NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 11th



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Class : 11th

Subject : Political science

Chapter : 5

Chapter Name : Rights

Q1 What are rights and why are they important? What are the bases on which claims to rights can be made?

Answer. Rights are considered 'claims'. These are primarily considered as claims which are made by the individuals, while asking it from a legitimate governing authority. According to Laski, "Rights are those social conditions, without which no man seeks to be his best". The rights are very imperative and quite quintessential as they are responsible for the maximum and integrated development of an individual. It also helps an individual to set the government accountable for its absolute usage of power and demand accountability. It also allows citizens to recognise their rights as basic individuals and lead a democratic life. Rights can be made on the claims like the claim to demand the freedom of speech and expression so that it can maximise the representation of the diverse communities.The claims can also be made on the demand to gain equal economic opportunities. These claims can also be made to get rid of social discrimination in terms of caste, creed, colour etc.

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Q2 On what grounds are some rights considered to be universal in nature? Identify three rights which you consider universal. Give reasons.

Answer. Some rights are to be considered as universal, as they are considered as very essential for the development of the whole community. The universal rights include:

(a) Right to freedom of speech and expression.

(b) Right to livelihood.

(c) Right to education.

All these rights are to be considered universal as the freedom to speech and expression is basic for the political and social development of an individual. The right to have a balanced economic life is also considered universal as economic survival of an individual to be considered basic in its demand.

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Q3 Discuss briefly some of the new rights claims which are being put forward in our country today — for example the rights of tribal peoples to protect their habitat and way of life, or the rights of children against bonded labour.

Answer. The new democracies and the emerging trends have a considerable impact upon the nature of the rights in status quo. The rights of the tribal people and socio-cultural rights are forming a new narrative at the global level to protect the rights of the minorities. The protection of such rights is important for the establishment of a stabilised democracy based upon the basic ideas to equal representation and participation.

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Q4 Differentiate between political, economic and cultural rights. Give examples of each kind of right.

Answer. Political rights are those rights which are based upon the principles of equal political and electoral participation. For example: Right to vote and the right to contest in elections.

Economic rights are those rights which are based upon the principles to achieve equal economic opportunities. For example: Right to livelihood and right to equal economic opportunities.

Cultural rights are those rights which are based upon the principles to preserve the rights of minorities to preserve their rights. For example: Cultural and Educational rights.

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Q5 Rights place some limits on the authority of the state. Explain with examples.

Answer. Rights are considered as a limitation upon the authority of 'state' as they are negative in nature. They are based upon the idea to empower the citizens against the state to increase the level of accountability within the governmental parameters. Rights clarify the powers of government and are actually claims demanded by the members of the society to exercise their choice and maintain their dignity.

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