

## 6

# DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

## 6.1 INTRODUCTION

Right are reasonable claims of persons over other fellow beings, over the society and over the Government. Fundamental Rights are those basic conditions which are considered essential for overall development of a person.

It is the duty of each democratic government to protect the citizen's right but sometimes elected government may not protect or may even attack the rights of their own citizens. That is why rights need to be placed higher than the government so that government cannot violate these rights.

### Knowledge Based Questions :

1. When the law applied to all in the same manner regardless of a person's status. This is called the rule of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) State (B) King (C) Law (D) People
2. Every country grants its citizens special facilities for their progress and development. What are they known as?  
(A) Fundamental rights (B) Directive principle of state policy  
(C) Fundamental duties (D) None of these
3. The state has no religion of its own. Anyone can follow practices preach any religion he like. This means that the state is  
(A) Republic (B) Sovereign (C) Secular (D) Democratic
4. The directions which are given by the court to the government are known as  
(A) Writs (B) Plea (C) Petitions (D) All of these
5. How many fundamental rights are given to the people of our country?  
(A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 8
6. What do you understand by political equality?  
(A) All adults above 18 yrs are given the right to vote  
(B) Everyone has got freedom of religion  
(C) People can express their view  
(D) None of these

7. Which of the following right is available under Indian Constitution?  
 (A) Right to safe environment (B) Right to protects ones culture  
 (C) Right to privacy (D) Right to adequate livelihood
8. In which year fundamental rights were suspended?  
 (A) 1971 (B) 1972 (C) 1973 (D) 1974
9. From which country we have taken the idea of fundamental rights?  
 (A) England (B) America (C) Germany (D) Ireland
10. Which of the following right has been abolished by the government from the list of fundamental rights?  
 (A) Right to equality (B) Right to property  
 (C) Right to freedom (D) Right to freedom of relegion



### IMPORTANT TERMS

- **Absolute monarchy:** A country ruled by a monarch (king or queen) who possesses complete authority of power.
- **Abetment :** The act of encouraging somebody to commit an offence or do something wrong.
- **Amnesty International :** An international organisation of volunteers who campaign for human rights. The organisation brings out independent reports on the violation of human rights all over the world.
- **Covenant :** Promise made by individuals, groups or countries to uphold a rule or principle. It is legally binding on the signatories to the agreement or statement.
- **Custodial Violence:** Violence perpetrated on someone when a person under trial is in a prison or in police custody.
- **Discriminate :** To treat one person or group worse/better than others.
- **Fraud:** The action or an instance of deceiving somebody in order to make money or obtain goods illegally.
- **Inducement :** A thing that persuades somebody to do something; an incentive.
- **Implication :** The action of involving somebody or being involved in something, especially in a crime.
- **Infringement :** Breaking of a rule or an agreement.
- **Remuneration :** Payment for services rendered or work done.
- **Rule of law:** The condition in which every member of a society, including its rulers, accept the authority of the law.
- **Summon :** An order issued by a court asking a person to appear before it.
- **Writ :** A formal document containing an order of the court to the government issued only by the High Courts or the Supreme Court.

## 6.2 LIFE WITHOUT RIGHTS

### Prison in Guantanamo Bay

About 600 people were secretly picked up by the U.S. forces from all over the world and put in an prison in Guantanamo bay an area near Cuba controlled by Amercian Navy Anas's father, Jamil El Banna, was among them. The American Government said that they were enemies of the US and linked to the attack on New York on 11 September 2001. The US army arrested them, interrogated them and decided whether to keep them there or not. There was no trial before andy magistrate in the

US. Nor could these prisoners approach courts in their own country.

### **Amnesty International**

An international human rights organisation, collected information on the condition of the prisoners in Guantanamo Bay and reported that the prisoners were being tortured in ways that violated the US laws. They want to live happily, without fear and without being subjected to degraded treatment. For this we expect others to behave in such a way that does not harm us or hurt us. Equally, our actions should not also harm or hurt others. So a right is possible when you make a claim that is equally possible for others. You cannot have a right that harms or hurts others. You cannot have a right to play a game in such a way that it breaks the neighbour's window.

The claims we make should be reasonable. They should be such that can be made available to others in an equal measure. Thus, a right comes with an obligation to respect other rights.

Every society makes certain rules to regulate our conduct. They tell us what is right and what is wrong. That is recognised by the society as rightful becomes the basis of rights. That is why the notion of rights changes from time to time and society to society.

