



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

RIGHTS

**Additional Questions With Answers | Very Short
Answer Type Questions**

1. The Constitution listed the right that would be specially protected and called them

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2. A prohibits government from thus acting against the rights of the individuals and ensure a remedy in case there is violation of these rights

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3. Fundamental Rights are protected and guaranteed by theof the country



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4. Identify the country.

The Constitution was inaugurated in December 1996. Its creation and promulgation took place at a time when the country still faced the threat of a civil war after the dissolution of the Apartheid government.



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5. Identify the fundamental right.

In our country there are millions of people who are underprivileged and deprived . They may be subjected to exploitation by their fellow human beings.



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6. Identify the fundamental right.

Being a country which is home to several

religions , it is necessary that the government must extend equal treatment to different religions. Negatively, it means that government will not favour any particular religion .



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7. Correct and rewrite the statement. Equality means freedom of thought , expression and action . However , it does not mean freedom to do anything that one desires or likes.



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8. Correct and rewrite the statement
Preventive Freedom means that if the government feels that a person can be a threat to law and nature or to the peace and security of the nation, it can detain or arrest that person .



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9. Correct and rewrite the statement . The practice of untouchability is one of the crudest manifestations of inequality. This has been abolished under the right to freedom.



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10. Identify the fundamental right of the Indian Constitution under which Abolition of Untouchability and Abolition of titles falls.



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11. Identify the fundamental right of the Indian Constitution under which assembly peacefully and from associations /unions falls.



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12. What do you mean by rights ?



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13. What does ' duty' stand for?



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14. What are 'Fundamental Rights "?



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15. Why Fundamental Rights are important ?



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16. What does the Right to Equality stand for?



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17. Who has the power to amend the Fundamental Rights ?



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18. Why is Right to Freedom of Religion an important right ?



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19. What is the importance of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution ?



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20. What do you mean by 'Right to Freedom '?



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21. What does the ' Right to Life ' stand for ?



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Additional Questions With Answers li Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What do you mean by the 'Right to Work' ?



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2. What do the Fundamental Duties refer in the Indian Constitutions ?



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3. What are Directive Principles of State Policy ?



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4. Are there some exceptions to the Right to Equality ? Explain.



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5. Mention any two discriminations against women in our society.



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6. Mention the features of the writ of mandamus.



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7. What do you mean by the writ Quo Warranto ?



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8. You are an important leader of the country. The Government authorities ask you to present any four demands on behalf of the people of the country for making the Constitution of India more people centered. On priority basis , which four demands with appropriate arguments.



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Additional Questions With Answers Iii Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mention the six Fundamental Rights granted by the Constitution of India along with importance of these rights.



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2. Which fundamental rights of the Constitution protect the interest of minorities ?



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3. Mention some Fundamental Duties of Indian Citizens.



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4. What is the nature of the Fundamental Rights ?



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5. Write a note on the National Human Rights Commission.



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6. What do you mean by Right to Property and Work ?



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7. Rights and Duties are interrelated with each other". Justify the statement .



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8. Discuss the importance of the Article 16 of the Constitution in reference of fulfillment of the Right to Equality of opportunity ?



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9. What do you mean by Right against Exploitation ?



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Additional Questions With Answers Iv Long Answer Type Questions I

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Bill of rights in the South African Constitution

The South African Constitution was

inaugurated in December 1996. Its creation and promulgation took place at a time when South Africa still faced the threat of a civil war after the dissolution of the Apartheid Constitution says that its "Bill of Rights is a cornerstone of democracy in South African" . It forbids discrimination on the ground of "race, gender, pregnancy, marital status ethnic or social origin, colour , age, disability , language and birth". It grants perhaps the most extensive . A special constitutional court enforces the rights enshrined in the Constitution.

Some of the Rights included in the Constitution of South Africa include :

- * Right to Dignity
- * Right to Privacy
- * Right to fair labour practices
- * Right to healthy environment and right to protection of environment
- * Right to adequate housing
- * Right to health care, food, water and social security
- * Children's rights
- * Right to basic and higher education
- * Right of cultural , religious and linguistic

communities

* Right to information .

(i) Which rights are common between Constitution of Indian and South Africa ?

(ii) Which rights are available in South Africa but not in India ?

(iii) Mention the rights which are clearly granted in South Africa but implicit in the Indian Constitution.



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Additional Questions With Answers Iii Long Answer Type Questions I

1. Read passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

You ARE THE JUDGE

You have received a postcard from Hadibandhu , who identifies himself as a "member of the dalit community" in Puri district in Odisha. Men from this community refused to follow a custom that required them to wash the feet of the groom and guests of

the 'upper' caste' during marriage ceremonies. In revenge, four women from this community were beaten up and another was paraded naked. The postcard writer says "Our children are educated and they are not willing to do the customary job of washing the feet of upper caste men, clear the left - overs after the marriage feast and wash the utensils.

(a) Does the above mentioned case involve violation of the Fundamental Rights ?

