



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION

POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

Elementary Questions

1. Which of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a Fundamental Right?

A. Workers from Bihar go to 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: D



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2. Under which of the following Fundamental Rights has untouchability been made a punishable offence?

A. Right to equality

B. Right against exploitation

C. Right to freedom

D. Cultural and Educational rights

Answer: A



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3. Which one of the following statements regarding the Right to Freedom is not correct?

A. People are free to settle in any part of India.

B. People can migrate from villages to cities.

C. There is no freedom to choose profession.

D. People of deprived classes are free to leave their family profession.

Answer: C



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4. Which among the following cannot be challenged in a court of law?

A. Directive Principles of State Policy

B. Fundamental Rights

C. Free to choose any profession or business

D. Right to move freely to any part of the country

Answer: A



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5. Consider these statements regarding citizen's rights in Saudi Arabia and mark the incorrect points from the given options.

A. People have no role in electing or changing their rulers.

B. Citizens can form political parties or political organisations.

C. There is no freedom of religion.

D. Women are subjected to many public restrictions.

Answer: B



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6. Identify the correct option regarding Rule of Law.

A. Reasonable claims of persons are recognised by the society and sanctioned by law.

B. The laws apply equally to all regardless of a person's status.

C. Freedom of speech and expression

D. According to law, citizen has a right not to be exploited.

Answer: B



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7. Which one of the following does not mean the Right to Religion?

A. A person is free to change religion on his/her will

B. A person can sacrifice animals or human beings as offerings to supernatural

forces or gods.

C. A person has the right to propagate his religion.

D. Every religious sect is free to manage its religious affairs.

Answer: B



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8. We need Rights in a Democracy because

(i) Rights protect minorities from the oppression of majority.

(ii) Rights ensure individual liberty.

(iii) Rights guarantee limitation on an individual's right to equality.

(iv) Rights are placed higher than the government to check the government's misuse of power.

A. Only (iii)

B. Only (iv)

C. All (i),(ii),(iii), and (iv)

D. Only (i),(ii) and (iv)

Answer: D



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9. The right to freedom is a cluster of how many freedoms?

A. Seven

B. Six

C. Five

D. Eight

Answer: B



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10. Which of the following freedom is not available to an Indian citizen?

A. Freedom to start a movement to change the government

B. Freedom to oppose the government

C. Freedom to participate in armed
revolution

D. All of these

Answer: C



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Higher Order Thinking Questions

1. What is meant by the term 'writ'?

A. Written laws.

B. A formal document containing an order of the court to the government.

C. Basic features of the Constitution.

D. None of these

Answer: B



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2. Which of these is not allowed under the Culture and Educational Right in India?

A. Every cultural group has the right to protect its language and culture.

B. Admissions can be denied on the basis of religion and culture in government aided educational organisations set up by cultural groups.

C. All minority groups have the right to establish educational institutions of

their choice.

D. None of these

Answer: C



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3. What does 'Right to Equality' say about public jobs?

A. Jobs will be provided to all by the government.

B. Jobs will be reserved for the more meritorious students.

C. All citizens will be provided with equal opportunity in matters of employment.

D. None of these

Answer: C



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4. What does the Constitution say about the practice of untouchability?

A. It stands abolished

B. Its practice in any form is punishable by law.

C. Since it is an age-old custom, it should be respected

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



5. Which of these is false regarding the Freedom of Speech and Expression?

- A. Everyone has a right to think differently.
- B. One may disagree with a policy of the government.
- C. One can use it to incite people against the government.
- D. One is free to criticise the government.

Answer: C



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6. Which of these rights is/are provided to a person arrested by the government or police?

A. To be informed of the reasons of his arrest.

B. To be produced before a magistrate within 24 hrs of his arrest

C. To engage a lawyer for his defence.

D. All of these

Answer: D



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7. One of the forms of exploitation as mentioned in the constitution is 'traffic'. What does it mean?

A. Transport system

B. Buying and selling of human beings

C. Buying and selling of goods

D. None of these

Answer: B



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8. What is meant by 'begar' ?

A. Practice of begging.

B. Practice of forcing workers to work without any wages.

C. Practice of encouraging workers to work at normal wages.

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: B



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9. Laws have been made to prohibit children from working in which of these industries?

- A. Beedi making
- B. Fire crackers and matches
- C. Printing and dyeing
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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11. What was the reason given by America for imprisoning people at Guantanamo Bay?

A. They had been caught spying.

B. They were planning to kill the US President.

C. They were planning to set up a Communist government in USA.

D. America considered them as enemies and linked them to the attack on New

York on 11th September, 2001.

Answer: D



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12. Which body exposed to the world that prisoners at Guantanamo Bay were being tortured in ways that violated the US laws?

A. United Nations

B. International Court of Justice

C. Amnesty International

D. Supreme Court of USA

Answer: C



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13. Which of these options is not correct regarding Saudi Arabian political system?

A. The king selects the executive, legislature and judiciary.

B. Citizens cannot form political parties.

C. There is no freedom of religion.

D. None of these

Answer: D



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14. What was Milosevic's attitude towards the Albanians?

A. His government was hostile to the Kosovo Albanians.

B. He wanted to bring equality between Serbs and Albanians.

C. He wanted Serbs to dominate the Albanians.

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: D



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15. What is meant by 'rights'?

A. One's demand to get everything without sharing with others.

B. Claims of a person over other fellow beings, society and the government.

C. Not possessing any freedoms

D. None of these

Answer: B



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16. Which of these statements about the relationship between democracy and rights is more valid?

A. Every country that is a democracy gives rights to its citizens.

B. Every country that gives rights to its citizens is a democracy.

C. Giving rights is good, but it is not necessary for a democracy

D. All of these

Answer: B



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17. Under which Fundamental Right has the Parliament enacted a law giving the Right to Information to the citizens?

A. Right to freedom of religion.

B. Right to freedom of thought and expression.

C. Right to freedom of equality.

D. Right to constitutional remedies.

Answer: B



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18. Which of these is/are the new rights guaranteed by the constitution of South Africa for its citizens?

A. Right to privacy.

B. Right to an environment that is not harmful to the people's health.

C. Right to have access to adequate housing.

D. All of these

Answer: D



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19. The right to seek the enforcement of all Fundamental Rights is called:

- A. Right against Exploitation
- B. Right to Freedom
- C. Right to Constitutional Remedies
- D. Cultural and Educational Rights

Answer: C



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20. If our Fundamental Rights are violated, where can we seek the remedy?

A. Supreme Court or High Courts

B. Parliament

C. Election Commission

D. Council of Ministers

Answer: B



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