

The Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution

The Fundamental Rights are a set of rights and freedoms guaranteed to the citizens of India by the Constitution. These rights are considered essential for the development and well-being of individuals and are enforceable by the courts.

What are Fundamental Rights?

Fundamental Rights are a set of basic rights and freedoms that are granted to the citizens of India, which are considered essential for the development of the individual and the country. These rights are enshrined in Part III (Articles 12-35) of the Indian Constitution.

Types of Fundamental Rights

There are six Fundamental Rights:

1. Right to Equality (Articles 14-18)

- Equality before the law (Article 14)
- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth (Article 15)
- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16)
- Abolition of untouchability (Article 17)

- Abolition of titles (Article 18)

2. Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22)

- Freedom of speech and expression (Article 19(1)(a))
 - Freedom of assembly (Article 19(1)(b))
 - Freedom of association (Article 19(1)(c))
 - Freedom of movement (Article 19(1)(d))
 - Freedom of residence (Article 19(1)(e))
 - Freedom of profession, occupation, trade, or business (Article 19(1)(g))
 - Protection against arbitrary arrest and detention (Article 22)
3. *Right against Exploitation* (Articles 23-24)
- Prohibition of trafficking in human beings and forced labor (Article 23)
 - Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc. (Article 24)
4. Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28)
- Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion (Article 25)
 - Freedom to manage religious affairs (Article 26)
 - Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion (Article 27)
 - Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions (Article 28)
5. Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30)
- Protection of interests of minorities (Article 29)
 - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Article 30)
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)
- Right to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights

Importance of Fundamental Rights

- These rights are essential for the development and well-being of individuals.
- They protect citizens from arbitrary actions of the state and its agencies.
- They promote equality, justice, and dignity for all citizens.
- They ensure that the government functions within the limits set by the Constitution.

Limitations on Fundamental Rights

- These rights are not absolute and can be restricted by the state in the interest of:
 - Sovereignty and integrity of India
 - Security of the state
 - Public order
 - Decency or morality
 - Contempt of court
 - Defamation
 - Incitement to an offense