When the socially recognised claims are written into law they acquire real force. Otherwise they remain merely as natural or moral rights.

When law recognises some claims they become enforceable.

## **6.3 DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS**

Three cases of denial of rights highlight the importance of rights.

The Human Rights were violated (i) in Guantanamo Bay by the US, (ii) in Kosovo by Milosevic's Government, and (iii) denial of rights in Saudi Arabia.

### **Rights in a Democracy**

Rights are a must to ensure the dignity, security and fair play to all the citizen.

Democracy is a system in which maximum rights are guaranteed to its citizen.

### **Why do we need rights in Democracy?**

Rights also perform a very special role in a democracy. Rights protect minorities from the oppression of majority. They ensure that the majority cannot do whatever it likes. Rights are guarantees which can be used when things go wrong. Things may go wrong when some citizens may wish to take away the rights of others.

But sometimes elected governments may not protect or may even attack the rights of their own citizens. That is why some rights need to be placed higher than the government, so that the government cannot violate these. In most democracies the basic rights of the citizen are written down in the constitution.

Finally several other countries intervened to stop this massacre. Milosevic lost power and was tried by an International Court of **Justice** for crimes against humanity.

### **What are rights?**

Rights are claims of a person over other fellow beings, over the society and over the government. All of us 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 fast. Prisoners were not released even after they were officially declared not guilty. An independent inquiry by the UN supported these findings. The UN Secretary General said the prison in Guantanamo Bay should be closed down. The US government refused to accept these pleas.

The Country is ruled by a hereditary king and the people have no role in electing or changing their rulers. The king selects the legislature as well as the executive. He appoints the judges and can change any of their decisions.

Citizens cannot form political parties or any political organisations. Media cannot report anything that the monarch does not like.

There is no freedom of religion. Every citizen is required to be Muslim. Non- Muslim residents can follow their religion in private but not in public.

Women are subjected to many public restrictions. The testimony of one man is considered equal to that the two women.

Just consider this story from Kosovo. This was a province of Yugoslavia before its split. In this province the population was overwhelmingly ethnic albanian. But in the entire country, Serbs were in majority. A narrow minded Serb nationalist Milosevic (pronounced Miloshevich) had won the election. His government was very hostile to the Kosovo Albanians. He wanted the Serbs to dominate the country. Many serb leaders thought that Ethnic minorities like Albanians should either leave the country or accept the dominance of the serbs.

This is what happened to an Albanian family in a town in Kosovo in April 1999.

74 year old Batisha Hoxha was sitting in her kitchen with her 77 year old husband Izet, staying warm by the stove. They had heard explosions but did not realise that Serbian troops had already entered the town. The next thing she knew five or six soldiers had burst through the front door and were demanding “where are your children?”

“..... they shot Izet three times in the chest” recalls Batisha. With her husband dying before her, the soldiers pulled the wedding ring off her finger and told her to get out. “I was not even outside the gate when they burnt the house” ..... She was standing on the street in the rain with no house no husband, no possessions but the clothes she was wearing.

### **Illustration 1**

- (a) *Where were the suspected persons of 9/11 attack kept*
- (b) *Which organization went for the enquiries?*
- (c) *What are rights ?*

### **Solution**

- (a) Guantanamo Bay
- (b) Amnesty International
- (c) Rights are reasonable claims of persons over other fellow beings over the society, and over the government.

### **Try Yourself**

1. What is the state religion of Saudi Arabia?
2. In which province of Yugoslavia the Albanians were in majority.
3. 'Some rights need to be placed higher than the government'. Give reason.
4. Define the rule of law. Do you think the rule of law prevails in India?

## 6.4 RIGHT IN THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

The Indian Constitution has given us six Fundamental Rights. They are the basic features of India's Constitution.

### FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS ARE

- |                                    |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Right to Equality               | 2. Right to Freedom                  |
| 3. Right against Exploitation      | 4. Right to Freedom of Religion      |
| 5. Cultural and Educational Rights | 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies. |

#### RIGHT TO EQUALITY

1. It grants equality to all its citizens in the eyes of law.
2. No discrimination can be made against any citizen on grounds of birth, caste, religion and gender.
3. Untouchability is made a cognisable offence.
4. Every citizen shall have access to public places like shops, restaurants hotels etc.
5. All citizen have equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment or appointment to any position in the government.

