

CHAPTER - XV

RIGHTS

RIGHTS

- Rights are essential to lead a better life.
- Rights are necessary for our well being.
- It aimed the welfare of individuals and society.
- Rights help to improve a person talent.
- Rights are claim which is recognise and if necessary enforced by the state.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF RIGHTS

1. Moral right
2. Legal right
3. Natural right

Moral Right

If a person behave in the society according to his conscious and behave well in society is called moral right.

E.g. Respecting elders

Legal Right

State enforces the law which are accepted by the society is called legal rights, we can classify legal rights into three:

E.g. Civil right, political right, economic right

Civil Right

The rights ensured by the state for its citizen like freedom of life and property, etc.

Political Right

The different type of political rights given by the state to its citizens to ensure their participation is called political right.

E.g. Right to vote, right to participate in election, right to criticise the government, right to give petition

Economic Right

The right that is enjoyed a citizen by consuming his livelihood.

E.g. Right to work, equal wages for equal work, abolition of poverty and unemployment.

Natural Right

The right which a person got from the natural is called natural right.

E.g. Sunshine, rain

Human Rights

On 10th December 1948, UN adopted and proclaimed the universal declaration of human right on his memory and celebrate December 10th as World Human Right Day.

Rights and Responsibilities

Every citizens should be bothered about their responsibilities. Right should be used for public virtue. Everyone have the right to enjoy their rights without endangering the right of other.

Peculiarities of Right

- We have duties along with right
- Right are recognised by the state
- It is a condition
- The basis of right are its utilisation