(b) What would you order the government to do in this case ?

(c) Who wrote the letter to judge and what was his identity ?



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2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

"Fundamental Rights are different from other rights available to us . Which ordinary legal rights are protected and legal rights are protected and enforced by ordinary law, Fundamental Rights are protected and

guaranteed by the Constitution of the country.

Ordinary rights may be changed by the Constitution itself. Besides this, no organ of the government can act in a manner that violates them ."

(a) Name any two fundamental rights mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

(b) Elucidate the right to Equality of the Indian Constitution.



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Additional Questions With Answers V Long Answer Type Questions li

1. 'The Right to Freedom is a cluster of several rights". Explain.



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2. What are the provisions of the Right to Equality ?



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3. Mention the Fundamental Duties of a Citizen in Constitution of India.



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4. Throw some light on the relationship between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.



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5. What is the importance of the Right to constitutional Remedies ? Explain.



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Additional Questions With Answers Vi Picture Based Questions

1. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow :



(i) Name the Fundamental Rights whose

violation is depicted in this photograph .

(ii) What is the provision under Right against Exploitation regarding the same picture ?

(iii) Name any other form of exploitation mentioned above .



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Ncert Textbook Questions With Answers

1. Read the following situations . Which Fundamental Right is being used or violated in

each case and how ?

(a) Overweight male cabin crew are allowed to get promotion in the national airlines but their women colleagues who gain weight are penalised.

(b) A director makes a documentary film that criticises the policies of the government.

(c) People displaced by a big dam take out a rally demanding rehabilitation .

(d) Andhra society runs Telugu medium schools outside Andhra Pradesh.



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2. Which of the following is a correct interpretation of the Cultural and Educational Rights ?

(a) Only children belonging to the minority group that has opened educational institution can study there .

(b) Government schools must ensure that children of the minority group will be introduced to their belief and culture.

(c) Linguistic and religious minorities can open schools for their children and keep it reserved for them .

(d) Linguistic and religious minorities can be demand that their children must not study in any educational institution expect those managed by their own community .



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3. Which of the following is a violation of Fundamental Rights and why ?

(a) Not paying minimum wages

(b) Banning of a book

(c) Banning of loudspeakers after 9 pm.

(d) Making a speech



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4. An activist working among the poor says that the poor don't need Directive Principles to be made legally binding . Do you agree with this ? Give your reasons.



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5. Several reports show that caste groups previously associated with scavenging are forced to continue in this job. Those in positions of authority refuse to give them any other job. Their children are discouraged from pursuing education. Which of their Fundamental Rights are being violated in this instance ?



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6. A petition by a human rights groups drew attention of the court to the condition of starvation and hunger in the country. Over five crore tones of food grains was stored in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India. Research shows that a large number of ration cardholders do not know about the quantity of food shops. It requested the court to order the government to improve its public distribution system.

(a) Which different rights does this case involve ? How are these rights interlinked ?

(b) Should these rights form part of the right of life ?



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7. Read the statement by Somnath Lahiri in the Constituent Assembly quoted in this chapter . Do you agree with him ? If yes , give instances to prove it. If not give arguments against his position.



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8. Which of the Fundamental Rights is in your opinion the most important right ? Summarise its provisions and give arguments to show why it is most important.



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9. What are rights and why are they important? What are the bases on which claims to rights can be made?



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10. On what grounds are some rights considered to be universal in nature? Identify three rights which you consider universal. Give reasons.



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11. Discuss briefly some of the new rights claims which are being put forward in our country today - for example the rights of tribal people to protect their habitat and way of life,

or the rights of children against bonded labour.



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12. Differentiate between political, economic and cultural rights. Give examples of each kind of right.



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13. Rights place some limits on the authority of the state. Explain with examples.



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Additional Questions With Answer Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, political theorists argued that rights are given to us by.....



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2. The rights of men were derived from..... law.



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3. Identify the Organisation.

On 10 December 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted and proclaimed.



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4. Select the correct option.

Which of the following is not a natural right of a man?

- A. Right to life
- B. Right to property
- C. Right to liberty
- D. Right to vote

Answer:



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5. Select the correct option.

The assumption behind..... is that all persons are entitled to certain things simply because they are human beings.

- A. social rights
- B. cultural rights
- C. human rights
- D. economic rights

Answer:

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6. Select the correct option.

The..... Universal Declaration of Human Rights builds upon this understanding of rights and it attempts to recognise those claims that the world community collectively sees as being important for leading a life of dignity and self-respect person

A. United Nations

B. World bank

C. UNDP

D. WHO

Answer:



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7. Correct and rewrite the statement.

As a human being each person is different and equally valuable.



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8. Correct and rewrite the statement. Each of us possesses an intrinsic value, hence we must not have equal opportunities to be free and realise our full potential



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9. Correct and rewrite the statement.

My right to life obliges the state not to make laws that protect me from injury by others. It

calls upon the state to reward those who hurt me or harm me.



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10. What are three natural rights?