#### RIGHT TO FREEDOM

1. It grants freedom of speech and expression
2. freedom to assemble in a peaceful manner,
3. freedom to form association
4. freedom to move freely in any part of the country,
5. freedom to reside in any part of the country and
6. practice any profession, carry out any occupation or trade.

#### RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION

1. The Constitution prohibits "traffic in human beings".
2. Prohibits forced labour or begar .
3. Prohibits child labour.

#### RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION

1. There is no state religion in India. All religion are given equal respect.
2. Every person has a right to profess, practice and propagate his own religion.
3. A secular state is one that does not confer any privilege or favour any particular religion.
4. It does not punish or discriminate against people on the basis of religion they follow.

#### CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

1. Minorities have the right to conserve their language and culture.
2. They have the right to establish their own educational institution.
3. Admission to any educational institution cannot be denied on the ground of religion or language.

**RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES**

1. This is the right that makes all rights effective.
2. If a citizen's fundamental rights are violated or taken away, he/she can seek remedy through courts.
3. Dr. Ambedkar called this right as the 'heart and soul' of our constitution.

**NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**

Is an independent organisation established in 1993. Its main work is to focus on human rights and help the victims, whose rights are violated.

**EXPANDING SCOPE OF RIGHTS**

The Constitution offers scope to expand the Fundamental Rights : Examples,

1. School education has become a right for Indian citizen.
2. Right to property is a legal right.
3. Right to seek information from government offices.
4. Right to vote in elections.

**INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS**

This international convention recognises many rights.

Example

- (i) Right to work
- (ii) Right to safe and healthy environment
- (iii) Rights to adequate standard of living
- (iv) Right to social security and insurance
- (vi) Right to health and medical care, etc.

**THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES**

Right to privacy, Adequate housing, Right to access to health care, Sufficient food and water.

**Illustration 2**

- (a) Which fundamental right is meant for the minorities?
- (b) When was NHRC formed?
- (c) Mention any other two rights of the Indian citizens except the Fundamental Rights.
- (d) Mention any two rights which the Constitution of South Africa guarantees to its citizens.
- (e) Mention any two limitations of freedom of speech and expression.
- (f) Mention the three evils which have been declared illegal under Right Against Exploitation.

**Solution**

- (a) Cultural and Educational rights
- (b) 1993
- (c) (i) Right to freedom of press.  
(ii) Right to information.

- (d) (i) Right to privacy, so that citizens or their home cannot be searched, their phones cannot be tapped, their communication cannot be opened.
- (d) (ii) Right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being.
- (e) (i) No one can use this freedom to instigate violence against others.
- (e) (ii) No one can use it to incite people to rebel against government.
- (f) (i) Traffic in human beings.
- (f) (ii) Forced labour or begar in any form.
- (f) (iii) Child labour.

***Try yourself***

5. Which right was granted to the Indian Citizens 2005?
6. Which right was called as the Heart and Soul of the constitution by Dr. Ambedkar?
7. Why are the Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution called Fundamental? Give three reasons.
8. What principle applies to public jobs in democratic India?
9. What becomes the basis of rights'?
10. What are the three qualities of a right?
11. Why do we need rights in a democracy? Give three points.

**SOLVED EXAMPLES****Example 1**

***Why are the rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution called Fundamental Rights?***

**Solution**

- (a) They are called Fundamental Right because these are basic human rights conferred on all human beings.
- (b) Secondly, the Constitution gives us these rights and guarantees them because no democratic government can survive without these rights being given to its citizens.
- (c) These rights are safeguarded by the Constitution and no government can abridge or abolish these rights.

**Example 2**

***State two rights mentioned under the Right against Exploitation.***

**Solution**

- (a) Children under the age 14 should not be employed in hazardous occupations like factories and mines.
- (b) Begar or forced labour has been made a crime punishable by law.
- (c) Trafficking in human being is not allowed and is regarded as a crime.

**Example 3**

***State two constitutional provisions for the protection of women and children in India.***

**Solution**

- (a) Right against Exploitation under Article 24 says that no child below the age of 14 will be employed in any hazardous occupation.
- (b) Right against Exploitation under Article 23 declares that trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, is an offence, punishable by law.

**Example 4**

***State any two exceptions to the Right to Equality.***

**Solution**

The two exceptions to the Right to Equality are

- (a) The state can make special provisions for women, children, scheduled castes and tribes and backward classes. These classes need special protection as these have often been victims of unequal protection.
- (b) There is a special provision for the reservation of posts for backward classes.

