

**FUNDAMENTAL  
RIGHTS  
THE SOUL OF OUR  
CONSTITUTION**





# DEFINITION

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**Fundamental Rights** are essentially the rights granted to every citizen and even non citizen irrespective of caste, creed, place of birth, religion or gender. The concept of **Fundamental Rights** have been borrowed from British and American Constitutions.

# SIX FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

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RIGHT TO EQUALITY (Article 14-18)

RIGHT TO FREEDOM (Article 19-22)

FREEDOM FROM EXPLOITATION (Article 23-24)

FREEDOM OF RELIGION (Article 25-28)

CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS (Article 29-30)

RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES (Article 32)



# RIGHT TO EQUALITY

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# RIGHT TO EQUALITY

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1. Equality before Law- Article 14 guarantees that all the persons shall equally protected by the law of the country.
2. Social equality and equal access to public places- Article 15 states that no person shall be discriminated on the basis of caste, colour, gender, etc. Every person shall have equal access to public places like museum, parks, museums, wells, etc. However, the State may make special provision for women and children.

# RIGHT TO EQUALITY

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3. Equality in matters of public employment- Article 16 down that the State cannot discriminate against anyone in the matters of employment. All citizens can apply for government jobs, but the State can make reservations for backward sections of the society.

4. Abolition of Untouchability- Article 17 abolishes untouchability and anyone practising so can be punished under the law.

5. Abolition of States- Article 18 prohibits the State from conferring any political or military title.



# RIGHT TO FREEDOM



# RIGHT TO FREEDOM

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SIX FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS(ARTICLE 19)

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PROTECTION IN RESPECT OF CONVICTION OF OFFENCES  
(ARTICLE 20)

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PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PERSONAL LIBERTY (ARTICLE 21)

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PROTECTION AGAINST ARBITRARY ARREST(ARTICLE 22)



# RIGHT TO FREEDOM

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1. Freedom of Speech and Expression- It allows a citizen to participate in public discussions. Freedom of press is part of this fundamental right.
2. Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms- The State can impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of public order and sovereignty and integrity of India.
3. Freedom to form associations or unions-The State can impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of public order, morality and sovereignty and integrity of India.

# RIGHT TO FREEDOM

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4. Freedom to move throughout the territory of India- The State can impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of general public like in order to control epidemics.

5. Freedom to reside and settle in any part of India- The State can impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of general public or for the protection of scheduled tribes.

6. Freedom to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business- The State can impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of general public. No one has right to Carry on business which is immoral or dangerous.

# RIGHT TO FREEDOM

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7. Protection is respect of conviction of offences- A person accused of a crime has protection against ex post facto laws, double jeopardy and against self incrimination under Article 20.

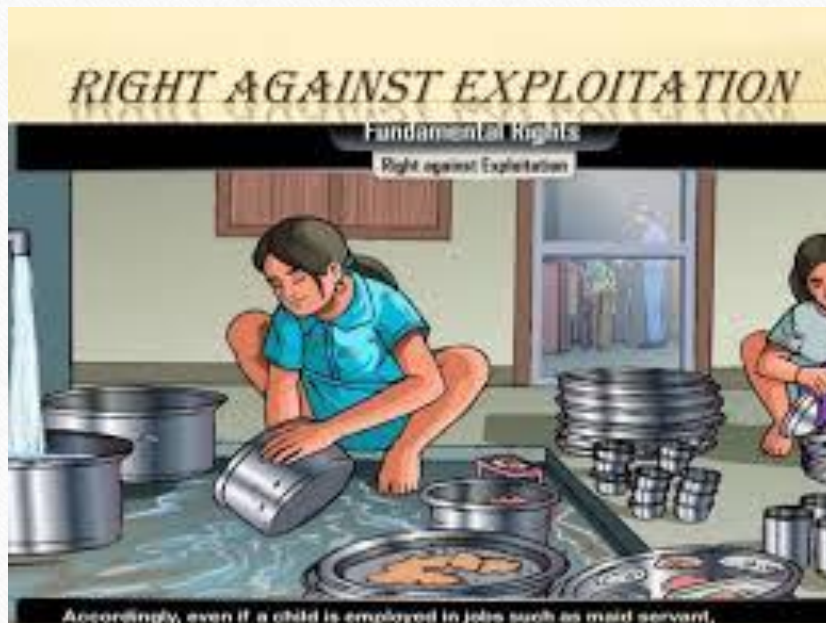
8. Protection of life and personal liberty- Article 21 says that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

