

Class 11 Political Science

Chapter 2 NCERT Extra Questions Solved

Class 11 Political Science Chapter 2 NCERT Very Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

What do you mean by rights?

Answer:

Rights are conditions of social life to be given by society and recognized by the state to promote welfare of the people.

Question 2.

What does 'duty' stand for?

Answer:

Duty is the performance towards others, i.e. towards people, or nation or society, etc.

Question 3.

What are 'Fundamental Rights'?

Answer:

'Fundamental Rights' are granted by the Constitution of India to its citizens to be mandatory for the development and progress of the people.

Question 4.

Why Fundamental Rights are important?

Answer:

Fundamental Rights are important because:

- These Rights ensure all those freedoms which make one's life worth living.
- Fundamental rights provide equality of status and opportunity as well as protect individuals from any type of exploitation.

Question 5.

What does the Right to Equality stand for?

Answer:

Right to Equality stands for:

- All citizens of India are equal before law.
- This is an important right to abolish inequality among people of different castes and religion as well as between man and woman.

Question 6.

Who has the power to amend the Fundamental Rights?

Answer:

The Parliament has the right to amend the Fundamental Right.

Question 7.

Why Right to Freedom of Religion is an important right?

Answer:

The Right to Freedom of Religion is important because:

Question 7.

Why Right to Freedom of Religion is an important right?

Answer:

The Right to Freedom of Religion is important because:

- Religion is a matter of faith, relates to conscience of a person.
- Citizens are free to adopt any religion.
- Citizens can opt any mode of worship as per choice.
- Citizens are free to manage their own religious affairs.

Question 8.

What is the importance of Article 21 of Indian Constitution?

Answer:

Article 21 provides protection of life and personal liberty, i.e. no person shall be deprived of one's life except according to the procedure established by law of India.

Question 9.

What do you mean by 'Right to Freedom'?

Answer:

Right to Freedom implies:

- Freedom of speech and expression.
- To assemble peacefully and without arms.
- To form associations and unions.
- To move freely inside territory of country.

Question 10.

What does the 'Right to Life' stand for?

Answer:

Right to Life stands for:

- To live up without fear, injury and external danger.
- Even the individual himself does not possess the right to take away his own life, i.e. to commit suicide is also a crime before law.