

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Why are the rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution called Fundamental Rights?

Ans. Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution are called Fundamental Rights because these are basic human rights conferred on all human beings.

2. State two rights mentioned under the Right against Exploitation.

Ans. Children under the age of 14 should not be employed in hazardous occupations like factories and mines and begar or forced labour has been made a crime punishable by law.

3. State two constitutional provisions for the protection of women and children in India.

Ans. Right against Exploitation says that no child below the age of 14 will be employed in any hazardous occupation and declares trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, is an offence, punishable by law.

4. State any one exception to the Right to Equality.

Ans. The state can make special provisions for women, children, scheduled castes and tribes and backward classes as these classes need special protection.

5. Which is the most important Right?

Ans. The most important right is the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

6. When and by whom can Fundamental Rights be suspended?

Ans. The Fundamental Rights can be suspended when an emergency is declared by the central government.

7. What are the limitations on our Fundamental Rights?

Ans. The government can place restrictions on the Fundamental Rights in the interest of the independence, sovereignty and integrity of India and in the interest of morality and for public order

8. Mention one limitation to the exercise of the Right of Freedom of Speech and Expression?

Ans. This freedom cannot be used to instigate violence against others and to incite the people to rebel against the government.

9. Why has the practice of according 'titles' been abolished by the Constitution?

Ans. The practice of according 'titles' has been abolished because giving of titles is against the spirit of social equality.

10. What is meant by 'Preventive Detention'?

Ans. Preventive Detention means 'detention of a person without trial', when the state feels that the person is likely to commit an offence.

11. Which Fundamental Right was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment.

Ans. The 44th Constitutional Amendment deleted the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights. This Right is now a legal Right.

12. What is meant by 'Public Interest Litigation'?

Ans. Any person can go to court against violation of Fundamental Rights, if it is of social or public interest. This is known as Public Interest Litigation.

13. Mention two Rights which are important Constitutional Rights but not Fundamental Rights.

Ans. Right to Property and right to vote in elections are important Constitutional Rights but not fundamental rights.

14. Write short notes on Right to Equality.

[MSE (Chandigarh) 2008]

Ans. Right to Equality:

(a) The Right to Equality guarantees that all citizens are equally protected by the laws of the country. This means the state cannot discriminate a citizen on the basis of race, caste, sex religion or place of birth.

(b) The state cannot discriminate anyone in the matter of employment. Untouchability has been abolished and is now a crime punishable by law.

(c) All titles, except military and academic ones have been abolished.

15. Write short notes on Right to Freedom of Religion.

[MSE (Chandigarh) 2008]

Ans. Right to Freedom of Religion: Every person has a right to preach, practice and profess any religion. All religions are equal before law. There is no state religion.