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Assessment : Democratic rights

Subject : SST

Class : CBSE-IX

Time : 00000

Marks: 158

- 1 Which among the following sentences is not true? 1
- (a) Rights protect minorities from the oppression of majority.
 - (b) You have a right that harms or hurts others
 - (c) Rights are guarantees which can be used when things go wrong.
 - (d) Rights are necessary for the very sustenance of a democracy.

Ans :(b)

- 2 Identify the correct sentence. 1
- (a) Freedom means absence of constraints
 - (b) Fundamental Rights are mentioned in the Lok Sabha
 - (c) Fundamental Rights can be exploited
 - (d) All the above

Ans :(a)

- 3 Which of the following statements gives the real definition of Rights? 1
- (a) Rights are the duties which every citizen has to perform.
 - (b) Rights are the privileges enjoyed by every citizen.
 - (c) Rights are the claims of a person on other fellow beings, over the society and over the government.
 - (d) Right are the powers given to every citizen to check the misuse of power by the government.

Ans :

(c) Rights are the claims of a person on other fellow beings, over the society and over the government.

- 4 What are the rights specifically included in the International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights? Select the option. 1
- (a) Right to freedom of Religion
 - (b) Right to work
 - (c) Right to safe and healthy conditions, fair wages
 - (d) Right to social security

Ans :(d) Right to social security

- 5 List out the Fundamental Rights not available under the Indian Constitution from the given Rights. 1
- (a) Right to work
 - (b) Right to adequate livelihood
 - (c) Right to protect one's culture
 - (d) Right to privacy.

Ans :(d) Right to privacy

- 6 Which statements are very much relevant to the Human Rights Commission? Identify and mark them. 1
- (i) It is an Independent Commission set up by law in 1993.
 - (ii) It is appointed by the President and includes retired Judges.
 - (iii) NHRC includes all the rights granted to the citizens by the Constitution of the country.
 - (iv) NHRC is accountable to the court for its activity.
- (a) only (iv)
 - (b) All (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - (c) only (iii)
 - (d) only (i), (ii) and (iii)

Ans :(d) only (i), (ii) and (iii)

- 7 Cultural and Educational Rights are safeguarded mainly for 1
- (a) the women
 - (b) the minorities
 - (c) the children
 - (d) the men

Ans :(b) the minorities

- 8 In India which one of the following is not a Constitutional Right? 1
- (a) Right to freedom
 - (b) Right to property
 - (c) Right to equality
 - (d) Right to constitutional remedies

Ans :(b) Right to property

- 9 Which one of the following does not mean the Right to Religion? 1
- (a) A person is free to change religion on his/her will.

- (b) Writ
- (c) Judicial Review
- (d) Claim

Ans :(b)

- 14 Freedom of speech and expression is one of the essential features of any **1**
- (a) dictatorship
 - (b) constitutional monarchy
 - (c) democracy
 - (d) None of these

Ans :(c)

- 15 'PIL' stands for **1**
- (a) Public Interest Litigation
 - (b) Public Interest Limitation
 - (c) Public Interest Limited
 - (d) People Interest Law

Ans :(a)

- 16 Amnesty International is **1**
- (a) an American human rights organisation
 - (b) a state human rights organisation
 - (c) a national human rights organisation
 - (d) an international human rights organisation

Ans :(d)

- 17 Right to Constitutional Remedies is **1**
- (a) itself a Fundamental Right
 - (b) a Legal Right
 - (c) a Political Right
 - (d) a Social Right

Ans :(a)

- 18 The aerial attack on New York took place on **1**
- (a) 9 September 2001
 - (b) 13 September 2001
 - (c) 18 September 2001

(d) 11 September 2001

Ans :(d)

- 19 Milosevic government in Kosovo wanted the 1
- (a) serbs to dominate the country
 - (b) Albanians to dominate the country
 - (c) Jews to dominate the country
 - (d) Muslims to dominate the country

Ans :(a)

- 20 No one can employ a child to work in any factory or mine or in any other hazardous work such as railways and 1
ports below the age of
- (a) sixteen years
 - (b) ten years
 - (c) fourteen years
 - (d) twelve years

Ans :(c)

- 21 Which among the following is not a Fundamental Rights? 1
- (a) Right to Property
 - (b) Right to Freedom
 - (c) Right to Equality
 - (d) Right against Exploitation