9. Protection against arbitrary arrest- Article 22 lays down the procedure for arrest and detention under various laws.



# FREEDOM FROM EXPLOITATION

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# FREEDOM FROM EXPLOITATION

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1. The abolition of trafficking in human being and forced labour.
2. Abolition of employment of children above the age of 14 in dangerous jobs like factories and mines.
3. Trafficking and forced labour are punishable by law.
4. Slave Trade and Child Prostitution are also prohibited.



# FREEDOM OF RELIGION

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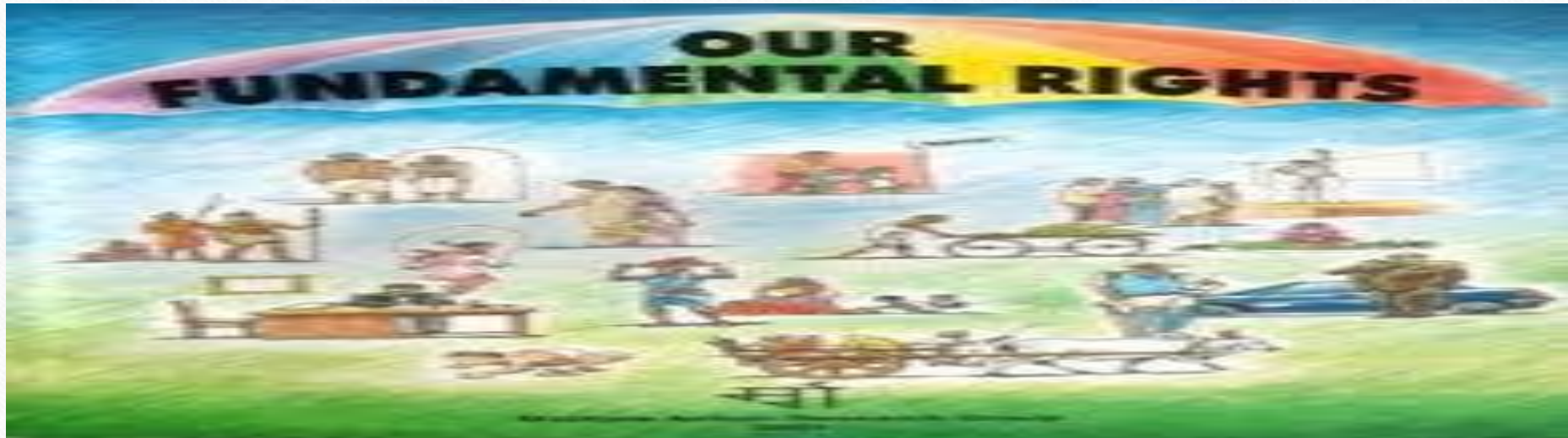
# FREEDOM OF RELIGION

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1. All religions are equal before the State and no religion shall be given preference over other.
2. Religious Communities can set up charitable institutions of their own.
3. Such institutions cannot be compelled taxes for the promotion for particular religion.
4. All non-religious activities shall be subjected to government rules and regulations.

# CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

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# CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

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1. Any community which has a language and a script has the right to conserve and protect it.
2. All religious or linguistic minorities can set up their own educational institutions to preserve and develop their own culture.



# RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES

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# RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES

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1. Article 32 empowers a citizen to move the Supreme Court in case of denial of any fundamental rights.
2. The court can issue various kind of writs to safeguard the rights of citizens including habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari.