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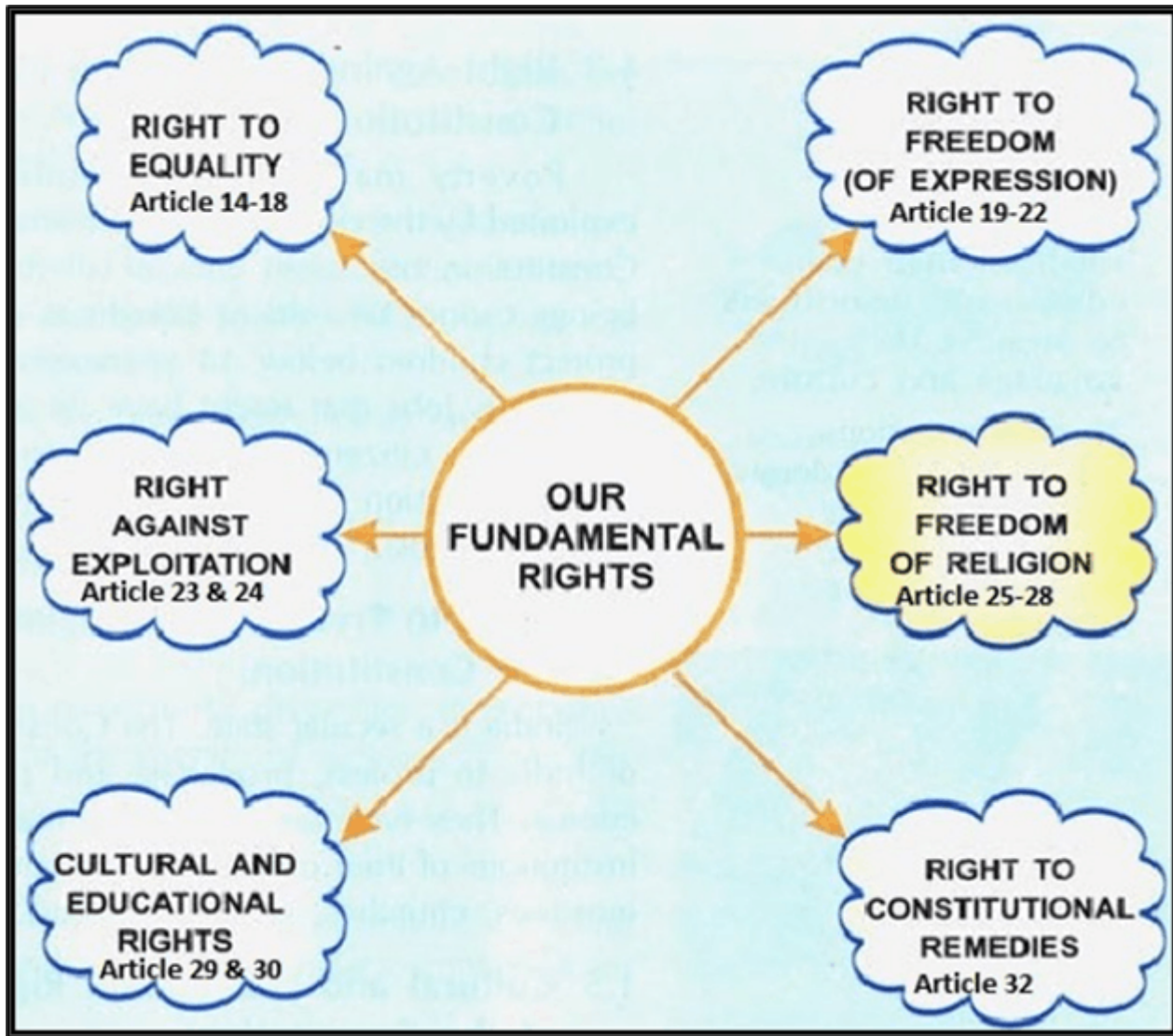
Socio Political Philosophy: Fundamental Rights, Right to Equality, Freedom, Exploitation and Freedom of Religion

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6 Fundamental Rights

There are six Fundamental rights in India. They are.

- Right to Equality,
- Right to Freedom,
- Right against Exploitation,
- Right to Freedom of Religion.
- Cultural and Educational Rights,
- Right to Constitutional Remedies.