Ans :(a)

- 22 Identify the Fundamental Rights with the help of given clues: 1
- All minorities have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
 - Any section of citizens with a distinct language or culture have a right to conserve it.
- (a) Right to Freedom
 - (b) Right to Equality
 - (c) Cultural and Educational Rights
 - (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Ans :(c)

- 23 According to Dr Ambedkar, which among the following Fundamental Rights is 'the heart and soul' of our 1
constitution?
- (a) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - (b) Right to Equality
 - (c) Right to Education

(d) Right to Freedom

Ans :(a)

- 24 In which of the following countries people have no role in electing or changing their rulers? **1**
- (a) Britain
 - (b) India
 - (c) The USA
 - (d) Saudi Arabia

Ans :(d)

- 25 Guantanamo Bay is an area near Cuba controlled by **1**
- (a) French Navy
 - (b) British Navy
 - (c) German Navy
 - (d) American Navy

Ans :(d)

- 26 Who among the following said the prison in Guantanamo Bay should be closed down? **1**
- (a) President of Brazil
 - (b) Prime Minister of Britain
 - (c) The UN Secretary General
 - (d) President of Ghana

Ans :(c)

- 27 Which among the following is associated with Right to Freedom? **1**
- (a) To profess, practice and propagate any religion
 - (b) To move the court in case of violation of Fundamental Rights
 - (c) No restriction with regard to the use of Public Wells
 - (d) To reside in any part of the country.

Ans :(d)

- 28 The terms traffic, beggar and Child labour were associated with the **1**
- (a) Right to Freedom
 - (b) Right against Exploitation
 - (c) Right to Freedom of Religion
 - (d) Cultural and Educational Rights

Ans :(b)

- 29 Which among the following states is one that does not establish any one religion as official religion? **1**

- (a) Dictatorship state
- (b) Theocratic state
- (c) Secular state
- (d) Democratic state

Ans :(c)

30 Rule of law is the foundation of any 1

- (a) government
- (b) constitutional monarchy
- (c) country
- (d) democracy

Ans :(d)

31 Under which among the following Fundamental Rights, the government shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth? 1

- (a) Right to Freedom of Religion
- (b) Right to Equality
- (c) Right Against Exploitation
- (d) Right to Freedom

Ans :(b)

32 In which of the following countries, women are subjected to many public restrictions. The testimony of one man is considered equal to that of two women? 1

- (a) Nepal
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Afghanistan
- (d) Saudi Arabia

Ans :(d)

33 Kosovo was a province of former 1

- (a) Yugoslavia
- (b) Poland
- (c) USSR
- (d) Romania

Ans :(a)

34 Describe the ethnic massacre in Kosovo. 3

Or

What was the background of the ethnic massacre that took place in Kosovo?

Ans :

- (a) Kosovo was a province of Yugoslavia before it split. In this province, the Serbs were in minority and Albanians were in majority while it was the other way round in the rest of the country.
- (b) A narrow-minded Serb nationalist Milosevic had won the elections. His government was hostile to the Kosovo Albanians.
- (c) He wanted the Serbs to dominate the country. According to many Serbs leaders, ethnic minorities like the Albanians should either leave the country or accept the dominance of the Serbs.

35 Which three qualities are required for calling any claim a right?

3

Ans :

The three qualities which are required for calling any claim a right are as follows.

- (a) The claims should be reasonable.
- (b) It has to be recognised by the society
- (c) It has to be sanctioned by the law.

36 What are rights? Why are they essential in a democracy? Give two reasons.

3

Ans :

Rights are claims of persons recognised by society and sanctioned by law. Rights are necessary for the very sustenance of a democracy in the following manner.

- (a) 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, when some citizens may wish to take away the rights of others. This happens when those in majority want to dominate those in minority. In such a situation, the government should protect the citizen's rights.
- (b) Rights are necessary so that citizens can express their opinion, form political parties and take political activities.
- (c) Sometimes the elected governments may not protect or may attack the rights of their citizens. That is why some rights need to be placed at higher than the government, so that the government cannot violate them. (any two)

37 What are the main features of 'Right to Equality'?

3

Ans :

The main features of 'Right to Equality' are:

(a) The constitution says that the government shall not deny to any person in India equality before law or the equal protection of the laws. This means that the laws apply in the same manner to all, regardless of a person's status, i.e., every citizen of India is subjected to the same law e.g. from the Prime Minister to a villager. This is known as the rule of law.

