

Old Questions Booklet

B. A. 1st Year, Semester-2

Political Science (Minor)

Course Title: “Awareness with Civic Rights”

(50 Long, 50 Short, 50 MCQs)

Section A: Long Answer Questions (50)

1. Define the concept of rights. Discuss various theories of rights.
2. Explain the different definitions of rights given by political thinkers.
3. Discuss the relevance of rights in a democratic society.
4. Explain the Preamble of the Indian Constitution and its significance.
5. Discuss the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution.
6. Explain the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
7. Critically analyze the role of Human Rights in global governance.
8. Discuss the Karma theory of rights in detail.
9. Explain the concept of Rights and Duties. How are they interrelated?
10. Examine the significance of the Right to Information Act, 2005.
11. Evaluate the implementation of the Right to Education Act in India.
12. Discuss women's rights in India and their constitutional safeguards.
13. Explain the challenges posed by cyber crimes against women.
14. Analyze the role of the judiciary in safeguarding civil rights in India.
15. Discuss the importance of digital literacy in protecting civic rights.
16. Explain the constitutional provisions against gender discrimination.
17. Describe the role of NGOs in promoting awareness of civic rights.
18. Explain the historical evolution of Fundamental Rights in India.
19. Evaluate the effectiveness of Human Rights Commissions in India.
20. Discuss cyber security measures necessary to protect citizens' rights.
21. Explain the duties of citizens as provided in the Indian Constitution.
22. Discuss the interrelation of liberty, equality, and fraternity in civic rights.
23. Analyze the impact of globalization on civic rights.
24. Examine the role of media in creating awareness about civic rights.
25. Critically discuss the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
26. What are environmental rights? Explain their relevance in modern times.
27. Explain the contribution of Madhav Khosla to Indian constitutional discourse.
28. Analyze Samvidhan (Rajya Sabha TV) as a tool for civic awareness.
29. Discuss the role of Digital India in ensuring citizen rights.



30. Explain the concept of social justice and its connection with civic rights.
 31. How does the Indian legal system safeguard against violation of rights?
 32. Discuss the significance of women's participation in politics for civic empowerment.
 33. Explain the concept of legal literacy and its importance in contemporary India.
 34. Discuss landmark Supreme Court judgments related to Fundamental Rights.
 35. Explain the Right to Privacy as a fundamental right in India.
 36. Describe the various dimensions of cyber crimes affecting citizens.
 37. Explain the concept of “right to fair trial” and its constitutional basis.
 38. Critically assess the role of Lokpal and Lokayuktas in protecting rights.
 39. Discuss the importance of international treaties on human rights.
 40. Evaluate the Indian experience with public interest litigation (PIL).
 41. What are digital rights? How do they affect civic engagement?
 42. Discuss the challenges in the implementation of Right to Education.
 43. Examine how caste-based discrimination violates civic rights.
 44. Discuss the need for affirmative action in ensuring equality of rights.
 45. Explain the evolution of the concept of citizenship in political thought.
 46. Discuss the relation between rights and moral obligations.
 47. Explain the Right to Freedom of Speech and reasonable restrictions under it.
 48. Analyze the role of the Information Commission under the RTI Act.
 49. Examine the need for data protection laws to safeguard digital rights.
 50. Discuss the rights of minorities in India and measures for their protection.
-

Section B: Short Answer Questions (50)

1. Define civic rights.
2. What is the significance of Fundamental Duties?
3. Explain the meaning of the Right to Equality.
4. What are Directive Principles of State Policy?
5. Define the term ‘Human Rights.’
6. What is the Karma theory of rights?
7. Explain the Right to Constitutional Remedies.
8. Mention two key features of the RTI Act.
9. Define cyber crime.
10. Name any two Fundamental Rights in India.
11. What is meant by gender justice?
12. Define the Right to Education.
13. Mention any two rights provided under Article 19.
14. What is meant by legal awareness?
15. Explain the significance of the Preamble.
16. Define the concept of public interest litigation.
17. Name two women’s rights movements in India.
18. What is meant by digital literacy?
19. Define the Right to Privacy.
20. Mention any two international human rights treaties.