Right to Equality

- According to the fundamental right of, “Right to Equality,” all the citizens in the country are equal in the eyes of the law.
- In other words, there shall be no discrimination on the premise of caste, religion, place of birth, sex, creed, etc. amongst people in front of law.
- Right to Equality is applicable for both, residents and citizens of the country.
- Right to equality deals with article 14 to 18.
- Article 14: Equality before law or equal protection of the laws for all.
- Article 15: No discrimination between people on the premise of their religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Article 16: Equality for all citizens in matter of employment to any office under the state.
- Article 17: Abolish Untouchability.
- Article 18: Abolish Titles. Basically, the titles awarded by the British rule to several people, such as Rai Bahadur, Rai Sahab, Sir, etc.

Right to Freedom

- Article 19 guarantees six rights:
 - Right to freedom of speech and expression.
 - Right to assemble peacefully and without arms.
 - Right to form associations or unions or co-operative societies.
 - Right to move freely throughout the territory of India.
 - Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.
 - Right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.
- Article 20 grants protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment to an accused person.
- Article 21 declares that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law
- Article 21 A declares that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age six to fourteen years in such a manner as the State may determine. (This provision was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002. Earlier this provision was contained under Article 45 in Part IV.
- Article 22 grants protection to persons who are arrested or detained.

- Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings, begar and other similar forms of forced labour.
- Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory, mine or other hazardous activities like construction work or railway.

Right Against Exploitation

- Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings, begar and other similar forms of forced labour.
- Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory, mine or other hazardous activities like construction work or railway.

Right to Freedom of Religion

- Article 25 : Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of any religion.
- Article 26: Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- Article 27: Freedom to payment of taxes for promotion and maintenance of a particular religion
- Article 28: Freedom as to attendance at any religious instruction or religious worship in certain education institutions.

Cultural & Educational Rights

- Right of citizens to conserve their culture, language or script, and right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
- Article 29: Protection of minorities interest.
- Article 30: Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions

Right to Constitutional Remedies

Right to constitutional remedies for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Article 32: Remedies for enforcement of rights.

- Every citizen has a right to seek help from the courts in case the fundamental rights are violated or are denied.
- Meaning, one can directly approach the Supreme Court (article 32) or the High courts (article 226) that can issue directions, orders or writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Questions

1. Article 14 to 18 deal with

- A. Right to Freedom of Religion
- B. Right to Equality
- C. Right against Exploitation
- D. None of these

Answer: B

Explanation: Right to equality deals with article 14 to 18.

- Article 14: Equality before law or equal protection of the laws for all.
- Article 15: No discrimination between people on the premise of their religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Article 16: Equality for all citizens in matter of employment to any office under the state.
- Article 17: Abolish Untouchability.
- Article 18: Abolish Titles. Basically, the titles awarded by the British rule to several people, such as Rai Bahadur, Rai Sahab, Sir, etc.

2. No citizen shall on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence, or any of them, be ineligible for or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the state. This deals with

- A. Article 15
- B. Article 16
- C. Article 17
- D. Article 18

Answer: B

Explanation: No citizen shall on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence, or any of them, be ineligible for or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the state. This deals with Article 16 which falls under Right to Equality.

In other words, Article 16 ensures equality for all citizens in matter of employment to any office under the state.

3. Every citizen has a right to seek help from the courts in case the fundamental rights are violated or are denied- this right comes under

- A. Right to equality
- B. Right against exploitation
- C. Both A and B
- D. Right to Constitutional Remedies

Answer: D

Explanation: Right to constitutional remedies for enforcement of Fundamental Rights. It deals with Article 32: Remedies for enforcement of rights. Meaning, every citizen has a right to seek help from the courts in case the fundamental rights are violated or are denied.

4. Which articles deal with protecting the rights of the Minorities ?

- A. Article 29 & 30
- B. Article 25 & 26
- C. Article 14 & 15
- D. None of these

Answer: A

Explanation: Right of citizens to conserve their culture, language or script, and right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice, deals with Cultural and Educational Rights. It has 2 articles under it; Article 29: Protection of minorities interest and Article 30: Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions

5. Right to compulsory and free education comes under?

- A. Right to Equality
- B. Right to Freedom
- C. Right against Exploitation

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D. Both B and C

Answer: B

Explanation: Article 21 A, declares that the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children between 6 to 14 years of age. This comes under the fundamental right of- right to Freedom.

-Manishika

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