

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

The Indian Constitution

Q1. State the six Fundamentals Rights in the Indian Constitution.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q2. What do you mean by tyranny of majority?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Q3. Discuss the difference between State and Government.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## The Indian Constitution

Q1. State the six Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution.

Ans. The Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution include:

- i. Right to Equality
- ii. Right to Freedom
- iii. Right against Exploitation
- iv. Right to Freedom of Religion
- v. Cultural and Educational Rights
- vi. Right to Constitutional Remedies

Q2. What do you mean by tyranny of majority?

Ans. Tyranny of the majority refers to unhealthy situations where a majority continuously enforces decisions that exclude minorities and go against their interests. Every society is prone to this tyranny of the majority. The Constitution usually contains rules that ensure that minorities are not excluded from anything that is routinely available to the majority. Constitution is precisely to prevent this tyranny or domination by the majority of a minority.

Q3. Discuss the difference between State and Government.

Ans. 'Government' is responsible for administering and enforcing laws. The government can change with elections. The State on the other hand refers to a political institution that represents a sovereign people who occupy a definite territory. Example - the Indian State, the Nepali State etc. The Indian State has a democratic form of government. The government (or the executive) is one part of the State. The State refers to more than just the government and cannot be used interchangeably with it.