21. What is the role of Lokpal in protecting civic rights?
 22. Explain the concept of freedom of expression.
 23. What is the objective of the Digital India initiative?
 24. Name two key features of Fundamental Duties.
 25. What is meant by “justice” in the Indian Constitution?
 26. Mention any two rights under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
 27. What is meant by social rights?
 28. Define discrimination.
 29. What is the meaning of “rule of law”?
 30. Name any two agencies fighting cyber crime in India.
 31. Define citizenship in political science.
 32. What is meant by gender-based violence?
 33. What is the role of National Human Rights Commission?
 34. Define the term ‘Right to Fair Trial.’
 35. Mention two limitations on the Right to Freedom.
 36. What is meant by environmental rights?
 37. Define equality before law.
 38. What are consumer rights?
 39. What is meant by the term “habeas corpus”?
 40. Define the term “public accountability.”
 41. What is the role of education in civic awareness?
 42. Define right to social security.
 43. What are cultural rights?
 44. What is meant by affirmative action?
 45. Mention two types of cyber crimes.
 46. What is meant by e-governance?
 47. Name two fundamental rights that promote equality.
 48. Define “political rights.”
 49. What is meant by “constitutional morality”?
 50. Define the term “civil society.”
-

Section C: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (50)

1. The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in which part of the Indian Constitution?
 - A. Part II
 - B. Part III 
 - C. Part IV
 - D. Part V
2. The Right to Information Act was enacted in:
 - A. 2000
 - B. 2005 
 - C. 2010
 - D. 2015

3. Which Article provides the Right to Education?
 - A. Article 14
 - B. Article 19
 - C. Article 21A ☒
 - D. Article 25
4. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution describes India as:
 - A. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic ☒
 - B. Socialist, Federal, Secular
 - C. Sovereign, Federal, Republic
 - D. Democratic, Unitary, Secular
5. Which of these is NOT a Fundamental Right?
 - A. Right to Freedom
 - B. Right to Property ☒
 - C. Right to Equality
 - D. Right against Exploitation
6. National Human Rights Commission was established in:
 - A. 1990
 - B. 1993 ☒
 - C. 2000
 - D. 2005
7. Who is regarded as the Father of the Indian Constitution?
 - A. Rajendra Prasad
 - B. B.R. Ambedkar ☒
 - C. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - D. Sardar Patel
8. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in:
 - A. 1945
 - B. 1948 ☒
 - C. 1950
 - D. 1955
9. The Right to Freedom includes how many rights?
 - A. 2
 - B. 4
 - C. 6 ☒
 - D. 8
10. The main objective of the RTI Act is:
 - A. Promote privatization
 - B. Ensure transparency ☒
 - C. Enhance taxation
 - D. Improve infrastructure
11. Which Fundamental Right was deleted by the 44th Amendment Act?
 - A. Right to Property ☒
 - B. Right to Equality
 - C. Right to Freedom
 - D. Right to Religion

12. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was enacted in:
A. 2000
B. 2003
C. 2005 ☒
D. 2008
13. The Supreme Court declared the Right to Privacy as a fundamental right in which case?
A. Kesavananda Bharati case
B. Maneka Gandhi case
C. Puttaswamy case ☒
D. Golaknath case
14. Which Article guarantees the Right to Freedom of Religion?
A. Article 15
B. Article 19
C. Article 25 ☒
D. Article 32
15. Cyber crimes are primarily dealt with under which Act in India?
A. IT Act, 2000 ☒
B. RTI Act, 2005
C. IPC, 1860
D. CrPC, 1973
16. The slogan "Equal pay for equal work" is associated with which Article?
A. Article 14
B. Article 15
C. Article 16
D. Article 39 ☒
17. Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act was passed in:
A. 2010
B. 2011
C. 2013 ☒
D. 2015
18. Which is NOT a Directive Principle of State Policy?
A. Equal pay for equal work
B. Free legal aid
C. Right to Constitutional Remedies ☒
D. Promotion of educational interest
19. The National Commission for Women was set up in:
A. 1985
B. 1990
C. 1992 ☒
D. 1995
20. The term "Digital India" was launched in:
A. 2010
B. 2012
C. 2014 ☒
D. 2016

