

Rights (All Important Objective Questions for class 11th)

Looking to boost your exam score? Look no further! We've compiled a list of the most important questions from the chapter 'Rights' just for you. Get ready to ace that test!

Multiple Choice Question along with answers:-

Q.1 What is the basic definition of a right?

- a) A want or desire
- b) An entitlement or justified claim
- c) A preference or choice
- d) A legal obligation

Answer: b) An entitlement or justified claim

Q.2 Which of the following is NOT considered a legitimate right?

- a) Right to education
- b) Right to freedom of expression
- c) Right to livelihood
- d) Right to wear any clothes in school

Answer: d) Right to wear any clothes in school

Q.3 Why is the right to livelihood important for a person's dignity?

- a) It provides economic independence
- b) It allows people to stay out late at night
- c) It ensures access to luxury goods
- d) It grants the ability to avoid working

Answer: a) It provides economic independence

Q.4 Which of the following rights is universal in nature.

- a) Right to smoke in public places
- b) Right to take banned drugs
- c) Right to express oneself freely
- d) Right to behave as one pleases

Answer: c) Right to express oneself freely

Q.5 Why can smoking or taking banned drugs NOT be claimed as a right?

- a) They are costly
- b) They are legal
- c) They are injurious to health and affect others
- d) They are socially unacceptable

Answer: c) They are injurious to health and affect others

Q.6 Which of the following rights were identified by 17th and 18th-century political theorists as natural rights?

- a) Right to vote, right to freedom, right to privacy
- b) Right to life, right to liberty, right to property
- c) Right to education, right to health, right to employment
- d) Right to equality, right to expression, right to justice

Answer: b) Right to life, right to liberty, right to property

Q.7 Which global document builds upon the understanding of rights as essential for dignity and self-respect?

- a) Magna Carta
- b) UN Declaration of Human Rights
- c) Indian Constitution
- d) Bill of Rights

Answer: b) UN Declaration of Human Rights

Q.8 The concept of intrinsic value in individuals supports which of the following ideas most strongly?

- a) That individuals should follow societal norms without question
- b) That individuals should have the same opportunities to realize their potential
- c) That individuals should be ranked based on their economic contribution
- d) That societal hierarchy is necessary for order

Answer: b) That individuals should have the same opportunities to realize their potential

Q.9 Which of the following best explains why the list of human rights has expanded over time?

- a) Societies have become more aware of new challenges that threaten human dignity
- b) The original list was incomplete and lacked important rights
- c) The expansion was primarily driven by economic demands
- d) The expansion was due to changes in religious beliefs

Answer: a) Societies have become more aware of new challenges that threaten human dignity

Q.10 Why is legal recognition of rights considered crucial in a society?

- a) It ensures universal respect for those rights by all citizens.
- b) It gives those rights moral standing within the society.
- c) It makes those rights enforceable and provides them with a higher status.
- d) It allows for the creation of new rights whenever needed.

Answer: c) It makes those rights enforceable and provides them with a higher status.

Q.11 What does the right to life imply beyond mere protection from harm?

- a) The state must ensure economic prosperity for all citizens.
- b) The state must provide a good quality of life, including a clean environment.
- c) The state's role is limited to ensuring that no laws are broken.
- d) Individuals can claim any lifestyle they choose from the state.

Answer: b) The state must provide a good quality of life, including a clean environment.

Q.12 What is the primary role of political rights in a democracy?

- a) To ensure economic equality among all citizens.
- b) To make the government accountable to the people.
- c) To guarantee free healthcare and education.
- d) To provide housing and medical facilities to low-income groups.

Answer: b) To make the government accountable to the people.

Q.13 Which of the following rights are considered civil liberties?

- a) Right to vote and contest elections.
- b) Right to free and fair trial, and the right to protest.
- c) Right to receive an adequate wage.
- d) Right to housing and medical facilities.

Answer: b) Right to free and fair trial, and the right to protest.

Q.14 Why are economic rights increasingly recognized in democratic societies?

- a) To ensure that people have political rights.
- b) To meet the basic needs of citizens and improve their quality of life.
- c) To make elections fair and accessible.
- d) To reduce the burden on the government.

Answer: b) To meet the basic needs of citizens and improve their quality of life.

Q.15 What is an example of a cultural right recognized in democracies?

- a) The right to primary education in one's mother tongue.
- b) The right to receive a minimum wage.
- c) The right to vote and elect representatives.
- d) The right to free healthcare.

Answer: a) The right to primary education in one's mother tongue.

Q.16 Why might political rights have little value for someone struggling to meet basic needs?

- a) Because such individuals do not have the right to vote.
- b) Because they require economic support to exercise these rights fully.
- c) Because they are not allowed to form political parties.
- d) Because political rights are not applicable to low-income individuals.

Answer: b) Because they require economic support to exercise these rights fully.

Q.17 How should individuals balance their rights when they come into conflict with others' rights?

- a) By prioritizing their own rights above all else.
- b) By using their rights to infringe upon others' rights if necessary.
- c) By ensuring their rights do not deprive others of their rights.
- d) By ignoring the conflict and focusing only on personal benefits.

Answer: c) By ensuring their rights do not deprive others of their rights.

Q.18 What is an example of a responsibility associated with the right to freedom of expression?

- a) Using free speech to incite violence.
- b) Respecting others' privacy when sharing content.
- c) Ignoring the impact of one's speech on others.
- d) Disregarding environmental protection in favor of personal interests.

Answer: b) Respecting others' privacy when sharing content.

Q.19 Which of the following actions reflects the principle of respecting the rights of others?

- a) Using one's right to free speech to criticize others publicly.
- b) Allowing others the freedom to make their own choices without interference.

- c) Disregarding the environmental consequences of personal actions.
- d) Prioritizing personal rights over societal responsibilities.

Answer: b) Allowing others the freedom to make their own choices without interference.

Q.20 What does the quote "One man's rights end where the other man's nose begins" imply about the exercise of individual rights?

- a) Individual rights are unlimited and can extend into others' personal space.
- b) Rights should be exercised without considering the impact on others.
- c) Rights are limited by the need to respect others' rights and personal boundaries.
- d) Individual rights should override the rights of others in all circumstances.

Answer: c) Rights are limited by the need to respect others' rights and personal boundaries.

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