

## Right to Freedom (Art. 19-22)

The Right to freedom is guaranteed in articles 19, 20, 21A, and 22 of the Indian Constitution, which was created to uphold the importance of individual rights to the Constitution's framers. Right to freedom guarantees the following six freedoms. According to Article 19 to all the citizens.

Article 19 states: All citizens shall have right to:

- i. Freedom of Speech and Expression
  - ii. Freedom of Assembly
  - iii. Freedom to form associations
  - iv. Freedom of Movement
  - v. Freedom to reside and settle and
  - vi. Freedom of Profession, occupation, trade or business
- Freedom of speech and expression, on which the State may impose justifiable limitations in the interests of India's sovereignty and integrity, its security, friendly relations with other countries, public order, decency, or morality, or in cases involving judicial disobedience, defamation, or incitement to commit an offense.

To maintain public order, India's sovereignty, and integrity, the State may impose reasonable restrictions on the Right to assemble peacefully without using force.

The State may impose reasonable restrictions on this freedom for the sake of public order, morality, and the sovereignty and integrity of India. Freedom to form groups, unions, or cooperative societies.

In India, citizens have the Right to unrestricted movement, yet this freedom may still be subject to reasonable limitations when doing so is in the general good. For instance, limits on movement and travel can be put in place to contain an outbreak.

Freedom to live and work in any area of Indian territory, subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by the

State for the benefit of the general public or to protect the scheduled tribes because certain safeguards, such as those proposed here, appear to be justified in preventing the exploitation and coercion of indigenous and tribal peoples.

Freedom to engage in any profession or carry out any occupation, trade, or business, except those on which the state may place reasonable limitations in the public's interest. Therefore, running a risky or morally questionable business is not permissible. Professional or technical qualifications may also be required for the practice of any profession or the operation of any trade.

Article 20 of the Indian Constitution provides protection against arbitrary conviction in respect of offences committed by the people

Article 21 provides that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. It provides the right not to be subjected to imprisonment, arrest or physical coercion on any manner without legal justification.

According to article 21 all children between the ages of six and fourteen are entitled to free education under Article 21A, as specified by the State's legal authority.

Protection from arrest and detention in certain situations is provided by Article 22.

Additionally, the Constitution places limitations on certain rights. The government restricts certain freedoms in India's independence, sovereignty, and integrity.

The government may also set limitations in the interest of morality and public order. Nevertheless, the right to life and personal freedom cannot be suspended. During a state of emergency, the six freedoms are also immediately suspended or subject to restrictions.

Article 21 provides several rights like Right to live with Human Dignity, Right to livelihood, Right to

privacy, Right to Pollution Free Environment, Right Against sexual Harasment, Right Against solitary confinement, Right to Legal Aid, Speedy Trail, Right Against Custodial violence etc.