**Example 5**

***Which is the most important Right and Why?***

**Solution**

- (a) The most important right is the Right to Constitutional Remedies.
- (b) This right protects all the Fundamental Rights because if any of our rights is violated, we can

move to the courts to get our rights enforced. Without this right, all other rights are meaningless.

**Example 6**

*When and by whom can Fundamental Rights be suspended?*

**Solution**

The fundamental Rights can be suspended when an emergency is declared by the central government.

**Example 7**

*What are the limitations on our Fundamental Rights?*

**Solution**

- (a) The government can place restrictions on the Fundamental Rights in the interest of the independence, sovereignty and integrity of India.
- (b) Restrictions can also be imposed by the government in the interest of morality and for public order.

**Example 8**

*Mention two limitations to the exercise of the Right of Freedom of Speech and Expression.*

**Solution**

The two limitations are

- (a) This freedom cannot be used to instigate violence against others.
- (b) Neither can this Right be used to incite the people to rebel against the government or defame a person by saying things that can ruin a person's reputation.

**Example 9**

*What is meant by 'Preventive Detention'?*

**Solution**

Preventive Detention means 'detention of a person without trial'. When the state feels that the person is likely to commit an offence, he/she may be detained as a precautionary measure.

**Example 10**

*Mention two Rights which are important Constitutional Rights but not Fundamental Rights.*

**Solution**

- (a) Right to Property
- (b) Right to vote in elections is also an important Constitutional Right.

**ASSIGNMENT - I**

**Q.1 Name the Fundamental Right under which each of the following rights falls:**

- (a) Freedom to propagate one's religion      (b) Right to life  
(c) Abolition of untouchability      (d) Ban on bonded labour

**Ans.** (a) Right to Freedom of Religion      (b) Right to Freedom  
(c) Right to Equality      (d) Right against Exploitation

**Q.2 Which of these statements about the relationship between democracy and rights is more valid? Give reasons for your preference.**

- (a) Every country that is a democracy gives rights to its citizens.  
(b) Every country that gives rights to its citizens is a democracy.  
(c) Giving rights is good, but it is not necessary for a democracy.

**Ans.** (i) (a) "Every Country that is a democracy gives rights to its citizens." This statement is more valid about the relationship between democracy and rights.  
(ii) The following are the reasons for my preference :  
(a) As per the definition of democracy, it is for the people, so in a democracy the rights to its citizens are ensured.  
(b) A democracy has an independent judiciary. So, if a government deprives its citizens from their rights, they can go to the courts to get justice.  
(c) The basic principle of a democracy is equality. So, citizens are ensured here to get equality of status and all the opportunities for their holistic development.

**Q.3 Are these restrictions on the right to freedom justified? Give reasons for your answer.**

- (a) Indian citizens need permission to visit some border areas of the country for reasons of security.  
(b) Outsiders are not allowed to buy property in some areas to protect the interest of the local population.  
(c) The government bans the publication of a book that can go against the ruling party in the next elections.

**Ans.** (a) (i) Yes, this restriction on the right to freedom is justified.  
(ii) This is for the security point of view of the citizens and the country. The Border Police can also differentiate between the citizens and foreign infiltrators.  
(b) (i) Yes, this restriction on the right to freedom is also justified.  
(ii) This is because, especially in hilly and tribal areas, the people are poor, innocent and lead a simple life. In such a situation: if the rich are allowed to buy property there, it would make the local people homeless.  
(c) (i) No, this restriction on the right to freedom is not justified.  
(ii) This is because, this act of the government would go against the right to freedom of speech and expression given by the Constitution of India.

**Q.4** Manoj went to a college to apply for admission into an MBA course. The clerk refused to take his applications and said "You, the son of a sweeper, wish to be a manager! Has anyone done this job in your community? Go to the municipality office and apply for a sweeper's position". Which of Manoj's fundamental rights are being violated in this instance? Spell these out in a letter from Manoj to the district collector.

**Ans.** (i) The following fundamental rights of Manoj are being violated in this instance:

(a) Right to Equality; and

(b) Right to freedom.

(ii) The District Collector,

Agra, Uttar Pradesh

Sir,

It is for your kind information that I am being denied to get admission into an MBA Course in the Agra Institute of Management by the clerk for being the son of a sweeper. This is against my fundamental rights-Right to Equality and Right to Freedom.

