

Vidya Bhawan Balika Vidyapeeth

Shakti Uthana Ashram Lakhisarai

Date 29.6.2020

Teaching learning material

Class: 9th Subject political science

Chapter: Democratic Rights

How can we secure these Rights?

Right to Constitutional Remedies makes the other 5 Fundamental Rights effective. When any of our rights are violated we can seek remedy through courts. That is why Dr. Ambedkar called the Right to Constitutional Remedies, 'the heart and soul' of our Constitution.

Fundamental Rights are guaranteed against the actions of the Legislatures, the Executive, and any other authorities instituted by the government.

There can be no law or action that violates the Fundamental Rights.

If any act of the Legislature or the Executive takes away or limits any of the Fundamental Rights it will be invalid.

Expanding Scope of Rights

Fundamental Rights are the source of all rights, our Constitution and law offer a wider range of rights. Over the years the scope of rights has expanded. From time to time, the courts gave judgments to expand the scope of rights.

Certain rights like the right to freedom of press, right to information, and right to education are derived from the Fundamental Rights.

Now school education has become a right for Indian citizens. The governments are responsible for providing free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14 years.

Parliament has enacted a law giving the right to information to the citizens.

The Supreme Court has expanded the meaning of the right to life to include the right to food.

The Constitution provides many more rights, which may not be Fundamental Rights. For example, the right to property is not a Fundamental Right but it is a constitutional right. Right to vote in elections is an important constitutional right.

Read the above passage thoroughly and try to understand and give the answer of the following questions :

1.Name the Right which is derived from the Fundamental Rights.

2.Name the Important Constitutional Rights.

3.Who is responsible for providing free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14?

4. Which Rights enacted by the Parliament?