

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit, you will be able to know:

- Define fundamental rights provided by the Constitution of India
- The constitutionally mandated mechanisms for rights implementation work
- Trace the essential features of Fundamental rights

INTRODUCTION

The framer of the Indian Constitution's committed to include fundamental rights that ensured Liberty,

Equality, and Justice. Two categories of rights one justifiable and the other not—were included in the

Constitution; the first was covered in Chapter III on Fundamental Rights, and the second was covered in

Chapter IV as Directive Principles of State Policy. These are comparable to economic, social, cultural, and

civil and political rights. Various forms of fundamental rights can be learnt in this unit. Also one can learn

about how to exercise these rights.

Fundamental rights are necessary for a person's intellectual, moral, and spiritual growth. These are referred

to as "fundamental" rights because they are necessary for an individual's survival and overall development.

These are incorporated in Part III of the Indian Constitution (Articles 12 to 35). The Rights to

Constitutional remedies stand for the protection of civil rights through the use of writs like Habeas Corpus,

Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, and Quo Warranto are among these.

They include individual rights

prevalent in most liberal democracies, such as equality before the law, freedom of speech and expression,

religious and cultural freedom, peaceful assembly, and the Right to practice one's religion freely.

The Directive Principles of State Policy, which are mentioned in Part IV of the Indian Constitution and

encompass Articles 36 to 51, are also covered in this unit. These guidelines are meant for the States to abide by when passing laws and administering their affairs. Because creating a welfare State is the fundamental goal of these principles. These values diverge from the fundamental rights as Fundamental rights are upheld by the courts, but directive principles are not. The government cannot be forced by the courts to abide by these principles. However, it is the responsibility of every accountable government to put these ideas into practice to advance social and economic fairness for all citizens.