

## Democratic Rights

### Assertion & Reason Type Questions

**Directions :** In the following questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**Q1. Assertion (A):** The Rights contained in Part-III of the Indian Constitution are called Fundamental Rights.

**Reason (R):** The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in the Constitution and are duly incorporated in the Fundamental Law of the land.

**Answer :** (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

**Q2. Assertion (A):** India is a secular state.

**Reason (R):** The Indian Constitution provides us Right to Freedom of Religion under Article 25 to 28 with the objective to sustain the principle of secularism in the country.

**Answer :** (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

**Q3. Assertion (A):** Rights are necessary for the very sustenance of a democracy.

**Reason (R):** Rights protect minorities from the oppression of majority and ensure that majority cannot do whatever it wishes to do.

**Answer :** (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).



**Q4. Assertion (A):** Rule of law means that the laws apply in the same manner to all regardless of a person's status.

**Reason (R):** Every citizen is treated above the law and there can be a distinction between a political leader, government official and an ordinary citizen.

**Answer :** (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

**Q5. Assertion (A):** In India, an arrested person has the right to consult a lawyer for his defence.

**Reason (R):** An arrested person has to be produced before a court within 24 hours of arrest if a judge asks the police to do so.

**Answer :** (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

**Q6. Assertion (A):** Right to Constitutional Remedies makes other rights effective and is the guardian of other rights.

**Reason (R):** The Right to Constitutional Remedy is the heart and soul of the Indian Constitution.

**Answer :** (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

**Q7. Assertion (A):** The President of India can stop us from approaching the Supreme Court to secure our Fundamental Rights.

**Reason (R):** The Fundamental Rights have been enshrined in our Constitution.

**Answer :** (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

**Q8. Assertion (A):** Right to Freedom is not only a right but also a group of many rights.

**Reason (R):** Anybody can use this right to incite people or rebel against the government.

**Answer :** (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