Please take this matter into your account and give necessary instructions to the institute so that I may get admission in the said course.

Yours faithfully,

Manoj

**ASSIGNMENT - II****Q.1 Why do we need rights in a democracy?**

- Ans.**
1. Fundamental Rights provide the conditions which are essential for the development of the inherent qualities in man and to secure his all round growth.
  2. These are necessary to preserve human dignity and promote social progress in an atmosphere of freedom.
  3. These provide civil liberties, without which democracy cannot be even conceived.
  4. These are a significant check on the arbitrary use of power by the government
  5. Rights protect minorities from the oppression of majority.

**Q.2 'Right to Freedom' is a cluster of six rights. Mention the rights.**

- Ans.**
- (i) Freedom of speech and expression.
  - (ii) Freedom to assemble peacefully and without arms.
  - (iii) Freedom to form association or unions.
  - (iv) Freedom of movement throughout India.
  - (v) Freedom to reside and settle in any part of India.
  - (vi) Freedom to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation.

**Q.3 Mention the Rights of a person arrested under ordinary circumstances.**

- Ans.**
- (i) No person can be detained in custody without being told of the ground for such an arrest.
  - (ii) Such a person shall have the right to be defended by a lawyer of his choice.
  - (iii) Every arrested person must be produced before the nearest Magistrate within 24 hours of such arrest. He cannot be detained further without the order of the Magistrate

**Q.4 Explain the Right against Exploitation.**

- Ans.**
- (i) Prohibition of Traffic in Human Beings and Forced Labour : Under this traffic in human beings and "begar" or any other form of forced labour is prohibited. This means that sale and purchase of women, men and children and making a person work against their will without payment is banned.
  - (ii) **Prohibition of Employment of Children in Factories :** No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed in a 'factory or mine and in other hazardous work. Thus child labour is banned, because this is considered as an exploitation, and as such it is illegal.

**Q.5 Dr Ambedkar called the Right to Constitutional Remedies, "the heart and soul of our constitution". Give reason.**

- Ans.**
- (i) It is through this Right that all other Fundamental Rights are safeguarded and arbitrary action of the state is checked.
  - (ii) 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.

**Q.6 What are the major functions of the National Human Rights Commission ?**

- Ans.**
- (i) To promote human rights in the country.
  - (ii) To make independent and credible inquiry into any case of violation of human rights.
  - (iii) To promote research on human rights.
  - (iv) To present its findings and recommendations to the government or intervene in the court on behalf of the victims.

**Q.7 Mention some constraints on the Right to Freedom.**

**Ans.** No doubt, every citizen has the right to all the above said freedoms. However, you cannot exercise your freedom in such a manner that violates others' right to freedom. There are certain restraints on this right.

- Your freedom should not cause public nuisance or disorder.
- You are free to do everything which injures no one else.
- Freedom is not unlimited license to do what one wants.

To safeguard the integrity and sovereignty of the country, governments can impose certain restrictions on our freedom in the larger interests of the society.

**Q.8 Why has the government of India provided reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes? Are these reservations against the right to equality?**

**Ans.** To a casual reader all these reservations appear against the spirit of equality. But this is not the case. Even besides these classes, various government have different schemes for giving preference to women, poor or physically handicapped in some kinds of jobs.

- These reservations are not against the right to equality. For equality does not mean giving everyone the same treatment, no matter what they need.
- Equality means giving everyone an equal opportunity to achieve whatever one is capable of.
- Sometimes, it is necessary to give special treatment to someone in order to ensure equal opportunity. This is what job reservations do.
- Just to clarify this, the constitution says that reservations of this kind are not a violation of the Right to Equality.

**Q.9 Who was Batisha Hoxha? What treatment was meted out to her family members by the Serbian troops?**

**Ans.** Batisha Hoxha was 74-year-old Albanian woman. She was sitting in her kitchen with her 77 year-old husband Izat, staying warm by the stove. The Serbian troops entered the town. They burst through the front door of her house, shot Izat three times in the chest. He died. They pulled the wedding ring off Batisha Hoxha's finger and pushed her out of the house. It was raining outside. She had no house, no husband, no possessions. What a sad lot!

It was all done under the direction of Milosevic. When several countries intervened, Milosevic lost power, tried by an International Court of Justice for crimes against humanity.

**Q.10 What do you mean by minority in a broader sense?**

**Ans.** Minority in a broader sense does not mean only religious minority at the national level.

- In some places people speaking a particular language are in majority. For example, Telugu speaking people form a majority in Andhra Pradesh. But they are a minority in the neighbouring state of Karnataka.

