



POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOKS - VK GLOBAL PUBLICATION

POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why U.S. government imprisoning people at Guantanamo Bay ?

- A. U.S. considered them as enemies and linked them to the attack on new york on 11th september 2001.
- B. They were caught spying
- C. They were planning to destroy the world
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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2. What is Amnesty International?

A. A UN agency

B. U.S. Rights commission

C. An international Human Rights
organisation

D. None

Answer: C



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

- A. United Nations
- B. Apex Court of U.S.A
- C. Human Rights of US
- D. Amnesty International

Answer: D



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4. In which country women are subjected to many public restrictions ?

A. Saudi Arabia

B. China

C. Nepal

D. Bangladesh

Answer: A



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5. Kosovo was the part of which country ?

A. Yugoslavia

B. Albania

C. Serbia

D. None

Answer: A



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6. What was the name of a narrow minded Serb nationalist, who won the electron ?

A. Lilošević

B. Batisha

C. Hoxha

D. None

Answer: A



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7. Why Milosevic government was hostile to the Kosovo Albanians ?

A. Serbs to dominate the country

B. Albanians to dominate

C. Both Serbs and albanians dominate the country

D. None of these

Answer: A



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8. What situations had forced the Milosevic government to stop the massacre ?

A. The USA ordered to arrest the Leader
Milosevic

B. The Serbs turned hostile to leader

C. Several countries intervened to stop the
massacre

D. None of these

Answer: C





9. What was the result of the intervention by the other countries ?

- A. Milosevic lost power and tried by the international court of justice
- B. Milosevic was given life imprisonment
- C. Milosevic was protected by the serbs
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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10. What are rights ?

- A. Reasonable claims of a person over other fellow beings, society and the government
- B. Claims to the government only
- C. Claims of the citizens to the judiciary only
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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11. When was NHRC set-up ?

A. 1998

B. 1993

C. 1994

D. 2005

Answer: B



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12. Moral duty has the sanction of ____

A. Society

B. State

C. Government

D. Voters

Answer: A



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Fill In The Blanks

1. _____ is an international human rights organisation.



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2. _____ Bay, is an area near Cuba controlled by america Navy.



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3. Rights protect minorities from the ____ of majority.



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True False

1. Right to Privacy is a Fundamental Rights.



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2. Right to property is not a fundamental right.



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3. Economic Equality is not the part of the right to equality.



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4. Dr. Ambedkar called the Right to Constitutional Remedies "the heart and soul" of our Constitution.



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Match The Columns

1. Match the column A with the column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) Right to hold public office	(a) Legal duty
(ii) Civil rights given to individual by	(b) Political right
(iii) Right to work is	(c) State
(iv) Obedience of Law	(d) Economic right



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Correct And Rewrite

1. Rights are unreasonable claims of persons recognised by society and sanctioned by law.



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2. Citizens can form political parties or any political organisation is Saudi Arabia. Media

can report anything that the monarch does not like.



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3. The government shall discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.



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4. Our ideas and personality underdevelop only when we are able to freely communicate with others.



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Assertion Reason Questions

1. Assertion: The constitution says that the government shall deny to any person in India equality before the law or the equal

protection of the laws.

Reason: Rule of law is the foundation of any democracy.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true

Answer: D





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2. Assertion: Every citizen, from the Prime Minister to a small farmer in a remote village, is subjected to the same laws.

Reason: No person can legally claim any special treatment or privilege just because he or she happens to be an important person.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true

Answer: A



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3. Assertion: The Principle of non-discrimination extends to social life as well.

Reason: The Constitution mentions one

extreme form of social discrimination, the practice of untouchability, and clearly directs the government to put an end to it.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true

Answer: A





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4. Assertion: The Constitution also prohibits child labour.

Reason: No one can employ a child below the age of fourteen to work in any factory or mine or in any other hazardous work, such as railways and ports.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true

Answer: A



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5. Assertion: Every person has a right to profess, practise and propagate the religion he or she believes in.

Reason: A secular state is one that does not establish any one religion as official religion.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true

Answer: B



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Very Short Answer Questions

1. What is Ammensty International?



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2. How are rulers of Saudi Arabia elected ?



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3. What are rights ?



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4. How can we claim our right ?



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5. In what situation should a government protect the citizen's rights ?



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6. What are fundamental rights?



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7. How is Rule of Law considered to foundation of any democracy ?



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8. What does 'untouchability' mean ?



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9. What does 'freedom' mean ?



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10. What is meant by 'traffic in human beings' ?



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11. What is 'Begar' ?



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12. In what way is child labour prohibited by the Indian constitution ?



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13. What is 'Secularism' ?



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14. What is a 'secular state' ?



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15. Why do we need Cultural and Educational rights ?



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16. What are writes ?



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17. What does 'Right to freedom of Religion' mean ?



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18. What is PIL ?



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19. What does 'Right to Education' mean?



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Short Answer Questions

1. What are the three qualities of rights?



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2. Why are rights necessary for the very sustenance of a democracy ?



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3. What does 'rule of law' mean ?



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4. It is true that every citizen from the Prime Minister to a small farmer, is subjected to the same laws ?



