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BA-2, Paper-3, Unit-4

## Fundamental Rights (Part I)

Rights are claims that are essential for the existence and development of individuals. These are recognised by the society and some of the most important rights are recognised by the State and enshrined in the Constitution. Such rights are called fundamental rights. These rights are fundamental because of two reasons. First, these are mentioned in the Constitution which guarantees them and the second, these are justiciable, i.e. enforceable through courts.

Being justiciable means that in the case of their violation the individual can approach courts for their protection.

If a government enacts a law that restricts any of these rights it will be declared invalid by courts.

Such rights are provided in Part III of the Indian Constitution.

The Constitution guarantees six fundamental rights to the Indian Citizen - (1) Right to equality (2) Right to freedom (3) Right against exploitation (4) Right to freedom of religion (5) Cultural and educational Rights (6) Right to Constitutional Remedies.