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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

**CLASS IX
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**CHAPTER 4
CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND DUTIES IN DEMOCRACY**

SOLUTIONS

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternative answers given in each case:

1. The **right to property** has been repealed by the Amendment Act of 1978.

- (a) 44th
- (b) 56th
- (c) 48th
- (d) 50th

Ans:- (a) 44th

2. The **National Human Rights Commission** was set up by the Government of India in

.....

- (a) 1992
- (b) 1993
- (c) 1994
- (d) 1995

Ans:- (b) 1993

3. No one can employ a child below the age of

- (a) 14 years
- (b) 15 years
- (c) 16 years
- (d) 17 years

Ans:- (a) 14 years

B. Give very short answers:

Q1. How do rights imply duties?

Ans:- Rights and Duties are correlated. They are just like the two faces of the same coin.

Q2. What is meant by Judicial Review?

Ans:- Judicial Review is a special power of the Courts to review the actions of the government officials.

Q3. What Fundamental Right is called the 'heart and soul' of the Constitutional of India by Dr. Ambedkar?

Ans:- The Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)



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Q4. What is the Independence of judiciary?

Ans:- **Independence of Judiciary** means that it is not under the Control of the legislature or the executive.

C. Give short answers to the following questions:

Q1. Why limitations and restrictions are necessary on the exercise of certain rights?

Ans:- Limitations and restrictions are necessary on the exercise of certain rights because

- a) freedom is **not unlimited licence** to do what one likes.
- b) **freedom should not cause public nuisance or disorder.**
- c) freedom of a person **should not violate another's right** to freedom.

Q2. What are the basic elements of rights?

Ans:- **The basic elements of rights are**

- (1) Right is a **claim**,
- (2) Claim should be just and **reasonable**,
- (3) **Social recognition**,
- (4) **Rights imply duties** and
- (5) **Rights Change with time and place.**

Q3. Write the six freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of India.

Ans:- The six freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of India are as follows:

- (1) **freedom of speech and expression**
- (2) **to assemble peacefully without arms**
- (3) **to form associations and Unions**
- (4) **to move freely throughout the territory of India.**
- (5) **to reside and settle in any part of India**
- (6) **to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.**

D. Give answer of the following questions:

Q1. Explain the powers and functions of the Supreme Court of India.

Ans:-

- i) Supreme Court controls the **judicial administration** in the country.
- ii) The Supreme Court is **the highest Apex court** of appeal in civil and criminal cases.
- iii) It can **hear appeals against the decisions of the High Courts.**
- iv) The Supreme Court has the **power to interpret the constitution** of the country.
- v) The Supreme Court **can declare invalid any law passed by the legislature** if it is against the constitution.



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Q2. Show the importance of right in modern democracy.

Ans:- The importance of right in modern democracy are as follows:-

- (1) Rights are **necessary** for the very existence of democracy.
- (2) Every citizen must have **right to elect** and the right to be elected to government.
- (3) Minorities should have **right to protection** from the majority's oppression.
- (4) While participating in political party, he must have **right to express, to form Unions, to strike against** the government policy, to criticise etc.
- (5) Rights need to be placed higher than the government otherwise the government may even attack the rights of their own citizen.

Q3. Give a critical estimate of fundamental rights of Indian citizens.

Ans:-

- i) Although the rights guaranteed by the constitution of India are important, they are difficult to obtain.
- ii) The **Right to Equality** is not absolute and is subject to certain **exceptions such as reservations**.
- iii) The Right to Freedom is very much restricted.
- iv) The special rights guaranteed to the minorities also violate the principle of equality.
- v) **No fundamental right to property.**
- vi) While a proclamation of **Emergency** is in operation the **fundamental rights can be suspended**, including the right to move any court for the enforcement of such rights.

EXTRA QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q1. What are Rights?

Ans:- Rights are reasonable claims of persons recognized by society and sanctioned by law.

Q2. What is the Amnesty International?

Ans:- Amnesty International is an international **human rights organization**.

Q3. State the two kinds of duties.

Ans:- Duties towards the society and **duties to other individuals**.

Q4. What is meant by the public Interest Litigation?

Ans:- Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is a means provided to any citizen or group of citizens to approach any court of law against the violation of the fundamental rights, if it **involves public interest**.



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Q5. Write any three fundamental duties.

Ans:-

- (i) Citizens of India **should obey the Constitution** and **respect the National Flag and the National Anthem.**
- (ii) They must **protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity** of India.
- (iii) They should **safeguard public property, the dignity of women and not to take violence.**

Q6. What are the Fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India?

Ans:- Under the Constitutional of India, citizens enjoy six fundamental rights.

1. **Right to equality** - It guarantees to all citizens equality before law.
2. **Right to freedom** - It refers to freedom to do something.
3. **Right against Exploitation** - It means that every citizen has a right not be exploited.
4. **Right to freedom of religion** - Every person has a right to profess and practice his own religion.
5. **Cultural and Educational rights** - Every citizen has cultural and educational rights.
6. **Right to Constitutional Remedies** - Everyone has a right to seek the enforcement of the rights.



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