21. Article 32 of the Indian Constitution is known as:
A. Heart of Constitution
B. Soul of Constitution ☒
C. Backbone of Constitution
D. Spirit of Constitution
22. Which of these is a women-specific legislation?
A. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act
B. Dowry Prohibition Act ☒
C. Right to Education Act
D. MGNREGA
23. What is the minimum age for exercising the Right to Vote in India?
A. 18 years ☒
B. 21 years
C. 25 years
D. 30 years
24. The Information Commission is established under:
A. Right to Education Act
B. Right to Information Act ☒
C. Human Rights Act
D. Consumer Protection Act
25. Which Article abolishes untouchability?
A. Article 14
B. Article 15
C. Article 17 ☒
D. Article 21
26. Who appoints the Chief Information Commissioner in India?
A. President ☒
B. Prime Minister
C. Chief Justice of India
D. Parliament
27. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Duties?
A. Part III
B. Part IV
C. Part IVA ☒
D. Part V
28. Cyber bullying primarily violates which right?
A. Right to Equality
B. Right to Freedom of Expression
C. Right to Privacy ☒
D. Right to Constitutional Remedies
29. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act was passed in:
A. 2009
B. 2010
C. 2012 ☒
D. 2015

30. "Right to Education" was added as a Fundamental Right through which amendment?
A. 42nd Amendment
B. 44th Amendment
C. 86th Amendment ☒
D. 91st Amendment
31. Fundamental Rights can be suspended under which Article?
A. Article 32
B. Article 352 ☒
C. Article 368
D. Article 370
32. The first state in India to implement RTI was:
A. Kerala
B. Tamil Nadu ☒
C. Maharashtra
D. Gujarat
33. Which Article provides special provisions for women and children?
A. Article 14
B. Article 15(3) ☒
C. Article 16
D. Article 19
34. Which commission deals with the protection of child rights?
A. NHRC
B. NCW
C. NCPCR ☒
D. SC/ST Commission
35. The Dowry Prohibition Act came into force in:
A. 1955
B. 1961 ☒
C. 1975
D. 1985
36. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) was enacted in the year:
A. 1857
B. 1860 ☒
C. 1890
D. 1900
37. Which Fundamental Duty relates to protecting the environment?
A. Article 51A(g) ☒
B. Article 51A(a)
C. Article 51A(i)
D. Article 51A(c)
38. The first woman judge of the Supreme Court of India was:
A. Indu Malhotra
B. Ruma Pal
C. Fathima Beevi ☒
D. Leila Seth

39. “Right to Constitutional Remedies” is also called:
- A. Right to Fair Trial
 - B. Right to Move the Courts ☒
 - C. Right to Property
 - D. Right to Equality
40. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment is related to:
- A. Urban Local Bodies
 - B. Panchayati Raj ☒
 - C. Consumer Rights
 - D. Gender Justice
41. **Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression?**
- A. Article 14
 - B. Article 19(1)(a) ☒
 - C. Article 21
 - D. Article 25
42. **The Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act was passed in:**
- A. 2005
 - B. 2008
 - C. 2013 ☒
 - D. 2015
43. **The Indian Constitution provides the Right to Constitutional Remedies under:**
- A. Article 30
 - B. Article 32 ☒
 - C. Article 35
 - D. Article 39
44. **The term “Digital Rights” refers to:**
- A. Fundamental Rights only
 - B. Rights ensuring access to digital technology and privacy ☒
 - C. Only Internet-related laws
 - D. Rights of IT professionals
45. **Which international treaty is specifically related to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women?**
- A. ICCPR
 - B. ICESCR
 - C. CEDAW ☒
 - D. UDHR
46. **The Information Technology Act in India was enacted in which year?**
- A. 1995
 - B. 2000 ☒
 - C. 2005
 - D. 2010
47. **The Right to Freedom of Religion includes which Articles in the Constitution?**
- A. Articles 14–18

B. Articles 19–22

C. Articles 25–28 ☒

D. Articles 32–35

48. **Which of these is a Fundamental Duty of every citizen?**

A. To establish educational institutions

B. To develop scientific temper and humanism ☒

C. To demand reservation benefits

D. To participate in electoral campaigns

49. **The Equal Remuneration Act aims to ensure:**

A. Equal salaries for public servants only

B. Equal pay for men and women ☒

C. Wage regulation in private companies

D. Tax equality

50. **The Right to Information promotes:**

A. Secrecy in administration

B. Transparency and accountability ☒

C. Only access to court records

D. Freedom from taxation