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11. Which can represent the common good of human beings?



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12. Mention some rights which have not been granted to people by democratic states.



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13. Mention two activities which cannot be claimed as a right by people.



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14. What is right to life?



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15. What is right to education?



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16. What is right to freedom?



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17. Mention any two fundamental duties of the citizens of India.



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18. What is the historical background of rights?



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19. How can we say that rights imply one's own duty?



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20. What is the right to property?



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21. What is the right to work?



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22. What does the right to govern oneself imply?



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23. Why the right to freedom of religion is important?



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24. Explain the right to equality.



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Additional Questions With Answer Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are the limitations on the "Right to freedom of speech and expression"?



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2. What are the differences between rights and claims?



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3. What is the difference between constitutional rights and natural rights?



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4. Mention any two important socio economic rights.



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5. Why the rights are necessary for the development of individuals?



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6. What safeguards are available for rights?



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7. How can we say that rights imply duties?



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8. Can it be stated that rights are absolute?

Give reasons.



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9. Being a common citizen of the country suggest any four views to explain how the

rights place obligations upon each one of us.

Support your answer with appropriate arguments.



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Additional Questions With Answer Long Answer Type Questions

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries,

political theorists argued that rights are given to us by nature or God. The rights of men were derived from natural law. This meant that rights were not conferred by a ruler or a society, rather we are born with them. As such these rights are inalienable and no one can take these away from us. They identified three natural rights of man: the right to life, liberty and property. All other rights were said to be derived from these basic rights. The idea that we are born with certain rights, is a very powerful notion because it implies that no state or organisation should take away what

has been given by the law of nature. This conception of natural rights has been used widely to oppose the exercise of arbitrary power by states and governments and to safeguard individual freedom.

When did political theorists argue that rights are given to people by nature or God?



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2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: In the

seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, political theorists argued that rights are given to us by nature or God. The rights of men were derived from natural law. This meant that rights were not conferred by a ruler or a society, rather we are born with them. As such these rights are inalienable and no one can take these away from us. They identified three natural rights of man: the right to life, liberty and property. All other rights were said to be derived from these basic rights. The idea that we are born with certain rights, is a very powerful notion because it implies that no

state or organisation should take away what has been given by the law of nature. This conception of natural rights has been used widely to oppose the exercise of arbitrary power by states and governments and to safeguard individual freedom.

What do you mean by natural rights?



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Mention some natural rights.



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How has the conception of natural rights been used?



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5. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: Rights are primarily those claims that I along with others regard to be necessary for leading a life of respect and dignity. In fact, one of the grounds on which rights have been claimed is that they represent conditions that we collectively see as a source of self respect and dignity. For example, the right to livelihood may be considered necessary for leading a life of dignity. Being gainfully employed gives a person economic independence and thus is

central for his/her dignity. Having our basic needs met gives us freedom to pursue our talents and interests. Or, take the right to express ourselves freely. This right gives us the opportunity to be creative and original, whether it be in writing, or dance, or music, or any other creative activity. But freedom of expression is also important for democratic government since it allows for the free expression of beliefs and opinions. Rights such as the right to a livelihood, or freedom of expression, would be important for all human beings who live in society and they are

described as universal in nature.

What are rights?



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6. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: Rights are primarily those claims that I along with others regard to be necessary for leading a life of respect and dignity. In fact, one of the grounds on which rights have been claimed is that they represent conditions that we collectively see

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Why is the freedom of expression important?



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7. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: Rights are

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How can we express ourselves?



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8. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: "In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, political theorists argued that rights are given to us by nature or God. The rights of men were derived from natural law. This meant that rights were not conferred by a ruler or a society, rather we are born with them. As such these rights are inalienable and no one can take these away from us. They identified three natural rights of man: the right to life, liberty

and property. All other rights were said to be derived from these basic rights."

What is the meaning of rights granted by the nature? Why such rights can't be taken away?



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9. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: "In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, political theorists argued that rights are given to us by nature or God. The rights of men were

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In the recent years the use of natural rights are replaced by the human rights. Comment.



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10. How can we classify rights?



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11. Explain some political rights of the citizens.



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12. Explain some civil rights of its citizens.



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Resource Material Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Rights—'Human Rights'

Human rights are those rights which all human beings are entitled by virtue of being human. It is based on the principle of respect for the individual. The fundamental assumption behind the concept of human rights is that every person is amoral and rational being who deserves to be treated with dignity. Human rights are both universal

and fundamental, these are universal in the sense that they belong to all human beings irrespective of race, nationality, community, religion, gender, etc, these are also fundamental because once given, these cannot be taken back. Although the presence of human rights can be traced to the ancient Indian philosophy and culture, the concept formally originated at the international level in 1948 with the UN Declaration of Human Rights listing 30 rights for all people across the globe.

When did the concept of human rights originate?



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Resource Material Short Answer Type Questions

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in 1948 with the UN Declaration of Human Rights listing 30 rights for all people across the globe.

What are human rights?



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