

Vidya Bhawan Balika Vidyapeeth  
Shakti Uthana Ashram Lakhisarai

Date 04.07.2020

Class 9th Subject :Political science

Read the following question and answer and try to understand ,then write in your Homework Copy.

Very Short Answer Type Questions and answers :

Q.1.What are rights?

Ans.Rights are reasonable claims of persons over other fellow beings over the society, and over the government recognised by society and sanctioned by law.

Q.2.Define Fundamental Rights.

Ans.The Fundamental Rights are those basic conditions which are considered essential for the overall development of a person. These are guaranteed under the Constitution.

Q.3.Some rights need to be placed higher than the government'. Give reason.

Ans.Thought it is the duty of each democratic government to protect the citizen's rights but sometimes elected governments may not protect or may even attack the rights of their own citizens. That is why some rights need to be placed higher than the government, so that the government cannot violate these.

Q.4.Define the rule of law. Do you think the rule of law prevails in India?

Ans.It means that the laws apply in the same manner to all, regardless of a person's status. Yes, the rule of law prevails in India. All are equal in the eyes of law.

Q.5.Mention any one exception to the Right to Equality as a Fundamental Right. Give reasons also.

Ans.The State may make any special provision for women and children.

It is necessary to give special treatment to some weaker sections of the society in order to ensure equal opportunity.

Q.6.Mention any two freedoms provided under Right to Freedom.

Ans.Freedom of speech and expression.  
Assembly in a peaceful manner.

Q.7.What is a secular state?

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

Q.8.What is Public Interest Litigation?

Ans.Under the PIL, any citizen or group of citizens can approach the Supreme Court or a High Court for the protection of public interest against a particular law or action of the government. One can write to the judges even on a postcard. The court will take up the matter if the judges find it in public interest.

Q.9.What are Human Rights?

Ans.Human Rights are those rights, which are inherent in our nature. Without these rights, we cannot live as human beings. Human rights allow us to fully develop and use our human qualities, intelligence, talents and conscience. They allow us to satisfy our spiritual and other needs.

Q.10.Mention any other two rights of the Indian citizens except the Fundamental Rights.

Ans.Right to freedom of press.  
Right to information.

Q.11.Mention any two rights which the Constitution of South Africa guarantees to its citizens.

Ans.Right to privacy, so that citizens or their home cannot be searched,their phones cannot be tapped, their communication cannot be opened.  
Right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being.

Q.12 .Mention any two exceptions to the Right to Equality.

Ans.The State may make any special provision for women and children.  
The State may reserve some posts for members of backward class.

Q.13. Mention any two limitations of freedom of speech and expression.

Ans.No one can use this freedom to instigate violence against others.  
No one can use it to incite people to rebel against government.

Q.14.Mention the three evils which have been declared illegal under Right Against Exploitation.

Ans.Traffic in human beings.  
Forced labour or begar in any form.  
Child labour.

Q.15. 'India is a secular state'. Justify by giving examples.

Ans.People of India are free to follow any religion.  
India doesn't have any official religion.  
Every religious group or sect is free to manage its religious affairs.

=====  
SUBJECT TEACHER MUKESH KUMAR