

Democratic Rights

Question 1.

A person who has been arrested and detained has to be produced before the nearest magistrate within how many hours?

- (a) 24 hours
- (b) 48 hours
- (c) 72 hours
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 24 hours

Question 2.

Which right was called by Dr. Ambedkar as 'the heart and soul of our Constitution'?

- (a) Right to equality
- (b) Right of constitutional remedies
- (c) Right to freedom
- (d) Right against exploitation

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Right of constitutional remedies

Question 3.

Who has the power to issue 'writs' for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) High Court
- (c) (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) (a) and (b)

Question 4.

What is the full form of P.I.L.?

- (a) Postal Interest Letter
- (b) Private Interest Law
- (c) Public Information Law
- (d) Public Interest Litigation

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Public Interest Litigation



Question 5.

Who protects the fundamental rights of the citizens?

- (a) Legislature
- (b) Executive
- (c) Judiciary

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Judiciary

Judiciary protects the fundamental rights of the citizens.

Question 6.

Under which Fundamental Right 'begar' stands abolished?

- (a) Right to equality
- (b) Right to freedom
- (c) Right against exploitation

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Right against exploitation

Right against exploitation is one of the important fundamental rights as it is legal weapon to protect certain weaker sections of our society. In earlier days, some landlords or wealthy persons used to make some people do work free of charge on one or the other pretext. This practice of 'begar' or forced labour has now been made a crime and punishable by law under our constitution.

Question 7.

Which fundamental right's used to enforce fundamental rights?

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (c) Cultural and Educational Rights

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Article 32 of the Constitution provides the right to move to the Supreme Court and High Courts for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights. These courts can issue writs for the enforcement of such rights.

Question 8.

What type of right is 'Right to Vote' in India?

- (a) Moral Rights
- (b) Social Rights
- (c) Political Rights

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

- (c) Political Rights
 - (c) Political Rights
-

Question 9.

Which Fundamental Right is also called 'cluster of six freedoms':

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right to Freedom
- (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Right to Freedom is also called 'cluster of six freedom'. Our constitution provides six different types of freedoms under this fundamental right. These six freedoms are-

- (i) freedom of speech and expression.
 - (ii) freedom to assemble peacefully and without arms.
 - (iii) freedom to form association or unions.
 - (iv) freedom to move freely through out the territory of India.
 - (v) freedom to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India, and
 - (vi) freedom to practice any profession or to any occupation, trade or business.
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Question 10.

How many Fundamental Rights have been included in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Five Fundamental Rights
- (b) Six Fundamental Rights
- (c) Seven Fundamental Rights

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Six Fundamental Rights

There are six Fundamental Rights which are guaranteed by the Indian Constitution-

- (i) Right to Equality (Article-14 to 18)
 - (ii) Right to Freedom (Article-19 to 22)
 - (iii) Right against Exploitation (Article-23 to 24)
 - (iv) Right to Freedom of Religion (Article-25 to 28)
 - (v) Cultural and Educational Rights (Article-29 and 30)
 - (vi) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article-32)
-

Question 11.

Guantanamo controlled by:

- (a) Indian Navy
- (b) Russian Navy
- (c) American Navy
- (d) Chinese Navy

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: (c) American Navy

Question 12.

Kosovo was earlier a province of:

- (a) U.S.S.R.
- (b) Yugoslavia
- (c) U.S.A.
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Yugoslavia

Question 13.

Out of the following which is not a Fundamental Right:

- (a) Right to equality
- (b) Right to freedom
- (c) Right to property
- (d) Right to freedom of religion

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Right to property

Question 14.

Right to vote is a right.

- (a) Social
- (b) Political
- (c) Economic
- (d) Moral

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Political

Question 15.

Which right explains about abolition of untouchability?

- (a) Right to equality
- (b) Right to freedom
- (c) Right against exploitation
- (d) Right to freedom of religion

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Right to equality



Question 16.

Abolition of 'bonded labour' has been described in which right?

- (a) Right to equality
- (b) Right to freedom
- (c) Right against exploitation
- (d) Educational and cultural right

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Right against exploitation

Question 17.

Who is protector of Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Executive
- (b) Legislature
- (c) Judiciary
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Judiciary

Question 18.

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Right to protect one's culture

Question 19.

Which of the following is not instance of an exercise of a Fundamental Rights?

- (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.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Parents' property is inherited by their children.

Question 20.

Which of the following freedoms is not available to an Indian citizen?

- (a) Freedom to criticise 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.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Freedom to participate in armed revolution

Question 21.

Tea stalls keep two kinds of cups, one for VIPs and one for others. This is an example of:

- (a) Beggar
- (b) Exploitation
- (c) Untouchability
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Untouchability

[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. Right to equality is also known as 'Cluster of Six.'

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

2. Under right to equality men and women are considered equal.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

3. The democracy and rights are mutually complementary.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

4. Rights are necessary in democracy to protect minorities from oppression of majority.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

5. Moral rights are those rights which are supported by law.

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: False

6. The right to constitutional remedy can be suspended.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

7. Rights can mainly be categorized on Social, Economic, Political, Civil and Cultural basis.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

8. Democracy and rights are not interrelated.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

9. The Constitution provides the Indian citizens various types of individual and collective freedoms.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

10. All Indian citizens have no right to follow and practice any religion in their own way.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

11. In democracy people should have opportunity to promote their interests.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

12. The constitution also allows imposition of restrictions in the interest of Independence Sovereignty and Integrity.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

13. Freedom of speech and expression is one of the freedom given under Rights to freedom.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

14. Right to work is available under the Indian Constitution.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

15. Right is the claim which is recognized by the society and sanctioned by state of law.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

[Match the following](#)

1.

Column A	Column B
(a) Through this right an individual claims employment to work.	(i) Right to Property
(b) Through this right an individual claims Social, Economics and Political equality.	(ii) Right fo Work
(c) An individual has right to own property This is a legal right in India.	(iii) Right to Equality

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) Through this right an individual claims employment to work.	(ii) Right fo Work
(b) Through this right an individual claims Social, Economics and Political equality.	(iii) Right to Equality
(c) An individual has right to own property This is a legal right in India.	(i) Right to Property

2.

Column A	Column B



(a) Declaration of Human Rights	(i) Those rights which are basic or necessary for development of an individual.
(b) Fundamental Rights	(ii) Any other organisation or person can move. the court regarding any matter in which interest or public welfare is involved.
(c) P.I.L	(iii) Certain rights as fundamental to human life, these are right to life, liberty and security of person.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) Declaration of Human Rights	(iii) Certain rights as fundamental to human life, these are right to life, liberty and security of person.
(b) Fundamental Rights	(i) Those rights which are basic or necessary for development of an individual.
(c) P.I.L	(ii) Any other organisation or person can move. the court regarding any matter in which interest or public welfare is involved.