

Right against exploitation (Art. 23-24)

The prohibition of human trafficking and begar (forced labor) and the employment of minors younger than 14 in hazardous occupations like mines and factories are two provisions of the Right against exploitation included in Articles 23 and 24. Child labor is a serious infraction of the Constitution's principles and rules. Landlords' historical use of begar has been ruled illegal and is punished by law. The legislation also forbids the trafficking of people for prostitution or the slave trade. Employment without compensation for mandatory services performed for the benefit of the public is an exception. This clause covers conscription into the military without consent.

Right to freedom of religion (Art. 25-28)

All Indian people have access to religious freedom according to Articles 25, 26, 27, and 28 of the Indian Constitution. The protection of India's secularism is the goal of this Right. The Constitution states that no religion shall be given favour over another and that all religions are equal before the State. Any religion is free to be preached, practiced, and propagated by citizens according to Article 25.

Article 26 states that religious groups may create philanthropic organizations. However, non-religious activities in these institutions are carried out under the rules established by the government. The establishment of a charitable institution may also be prohibited for the sake of morals, health, and public order. According to Article 27 no one may be coerced to pay taxes to support a specific religion. Article 28 states that a state run educational institution cannot provide pro-religious instruction. Additionally, nothing in this article shall interfere with the operation of any existing laws or prevent the State from

enacting new legislation regulating or prohibiting any political, economic, or other secular activity that may be connected to a particular religion, as well as legislation that promotes social welfare and reform.

Cultural and Educational Rights (Art. 29-30)

Every single resident of India has the right to education and cultural expression, according to the Indian

Constitution. The Constitution also includes additional safeguards for minorities' rights. Every community

has the right to protect and advance its language and writing system. In order to enroll in public institutions

supported by the state, no citizen may be subjected to discrimination.

According to article 29 all minorities, regardless of religion or language, are free to establish their own

educational institutions to protect and advance their unique cultures. The state cannot treat any institution

differently while providing funding for it because a minority institution runs it.

The state can nevertheless

intervene in poor administration despite the Right to administer. Article 30 states that all minorities are

guaranteed cultural freedom; whether based on religion or language shall have the right to establish and

educational institutions of their choice.

The Supreme Court ruled in a case-setting decision in 1980 that the state can implement regulatory

measures to encourage the effectiveness and perfection of educational standards. Additionally, it has the

authority to adopt regulations to protect

the services of the institution's professors or other staff members. The Supreme Court ruled in another

historic decision on 31 October 2002 that aided minority institutions offering professional courses could

only admit students through a common entrance exam administered by the State or a university. The merit

of the applicants for admission should not be disregarded, not even by an unsupported minority institution.