

BCM SCHOOL, BASANT AVENUE, DUGRI ROAD, LUDHIANA

CLASS- XI

SUBJECT – POLITICAL SCIENCE

TOPIC- Rights, Equality

Answer the following questions:-

1. Which of the Fundamental Right is the most important right about which Dr. Ambedkar remarked, "It is the heart and soul of Indian Constitution."
2. Distinguish between Directive Principles and Fundamental rights .How are they interrelated.
3. Explain the right against exploitation.
4. How many writs are there? How do these writs help to secure fundamental rights?
5. Discuss the role of NHRC in protection of rights of citizens.
6. How can Equality be promoted?
7. What are the causes of inequality?
8. Do you think that political and social Liberty is meaningless in absence of economic equality?
9. How can we promote economic equality? Give examples from India?
10. What is equality? Examine its meaning in various dimensions.

ANSWER KEY

1. 1.The Right to Constitutional Remedies is the most important right about which Dr. Ambedkar remarked, "It is the heart and soul of the Indian Constitution." Protects other rights through various writs (mention all writs)
2. Fundamental Rights are justiciable rights that are enforceable by the courts, while Directive Principles are non-justiciable guidelines for the government to follow while framing policies and laws. They are interrelated in that the Directive Principles aim to create social and economic conditions under which the citizens can lead a good life and enjoy their Fundamental Rights.
3. The right against exploitation prohibits all forms of forced labor, child labor, and human trafficking. It aims to protect the weaker sections of society from being exploited by others.
4. There are five types of writs that can be issued by the Supreme Court or High Courts in India to secure fundamental rights: Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition, and Quo Warranto.
5. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) plays a crucial role in protecting the rights of citizens by investigating complaints of human rights violations, conducting

research on human rights issues, spreading awareness about human rights, and making recommendations for their effective implementation.

6. Equality can be promoted through various measures such as providing equal opportunities for education and employment, ensuring equal pay for equal work, promoting gender equality, and implementing policies that aim to reduce income inequality.
7. Inequality can be caused by various factors such as discrimination based on race, gender, caste or religion; unequal distribution of resources; lack of access to education and healthcare; and unfair economic policies.
8. Yes, political and social liberty can be meaningless in the absence of economic equality because economic inequality can significantly impact political liberty, leading to an unfair distribution of power and marginalization of certain groups.
9. Economic equality can be promoted in India through various measures such as implementing progressive taxation policies, providing equal access to education and healthcare, promoting financial inclusion, implementing land reforms, and providing social security to vulnerable sections of society.
10. Equality refers to the state of being equal in terms of rights, opportunities, and status. It can be examined in various dimensions such as social equality (equal treatment of all individuals regardless of their social background), political equality (equal participation in the political process), and economic equality (equal distribution of resources).