding scope of rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From time to time, the courts gave judgments to expand the scope of rights. Certain

	<p>rights like right to freedom of press, right to information, and right to education are derived from the Fundamental Rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Now, school education has become a right for Indian citizens. The governments are responsible for providing free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14 years. • Parliament has enacted a law giving the right to information 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. • Recently, the Supreme Court has expanded the meaning of the right to life to include the right to food. Also, rights are not limited only to Fundamental Rights as enumerated in the Constitution. • Constitution provides many more rights, which may not be Fundamental Rights. For example, the right to property is not a Fundamental Right, but it is a constitutional right. Right to vote in elections is an important constitutional right. Sometimes, the expansion takes place in what is called human rights. • These are universal moral claims that may or may not have been recognized by law. In that sense, these claims are not rights. With the expansion of democracy all over the world, there a greater pressure on governments to accept these claims.
8	<p>What is the role of National Human Rights Commission in securing the human rights? How does it Work?</p> <p>The National Human Rights Commission is an independent commission set up by law in 1993. The Commission is appointed by the President and includes retired judges, officers and eminent citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) focuses on helping the victims in securing their human rights. These include all the rights granted to the citizens by the Constitution. • For NHRC, human rights also include the rights mentioned in the UN-sponsored international treaties that India has signed. • The NHRC 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. • The Commission presents its findings and recommendations to the government or intervenes in the court on behalf of the victims. • Like any court, it can summon witnesses, question any government official, demand any official paper, visit any prison for inspection or send its own team for on-the-spot inquiry.
9	<p>List the rights subjected to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.</p> <p>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recognises many rights that are not directly a part of the Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution. This has not yet become an international treaty. But, human right activists all over the world see this as a standard of human rights.</p>

	<p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to work: opportunity to everyone to earn livelihood by working. • Right to safe and healthy working conditions, fair wages that can provide decent standard of living for the workers and their families. • Right to adequate standard of living including adequate food, clothing and housing. • Right to social security and insurance. • Right to health: medical care during illness, special care for women during childbirth and prevention of epidemics. • Right to education: free and compulsory primary education, equal access to higher education.
10	<p>How can the judiciary protect the Fundamental Rights of citizens?</p> <p>The judiciary protect the Fundamental Rights of citizens on the following ways :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is possible that sometimes our rights may be violated by fellow citizens, private bodies or by the government. When any of our rights are 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 a state. • Fundamental Rights are guaranteed against the actions of the Legislatures, the Executive, and any other authorities instituted by the government. There can be no law or action that violates the Fundamental Rights. • If any act of the Legislature or the Executive takes away or limits any of the Fundamental Rights, it will be invalid. We can challenge such laws of the central and state governments, • Courts also enforce the Fundamental Rights against private individuals and bodies. The Supreme Court and High Courts have the power to issue directions, orders or writs for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights. • They can also award compensation to the victims and punishment to the violators.
11	<p>What is Amnesty International? State the condition of prisoners according to the report of Amnesty International in Guantanamo Bay.</p> <p>It is an international organisation of volunteers who campaign for human rights. This organisation brings out independent reports on the violation of human rights all over the world and collected information on the condition of the prisoners in Guantanamo Bay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prisoners were being tortured in ways that violated the US laws. • They were being denied the treatment that even prisoners of war must get as per international treaties. • Many prisoners had tried protesting against these conditions by going on a hunger strike. • Prisoners were not released even after they were officially declared not guilty.
12	<p>What do you mean by 'Untouchability'? What did Sainath find while travelling to the various parts of the country?</p> <p>It refers to any belief or social practice which looks down upon people on account of their birth</p>

with certain caste labels. Such practice denies them interaction with others or access to public places as equal citizens. So, the Constitution made untouchability a punishable offence.

In 1999, R Sainath wrote a series of news reports in The Hindu describing untouchability and caste discrimination that was still being practiced against Dalits or persons belonging to Scheduled Castes. He travelled to various parts of the country and found that in many places:

- Tea stalls kept two kinds of cups, one for Dalits and one for others.
- Barbers refused to serve Dalit clients.
- Dalit students were made to sit separately in the classroom or drink water from separate pitcher.
- Dalit grooms were not allowed to ride a horse in the wedding procession.
- Dalits were not allowed to use common handpump or if they did, the handpump was washed to purify it.