



Q What is the importance of rights?
(Human rights)

Ans

Human rights are basic rights that belong to all of us simply because we are human. They embody key values in our society such as fairness, dignity, equality and respect. They are an important means of protection for us all, especially those who may face abuse, neglect and isolation.

OUR CONSTITUTION gives every right to every citizen 'Life of Liberty'. This means that every citizen must also have the right to fair and speedy trial.

Q What is Bill of Rights?

Ans

A list of rights mentioned and protected by the Constitution is called the 'Bill of Rights'. A bill of rights prohibits government from thus acting against the rights of individuals and ensures a remedy in case these are violated of these rights.



on the other hand, the organs of the government (the legislature, executive bureaucracy or even the judiciary), in the course of their functioning, may violate the rights of the persons,

Q What is Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution? And how it make?

Ans The Motilal Nehru Committee had demanded a bill of rights as far back as in 1928, when India became independent and the Constitution was being prepared, there were two opinions on the inclusion and protection of rights in the Constitution. The Constitution listed the rights that would be specially protected by
• Called them (FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS)

Fundamental Rights are protected and guaranteed by the Constitution of the Country. Ordinary rights may be changed by legislature by ordinary process of law making but a fundamental rights may be changed by amending the Constitution itself.



→ Judiciary has the powers and responsibility to protect the fundamental rights from violations by actions of the government.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

- 1) Right to Equality
- 2) Right to Freedom
- 3) Right against Exploitation
- 4) Right to Freedom of Religion.
- 5) Cultural and Education Rights.
- 6) Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Article 16(A) :-> Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the



Service under the State.

In fact Article 16(4) of the Constitution explicitly clarified that a policy like reservation will not be seen as a violation of rights to equality. If you see the spirit of the Constitution, this is required for the fulfillment of the rights to equality of opportunity.

Article 21: → Protection of life and personal liberty - No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

⇒ Right To Freedom

Equality and Freedom or Liberty.
Liberty means freedom of thought, expression and action.

Therefore freedoms are defined in such a manner that every person will enjoy their freedom without threatening other's freedom and without endangering the law and order situation.