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5. How is right to equality exercised ?



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6. What is RTI ?



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7. What are Human Rights ?



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8. How were prisoners tortured by the US army in Guantanamo Bay prison ?



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9. What was the background in which the ethnic massacre took place in Kosovo?



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10. How does society affect the implementation of rights ?



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11. Which three qualities are required for calling any claim, a right ?



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12. How or why is the 'Right to Freedom' called a cluster of several rights ?



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13. How can you say that freedom of speech and expression is one of the essential features of any democracy ?



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14. How can citizens exercise their freedom to hold rallies and demonstrations ?



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15. Can an Indian citizen enjoy the freedom to travel in any part of the country ?



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16. Which three evils are tackled by right against exploitation ?



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17. How does a person exercise his right to freedom of religion ?



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18. What are the provisions of cultural and educational rights ?



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19. Why did Dr. Ambedkar call the Right to constitutional Remedies 'the heart and soul' of our constitution ?



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20. What is PIL ? How does it work ?



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21. How were prisoners treated in Guantanamo Bay ? Write three main features of the prison.



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22. What did Amnesty International do to get Guantanamo Bay prison closed ?



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23. What happened in Kosovo (Albania) in 1999 ?



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24. Why do some rights need to be placed higher than the government?



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25. Why has constitution made untouchability a punishable offence ?



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26. Women are subjected to many public restrictions. What values are neglected in this conduct ?



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27. On what grounds are 'rights' morally justified to citizens ?



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28. What rights would you enjoy and not enjoy if you are granted freedom of speech and expression?



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29. The India Constitution under right against exploitation highlights certain values. What are these ?



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Long Answer Questions

1. What are 'rights' ? How can we claim a right ?



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2. Why do we need rights in democracy ?



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3. What are the main features of 'Right of equality' ?



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4. What is Secularism ? How did the Indian Constitution make India a secular state ?

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5. How does constitution protect our rights ?

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6. Write a short note on the National Human Rights Commission.



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7. How are the scope of rights expanded ?



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8. What are Fundamental Rights ? Mention the six Fundamental rights provided in the Indian Constitutions. Which fundamental Right protects the rest of the Fundamental Rights ?



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Hots Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. "Rights are claims of persons over other fellow beings, over the society and over the government". Justify the statement.



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2. Suggest some constitutional basis to oppose the construction of any dam which may displace the residents of that area.



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3. Explain the procedure to be followed for arresting and detaining for any person.



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Ncert Corner Answer To Ncert Questions

1. Which of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right ?

- A. Workers from Bihar go to the 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. Which of the following freedoms is not available to an Indian citizen ?

A. Freedom to criticise the government

B. Freedom to participate in armed revolution

C. Freedom to start a movement to change the government

D. Freedom to oppose the central values of the constitution

Answer: B



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3. Which of the following rights is available under the Indian Constitution ?

A. Right to work

B. Right to adequate liverlihood

C. Right to protect one's culture

D. Right to privacy

Answer: C



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4. Name the fundamental right under which each of the following rights falls:

- (a) Freedom to propagate one's religion.
- (b) Right to life
- (c) Abolition of untouchability
- (d) Ban on bonded labour



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

give reasons for your preference.

(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.



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6. Are these restrictions on the right to freedom justified ? Give reasons for your answer.

(a) Indian citizens need permission to visit some border areas of the country for reasons of security.

(b) Outsiders are not allowed to buy property in some areas to protect the interest of the local population.

(c) The government bans the publication of a book that can go against the ruling party in the next elections.



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7. Manoj went to a college to apply for admission into an MBA course.

The clerk refused to take his application and said "You, the son of a sweeper, wish to be a manager! Has anyone done this job in your community? Go to the municipality office and apply for a sweeper's position". Which of Manoj's fundamental rights are being violated in this instance? Spell these out in a letter from Manoj to the district collector.



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8. When Madhurima went to the property registration office, the Register told her, "You can't write your name as madhurima Banerjee d/o A. K. Banerjee. You are married, so you must give your husband's name. your husband's surname is Rao. So your name should be changed to Madhurima Rao." She did not agree. she said "If my husband's name has not changed after marriage, why should

mine ? " In Your opinion who is right in this dispute ? And why?



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9. Thousands of tribals and other forest dwellers gathered at Piparia in Hoshangabad district in Madhya Pradesh to protest Against their propped displacement from the Satpura National Park, Bori Wildlife sanctuary and Panchmarhi wildlife sanctuary. They argue that such a displacement is an attack on their

livelihood and beliefs. government claims that their displacement is essential for the development of the area and for protection of wildlife. write a petition on behalf of the forest dwellers to the NHRC, a response from the government and a report of the NHRC on this matter.



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10. Draw a web interconnecting different rights discussed in this chapter. For example

right to freedom of movement is connected to the freedom of occupation. One reason for this is that freedom of movement enables a person to go to place of work within one's village or city or to another village, city or state. similarly this right can be used for pilgrimage, connected with freedom to follow one's religion. draw a circle for each right and mark arrows that show connection between or among different rights. for each arrow, give an example that shows the linkage.



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