



UNIT - I

INDIAN CONSTITUTION



Fundamental Rights of India







Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights is a charter of rights contained in the part three Constitution of India. It guarantees civil liberties such that all Indians can lead their lives in peace and harmony as citizens of India. These include individual rights common to most liberal democracies, such as equality before law, freedom of speech and expression, and peaceful assembly, freedom to practice religion, and the right to constitutional remedies for the protection of civil rights by means of writs such as habeas corpus. Violation of these rights result in punishments as prescribed in the Indian Penal Code or other special laws, subject to discretion of the judiciary. The Fundamental Rights are defined as basic human freedoms that every Indian citizen has the right to enjoy for a proper and harmonious development of personality. These rights universally apply to all citizens, irrespective of race, place of birth, religion, caste or gender. Aliens (persons who are not citizens) are also considered in matters like equality before law. They are enforceable by the courts, subject to certain restrictions. The Rights have their origins in many sources, including England's Bill of Rights, the United States Bill of Rights and France's Declaration of the Rights of Man.



FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES IN INDIA

There are fundamental rights documented by the constitution of India such as -

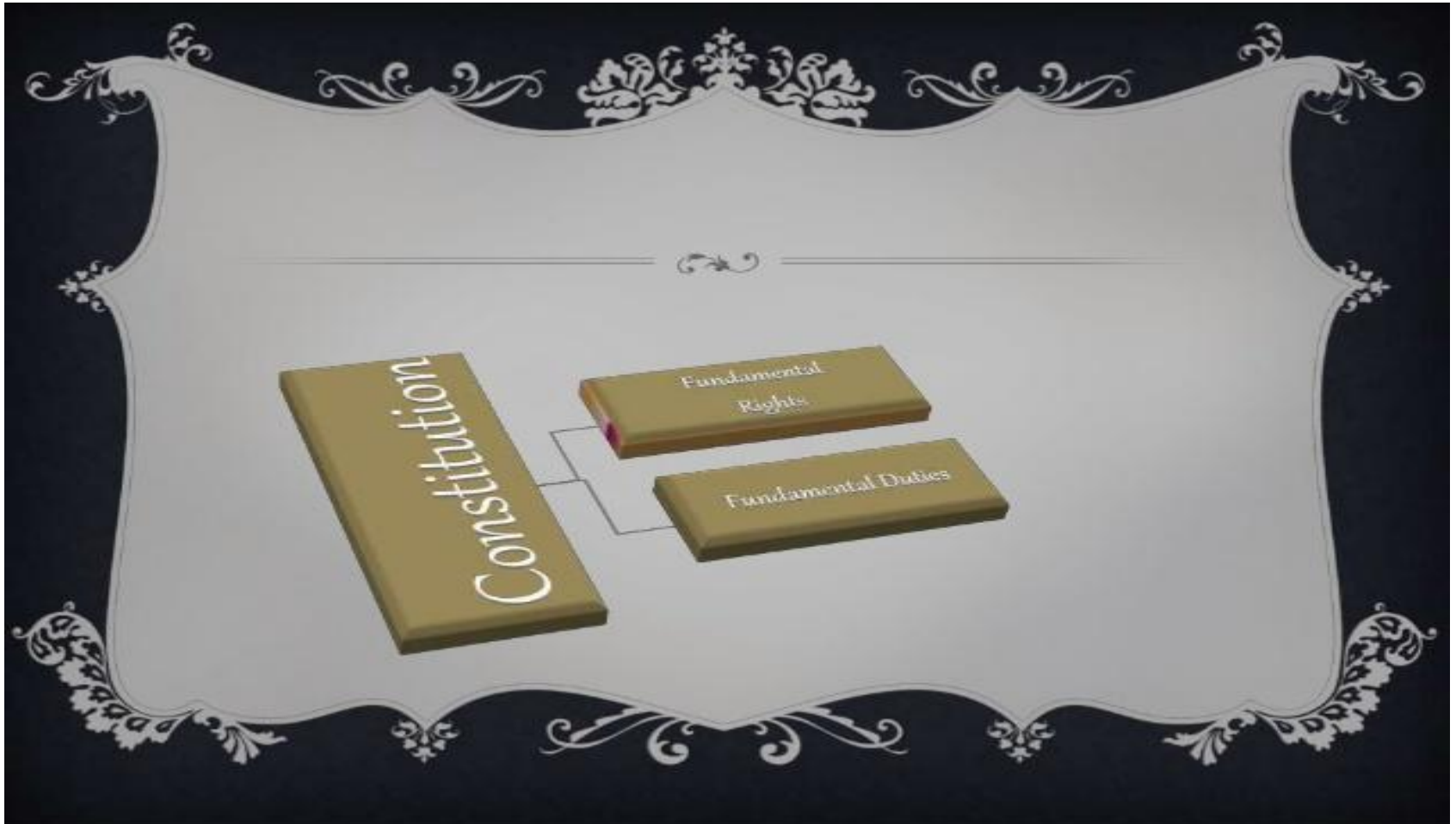
- Right to equality(Art 14-18).
- Right to freedom & information(Art 19-22).
- Right to Education(Art 21A)
- Right against exploitation.(Art 23-24)
- Right to freedom of religion.(Art 25-28)
- Cultural and Educational rights(Art 29-30)
- **Right to Property(Art-31) has been deleted in 1976 under Amendment**
- Right to constitutional remedies(Art32)





CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. It is a living document, the permanent instrument which makes the government system work. It lays down the framework defining fundamental political principles, establishes the structure, procedures, powers and duties of government institutions and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles and the duties of citizens. It is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world. The nation is governed on the basis of this Constitution. B. R. Ambedkar is regarded as the chief architect of the Indian Constitution. The constitution of India has given Fundamental Rights to its citizen.





The right to Equality





The right to Freedom.

Freedom

Freedom of Expression





THE RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION





The right to Religion

Right to Freedom of Religion

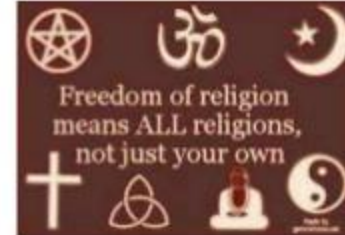
- Article 25: Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
- Article 26: Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- Article 27: Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.
- Article 28: Freedom as to attendance at religious institutions or religious worship in certain educational institutions.

**FREEDOM OF
RELIGION**



Religious Freedom

The First Amendment
"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof..."





Cultural And Educational Rights