Sikhs constitute a majority in Punjab. But they are a minority in Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi.

**Q.11 What did Amnesty International Report about prisoners in Guantanamo Bay?**

**Ans.**

- It reported that the prisoners in Guantanamo Bay were being tortured in ways that violated the US laws.
- The prisoners were being denied the treatment that even prisoners of war must get as per international treaties.
- Even those prisoners were not released even after they were officially declared not guilty. The prisoners even went on hunger fasts, but to no avail.

**ASSIGNMENT - III****SECTION-A****• Fill in the blanks**

- Q.1 The constitution prohibits forced labour or \_\_\_\_\_ in any form.  
Q.2 The \_\_\_\_\_ is the guardian of our constitution.  
Q.3 For promoting social equality, the constitution forbids the practice of \_\_\_\_\_.  
Q.4 Right to privacy is given to the people of \_\_\_\_\_.  
Q.5 \_\_\_\_\_ was a serb leader in Yugoslavia who wanted to establish serb dominance.

**SECTION-B****• Multiple choice question with one correct answers**

- Q.1 Which of the following is not an instance of the exercise of a fundamental right?  
(A) Workers from Bihar go to the Punjab to work on the farms.  
(B) Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools.  
(C) Men and women government employees get the same salary.  
(D) Parents' property is inherited by their children.
- Q.2 Which of the following freedoms is not available to an Indian citizen?  
(A) Freedom to participate in armed revolution.  
(B) Freedom to participate in armed revolution.  
(C) Freedom to start a movement to change the government  
(D) Freedom to oppose the central values of the Constitution.
- Q.3 Which of the following rights is available under the Indian Constitution?  
(A) Right to work (B) Right to adequate livelihood  
(C) Right to protect one's culture (D) Right to privacy
- Q.4 Name the Fundamental Right under which each of the following rights falls:  
(A) Freedom to propagate one's religion (B) Right to life  
(C) Abolition of untouchability (D) Ban on bonded labour
- Q.5 Which of these statements about the relationship between democracy and rights is more valid? Give reasons for your preference.  
(A) Every country that is a democracy gives rights to its citizen  
(B) Every country that gives rights to its citizens is a democracy.  
(C) Giving rights is good, but is not necessary for a democracy.  
(D) None of these

## SECTION-C

• **Multiple choice question with one or more than one correct answers**

- Q.1 Which of the following freedom is not available to the people of India?  
 (A) Freedom to criticize the government  
 (B) Freedom to participate in armed revolution  
 (C) Freedom to start a movement to change the government  
 (D) Freedom to oppose the central values of the constitution
- Q.2 Which of the following rights fall under right to freedom?  
 (A) Freedom to propagate ones religion  
 (B) Freedom of speech  
 (C) Freedom to reside, travel to any part of the country  
 (D) Freedom to organize and assemble peacefully
- Q.3 Which rights were suggested by the International covenant on social and cultural rights?  
 (A) Right to work (B) Right to education  
 (C) Right to safe environment (D) Right to health care
- Q.4 What three wets are mentioned by the constitution?  
 (A) Forced labour (B) Child labour (C) Traffic in human beings (D) None

## SECTION-D

• **Assertion & Reason**

Instructions: In the following questions as Assertion (A) is given followed by a Reason (R). Mark your responses from the following options.

- (A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of 'Assertion'  
 (B) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is not the correct explanation of 'Assertion'  
 (C) Assertion is true but Reason is false  
 (D) Assertion is false but Reason is true

- Q.1 **Assertion:** The constitution guarentees certain rights to its citizens called fundamental rights.  
**Reason:** They are called fundamental because these are basic human rights confersed on all human beings.

