

Practice and Revision - Fundamental Rights - Part II

Chapter 18: Fundamental Rights - Part II · Topic 2

Key Concept

The Right to Freedom of Religion allows citizens to practise, profess, and propagate any religion of their choice freely.

Cultural and Educational Rights protect minorities' rights to preserve their culture, language, and establish educational institutions.

The Right to Constitutional Remedies allows citizens to approach courts directly if their Fundamental Rights are violated, making rights enforceable.

This right is called the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution because it makes all other rights meaningful and protected.

Quick Revision Notes

- Right to Freedom of Religion: practise any religion freely.
- Cultural/Educational Rights: protect minorities' culture, language.
- Also right to establish educational institutions.
- Right to Constitutional Remedies: approach courts directly.
- This applies if rights are violated.
- It makes rights enforceable.
- Called the 'heart and soul' of Constitution.
- It makes other rights meaningful, protected.

Practice Questions

- 1 Discuss the Right to Freedom of Religion with an example.
- 2 Research a Cultural or Educational Right for minorities.
- 3 Discuss why the Right to Constitutional Remedies is important.
- 4 Discuss why it's called the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution.
- 5 Research a case where constitutional remedies were used.
- 6 Explain one of these rights in your own words.