



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	DEPARTMENT: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Sub: Democratic Politics
Chapter:5 Question Bank:5	TOPIC: DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS	Year: 2025-2026

1.	<p><b>What are Rights?</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b> Rights are the reasonable claims of a person 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></p> <p><b>Ans:</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>➤ <b>Right to Equality</b></li><li>➤ <b>Right to Freedom</b></li><li>➤ <b>Right against Exploitations</b></li><li>➤ <b>Right to Freedom of Religion</b></li><li>➤ <b>Cultural and Educational Right</b></li><li>➤ <b>Right to Constitutional Remedies</b></li></ul>
3.	<p><b>How has the Constitution of India secured Right to Equality to its citizens?</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ The government shall not <b>discriminate against any citizen</b> on ground only of religion, race, caste, gender or place of birth.</li><li>➤ Every citizen shall <b>have access to public places</b> like shops, restaurants, hotels and cinema halls.</li><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>
4.	<p><b>“The Right to Freedom is actually a cluster of several rights.” Discuss.</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b> 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.</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></ol>

	<p><b>3. Form Associations and unions:</b> The Constitution guarantees the right to form associations and unions to every citizen of India.</p> <p><b>4. Move freely throughout the country:</b> Every citizen of India has been granted freedom to move throughout the Indian territory.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><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.</p>
5.	<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> <p><b>Ans:</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>
6.	<p><b>“It is the language, culture and the religion of the minorities that needed special protection.” How the Constitution of India secured these rights for the minorities?</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Any section of a citizen with a distinct language or culture <b>has 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>
7.	<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> <p><b>Ans:</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>

8.	<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 is expanded.” Justify the statement.</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</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> </ul>
9.	<p><b>What is NHRC? What role it plays?</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</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>