

## LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. **"The Right to freedom is a cluster of Rights." Explain.** [NCT 2007]

Or

**Right to Freedom is not only a right but also a group of many rights, explain it.**

**Ans. Right to Freedom consists of the following six freedoms:**

- (a) Freedom of speech and expression.
- (b) Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms.
- (c) Freedom to form association and trade unions.
- (d) Freedom of movement throughout the territory of India.
- (e) Freedom of residence and settlement.
- (f) Freedom of profession, occupation, trade or business. It further ensures that no person shall be convicted of any offence except for the violation of law. Also no person can be deprived of his life or personal liberty except by due process of law.

2. **Explain any four Fundamental Rights which are granted by the Indian Constitution to all Indian citizens. What can a citizen do if these rights are violated?**

**Ans.** Four Fundamental Rights are

**(a) Right to Equality.** Every citizen has been given equal protection under law. Untouchability has been made an offence punishable by law. Equality has been guaranteed to every citizen without any discrimination on grounds of religion, caste, creed or sex.

**(b) Right Against Exploitation.** Begar or bonded labour has been abolished. The Constitution has banned trafficking in women and children and the employment of children under 14 years in hazardous occupations.

**(c) Cultural and Educational Rights.** The Constitution grants freedom to every community to pursue and protect its language, culture and script. It also allows it to establish educational institutions of its own.

**(d) Right to Freedom of Religion.** Every person has a right to preach, practice and profess any religion.

All religions are equal before the law. There is no state religion.

The citizen can appeal to the courts if his/her rights are violated in any way.

**3. What Rights have been recognized by the international Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights?**

**Ans.** (a) Right to work

(b) Right to safe and healthy working conditions. Fair wages that can provide a decent standard of living for the workers and their families.

(c) Right to adequate standard of living including adequate food, clothing and housing.

(d) Right to social security and insurance.

(e) Right to Health: Medical care during illness and special care for women during child birth and prevention of epidemics.

(f) Right to Education: Free and compulsory primary education, equal access to higher education.