(b) The government shall not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds of religion, caste, ethnicity, gender or place of birth. Every citizen shall have equal access to public places like shops, restaurants, hotels and cinema halls etc.

(c) All citizens get equal opportunity in matters relating to employment or appointment to any position in the government. No citizen shall be discriminated against or made uneligible for employment on these grounds.

38 The Government of India has provided reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Are these reservations against the right to equality? Explain.

3

Ans :

(a) Such reservations are not against the right to equality. Equality does not mean giving everyone the same treatment, no matter what they need. Equality in real sense means giving everyone an equal opportunity to achieve whatever one is capable of.

(b) Sometimes, it is necessary to give special treatment to someone in order to ensure equal opportunity.

(c) This is what job reservations do. To clarify this, the constitution says that reservations of this kind are not violation of the right to equality.

39 Why has constitution made untouchability a punishable offence?

3

Ans :

Untouchability has been made a punishable offence by the constitution because:

(a) The constitution mentions untouchability as an extreme form of social discrimination and clearly directs the government to put an end to it.

(b) It does not only mean refusal to touch a person belonging to certain castes. It is a belief or social practice which looks down upon certain castes on account of their birth with certain caste labels.

(c) Such a practice denies such people interaction with others or access to public places as equal citizens. So constitution has declared untouchability as a punishable offence.

40 How can citizens exercise their freedom to hold rallies and demonstrations?

3

50 Can an Indian citizen enjoy the freedom to travel in any part of the country? **3**

Ans :

Yes, an Indian citizen enjoys the freedom to travel in any part of the country. According to the Indian constitution, citizens are free to move throughout the country.

(a) Citizens can reside and settle in any part of India.

(b) It allows large number of people to migrate from villages to the towns and from poorer regions to the prosperous cities.

(c) Such as a person who belongs to Assam can travel to any part of the country. He may not have any connection with that place. He may not have been there. But as a citizen of India, he has the right to set his base there.

51 What are the limitations to the Right to Freedom of Religion? **3**

Ans :

Every person has a right to profess, practice and propagate the religion he/she believes in. But this freedom does not mean that a person can do whatever he/she wants in the name of religion. The limitations of this freedom are:

(a) He cannot sacrifice animals or human beings as offerings to super natural forces or goals.

(b) Religious practices which treat women as inferior or those that infringe women's freedom are not allowed.

(c) One cannot force a widowed woman to shave her head or wear white clothes.

(d) A person can not compel another person to convert his religion by means of force, fraud or allurement. (any three)

52 What values are associated with the Right to Constitutional remedies? **3**

Ans :

The Right to Constitutional Remedies, as said by Dr BR Ambedkar is the heart and soul of our Constitution. The values associated with this right are cooperation and participation, justice, promotion of equality, rectification of wrong doings.

53 'Women are subjected to many public restrictions'. What values are neglected in this conduct? **3**

Ans :

The values that are neglected are respect, opportunity, equality, education, participation, access to resources.

54 What values would you enjoy if you are granted freedom of speech and expression? 3

Ans :

The values we enjoy if we are granted freedom of speech and expression are as follows:

- (a) Participation
- (b) Personality Development
- (c) Expression
- (d) Community welfare
- (e) Judgement

55 The Indian constitution under the right against exploitation highlights certain values. What are they? 3

Ans :Equality, opportunity, justice and participation.

56 Explain the main features of 'Right to Equality'. 3

Ans :

The main features of 'Right to Equality' are:

- (a) The constitution says that the government shall not deny to any person in India equality before law or the equal protection of the laws. This means that the laws apply in the same manner to all, regardless of a person's status, i.e., every citizen of India is subjected to the same law e.g. from the Prime Minister to a villager. This is known as the rule of law.
- (b) The government shall not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds of religion, caste, ethnicity, gender or place of birth. Every citizen shall have equal access to public places like shops, restaurants, hotels and cinema halls, etc.
- (c) All citizens get equal opportunity in matters relating to employment or appointment to any position in the government. No citizen shall be discriminated against or made uneligible for employment on these grounds.

