

4.5 Fundamental Rights

Fundamental rights are incorporated from article 12 to 35 in the third chapter of the Indian constitution. Rights are the basic facilities which we need for our growth. These are the claims of individual recognised by the society and enforced by the state. The existence of democracy can't be imagined without fundamental rights. Rights are the pillars of democracy. The six fundamental rights recognized by the Indian constitution are:

Which includes equality before law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, gender or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of employment, abolition of untouchability and abolition of titles. Right to equality is provided from article 14 to article 18 of Indian constitution.

Right to freedom

Which includes freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union or cooperatives, movement, residence, and right to practice any profession or occupation, right to life and liberty, protection in respect to conviction in offences and protection against arrest and detention in certain cases. Right to freedom is provided from article 19 to 22 of constitution.

1. Right against exploitation:

Which prohibits all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic of human beings. It is provided under articles 23 and 24 of Indian constitution.

2. Right to freedom of religion:

Which includes freedom of conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion, freedom to manage religious affairs, freedom from certain taxes and freedom from religious instructions in certain educational institutes. Article 25 to 28 enumerates the right to freedom of religion.

Cultural and educational rights:

Preserve the right of any section of citizens to conserve their culture, language or script, and right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. Article 29 and article 30 of Indian

constitution provides for cultural and educational rights.

Fundamental rights for Indians have also been aimed at over turning the inequalities of pre-independence social practices. Specifically, they have also been used to abolish untouchability and thus prohibit discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. They also forbid trafficking of human beings and forced labour (a crime). They also protect cultural and educational rights of ethnic and religious minorities by allowing them to preserve their languages and also establish and administer their own education institutions. They are covered in part iii (articles 12 to 35) of Indian constitution

Directive principles: part iv

The **directive principles of state policy** are the guidelines or principles given to the central and state governments of India, to be kept in mind while framing laws and policies.

These provisions, contained in part iv (article 36-51) of the Constitution of India are not enforceable by any court, but the principles laid down therein are considered fundamental in the governance of the country, making it the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws to establish a just society in the country.

The principles have been inspired by the directive principles given in the constitution of Ireland relate to social justice, economic, welfare foreign policy, and legal and administrative matters.

Directive Principles are classified under the following categories :

Economic and socialistic , political and administrative , justice and legal , environmental , protection of monument and peace and security.