## SECTION-E

• **Match the following (one to one)**

**Column-I** and **column-II** contains **four** entries each. Entries of column-I are to be matched with some entries of column-II. Only One entries of column-I may have the matching with the same entries of column-II and one entry of column-II Only one matching with entries of column-I

- | Q.1 | Column I                          | Column II                        |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) | Right to propagate one's religion | (P) Right to freedom             |
| (B) | Right to life                     | (Q) Right to equality            |
| (C) | Abolition of untouchability       | (R) Right to freedom of religion |
| (D) | Ban on bonded labour              | (S) Right against exploitation   |

## ANSWERS

### Knowledge Base Questions

- |      |      |       |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. C  | 4. A | 5. B | 6. A | 7. B |
| 8. A | 9. B | 10. B |      |      |      |      |

### Try Yourself

1. Islam
2. Kosovo
3. Thought it is the duty of each democratic government to protect the citizen's rights but sometimes elected governments may not protect or may even attack the rights of their own citizens. That is why some rights need to be placed higher than the government, so that the government cannot violate these.
4. It means that the laws apply in same manner to all, regardless of a person's status.  
Yes, the rule of law prevails in India. All are equal in the eyes of law.
5. Right to Information
6. Right to constitutional Remedy
7.
  - They are very essential for the all round development of the citizens.
  - These Rights have been granted to the citizens by the Constitution. No government can abridge, abolish or violate them.
  - No democratic government is possible to function without these basic rights.
8. All citizens have equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment to any position in the government. No citizen shall be discriminated against or made ineligible for employment on grounds of religion, caste, ethnicity, sex or place of birth.
9.
  - Just because we claim something it does not become our right. It has to be recognised by the society we live in.
  - Rights acquire meaning only in society. Every society makes certain rules to regulate our conduct. They tell us what is right and what is wrong.
  - Thus, what is recognised by the society as rightful becomes the basis of rights. That is why the notion of rights changes from time to time and society to society.
10. Right has the following three qualities:
  - Rights should be the reasonable claims of persons.
  - These should be recognised by society.
  - Such claims must be sanctioned by law.
  - Without these qualities, rights have no value.
11.
  - Rights are necessary for the very sustenance of a democracy.
  - In a democracy, every citizen has the right to vote and the right to be elected to government.
  - For democratic election to take place, it is necessary that citizens should have the right to express their opinion, form political parties and take part in political activities.

### ASSIGNMENT - III

#### SECTION-A

- |           |                   |                    |                  |                |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Q.1 Begar | Q.2 Supreme court | Q.3 Untouchability | Q.4 South Africa | Q.5 Miloshevic |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|

#### SECTION-B

- |       |       |       |       |     |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| Q.1 D | Q.2 D | Q.3 C | Q.4 B | Q.5 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|

#### SECTION-C

- |        |         |          |         |
|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| Q.1 BC | Q.2 BCD | Q.3 ABCD | Q.4 ABC |
|--------|---------|----------|---------|

#### SECTION-D

- Q.1 A

#### SECTION-E

- Q.1 (A)-(R),(B)-(P),(C)-(Q),(D)-(S)

**ASSIGNMENT - IV**

- Q.1 In ..... about 600 people were put in jail by the US forces from allover the world  
(A) Saudi Arabia (B) Guantanamo Bay (C) Kosovo (D) India
- Q.2 Which country is ruled by a hereditary king and the people have no role in electing or changing their rulers?  
(A) Kosovo (B) Saudi Arabia (C) U.S.A. (D) None of the above
- Q.3 Kosovo was a province of ..... before it split.  
(A) Vietnam (B) Zimbabwe (C) Sri Lanka (D) Yugoslavia
- Q.4 Why do we need rights in a democracy?  
(A) For sustenance of a democracy (B) To protect minorities from the oppression of majority  
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
- Q.5 Who called the Right to Constitutional Remedies, 'the heart and soul' of our Constitution?  
(A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
(C) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Smt. Indira Gandhi
- Q.6 'What does 'PIL' stand for?  
(A) People's Interest Litigation (B) Public Interest Law  
(C) Public International Litigation (D) Public Interest Litigation
- Q.7 What does the word 'Begar' mean?  
(A) Practice where the worker is forced to render service to the 'master' free of charge  
(B) Claims of persons recognised by society and sanctioned by law  
(C) Selling and buying of human beings  
(D) None of the above
- Q.8 Who appoints the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?  
(A) The President (B) A senior retired judge  
(C) The Vice President (D) The Prime Minister
- Q.9 Which one is not a Fundamental Right?  
(A) Right to Equality (B) Right to Freedom  
(C) Right to use influence in personal work (D) Right to freedom of Religion
- Q.10 A person who is arrested and detained shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of ..... of arrest.  
(A) 12 hours (B) 24 hours (C) 35 hours (D) 48 hours
- Q.11 What do you mean by freedom of speech? What are its limitations?
- Q.12 Over the years the scope of rights had expanded? Give a brief description of these expanded rights.
- Q.13 What is the role of International Covenants in expanding of rights?