57 How does Public Interest Litigation work? Mention the importance of PIL. 3

Ans :

Under PIL, any citizen or group of citizens can approach the Supreme Court or High courts for the protection of public interest against a particular law or action of the government.

Public Interest Litigation is use of litigation or legal action, which seeks to advance the cause of minority or disadvantaged groups or individuals. It raises issues of broad public concern. It is a way of using the law strategically to effect social change.

58 Mention the powers/functions of the NHRC (National Human Rights Commission).

3

Ans :

The NHRC has the following powers/functions:

- (a) To make independent and credible inquiry into any case of violation of human rights.
- (b) It inquires into any case of abetment of such violation or negligence in controlling it by any government officer and takes other general steps to promote human rights in the country.
- (c) It presents its findings and recommendations to the government or intervene in the court on behalf of the victims.
- (d) It has wide ranging powers to carry out its inquiry. 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. (any three)

59 What type of government does Saudi Arabia have? What are its main features?

5

Ans :

Saudi Arabia is a monarchy, ruled by a hereditary king and the people have no role in electing or changing their rulers.

The main features of this type of government are:

- (a) The king selects the legislature, the executive and also appoints the judges and can change any of their decisions.
- (b) Citizens cannot form political parties or any political organization.
- (c) Media cannot report anything that the monarch does not like.
- (d) There is no freedom of religion. Every citizen is required to be a muslim. Non-muslim residents can follow their religion in private but not in public.
- (e) Women are subjected to many public restrictions. The testimony of one man is considered equal to that of two women. (any four)

The scope of rights has expanded in the following ways.

- (a) The court judgements have helped in expanding the scope of rights in the following ways. (i) Certain rights like right to freedom of press, right to information and right to education are derived from the fundamental rights. (ii) The government is responsible for providing free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14 years. (iii) The Supreme Court has expanded the meaning of right to life to include the right to food also.
- (b) The Parliament has enacted a law giving the right to information to the citizens. This is under the freedom of thought and expression.
- (c) Constitution provides certain rights which are not fundamental e.g. right to property.
- (d) Right to vote is a constitutional right.
- (e) Human rights that are universal moral claims also help in expansion of rights.
- (f) International movements also help in expansion of rights.
- (g) International covenants also contribute to expansion of rights.
- (h) Last, but not the least sometimes new rights are guaranteed under the constitution as a result of the struggle of the people e.g. the constitution of South Africa guaranteed its citizens the following rights.
- (i) Right to privacy.
- (ii) Right to environment that is not harmful to their health or well being.
- (iii) Right to have access to adequate housing.
- (iv) Right to access to health care services, sufficient food and water and medical treatment in an emergency. (any five)

65 What do you mean by “Freedom of speech and expression”?

5

Ans :

(a) Freedom of speech and expression is one of the essential features of democracy. Our ideas and personality develop only when we are able to communicate with others freely. One may think differently from others and express their views accordingly.

(b) One may disagree with the policy of the government or activities of an association in one's own conversation with parents, friends and relatives.

(c) But these freedoms are given to us with some constraints-limitations as these freedoms are not absolute.

The limitations are:

(a) One cannot use this freedom to instigate violence against others.

(b) One cannot use the right to unite people to rebel against government.

(c) One cannot use it to defame others by saying false and mean things that cause damage to person's reputation.

66 How does the judiciary protect our Fundamental Rights?

5

Ans :

The judiciary protects our fundamental rights in the following ways:

(a) It is possible that sometimes our rights may be violated by our fellow citizens, private bodies or even by the government. When our rights are violated we can approach the courts to seek remedy. If it is our fundamental rights we can directly approach the Supreme Court or High Court of a state. Fundamental Rights are guaranteed against the actions of the legislatures, the executives and any other authorities instituted by the government.

(b) If any act of legislative 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.

(c) Courts also enforce the fundamental rights against private individuals and bodies.

(d) The Supreme Court and High Courts have the power to issue orders or writs in the enforcement of the fundamental rights.

(e) They can also award compensation to the victims and punishment to the violators. Our judiciary is very powerful and can do whatever is needed to protect the rights of its citizens.

67 "State has to be neutral and impartial in dealing with all religions." Explain the characteristic feature of the state that is being highlighted through this statement.

5

Ans :

