

**CLASS:- 11<sup>TH</sup> POLITICAL SCIENCE, QUESTIONS, CHAPTER- RIGHT**

**DATE:- 18/01/22**

**Q.1 What are the characteristics of the state?**

**Answer:**

**On the basis of definitions and understanding of the rights, followings are the main characteristics of the rights:**

- 1. Rights are necessary conditions.**
- 2. Rights are necessary for the development,**
- 3. Right, are claims on society and state.**
- 4. Rights are allowed by society.**
- 5. Rights put limits on the sovereignty of the state.**
- 6. Rights of the people and their duties are linked with each other.**
- 7. Rights are variable from place to place and from time to time**

**Q.2.What do you mean by universal rights? Name them.**

**Answer:**

**That minimum socio, economic, cultural conditions which are demanded and expected by the people of all time and societies universally are called as the universal rights: In fact, universal rights are those rights which are considered basic for a decent and dignified life. Followings are the three main universal rights:**

- 1. Right of Livelihood.**
- 2. Right of Expression.**
- 3. Right of Education.**

**Q.3. Why the rights are necessary?**

**Answer:**

- Rights are necessary conditions for our well-being. They help individuals to develop the talents and skills of the**

**citizens. Without the availability of the rights, the fuller development of the citizens is not possible.**

- **Rights not only provide necessary conditions and facilities for the development but also promote confidence among the citizens.**
- **Many states make distinctions and discriminations in providing rights.**

**Q.4. What do you mean by Fundamental Rights?**

**Answer:**

- **Fundamental Rights are those conditions, facilities and rights which are considered very necessary for the development of its citizens and which are given a place in the Constitution and which are fundamental in governance.**
- **Fundamental Rights and democratic governments have become synonymous.**
- **All the liberal democratic states provide Fundamental Rights to its citizen.**
- **Fundamental rights are generally; justiciable which means if the Fundamental Rights are denied by the state, the citizens can move to the court. In this way, Fundamental Rights put check on the arbitrariness of the citizens.**

**Q.5. Name the Fundamental Rights which are given in the Indian Constitution.**

**Answer:**

- **In the beginning, the Indian Constitution had seven Fundamental Rights but one Right i.e. Right of Property was**

deleted in 1979 by 99th constitutional amendment. Now there are six Fundamental Rights which are as under:

1. Right of Equality
2. Right of Liberty
3. Right against Exploitation
4. Right of Religious Liberty.
5. Right of Education and Culture
6. Right of Constitutional Remedies:

**Q.6. What do you mean by Political Rights?**

**Answer:**

- **Political Rights** are those rights which enable the people to express their views on a different issue, and allow them to participate in the democratic process like, right to vote, right to contest, right to form an association and political parties, right to oppose.
- **Political Rights** are also a necessary part of the democratic process. **Political Rights** also include the right of a fair trial, the right to equality before the law. **Political rights** are linked with civil liberties.
- **Rights to protest and express dissent** is also political right.

**Q.7. How do rights affect the state?**

**Answer:**

- **Political and all other rights** are demands and claims from the state. Therefore these rights in the form of demand limit and check the authority of the state. **Rights** mould the state to do or not to do things.
- **The rights** place an obligation upon the state to act to certain kind of ways. **Rights** suggest state, what it should refrain from doing and what it should do for the people.

- **It is through the rights, that the demands are put on the state. Therefore rights are directly related to the working of state.**

#### **Q.8. What are Economic Rights?**

**Answer:**

**Economic Rights are the most important rights for sustaining life. These are the demands and claims which are required for leading a decent and qualitative life. Important economic rights are:**

- 1. Right of livelihood**
- 2. Right of minimum adequate wages**
- 3. Right of leisure**
- 4. Right of having minimum basic needs of shelter, food, clothes and wages**
- 5. Right of compensation GTC. Without these economic conditions, life is miserable.**

#### **Q.9. What do you mean by Cultural Rights?**

**Answer:**

- **Man is the product of his cultural background therefore for his emotional and psychological development he needs cultural rights which are the condition of culture, dress, festivals, direct, language, dress pattern, foods and customs. Without the availability of rights in these areas, no fuller development of man is possible.**
- **Aman becomes complete only by his cultural development which inculcates manners and etiquettes in him and promotes his personality development.**