

# The Indian Constitution

Fundamental Rights - Arnav Naik



# What is Indian Constitution?

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. The document lays down the framework that demarcates fundamental political code, structure, procedures, powers, and duties of government institutions and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles, and the duties of citizens



# What is the Fundamental Rights?

Fundamental rights are a group of rights that have been recognized by a high degree of protection from encroachment. These rights are specifically identified in a Constitution, or have been found under Due Process of Law.





# What are the Fundamental Rights of The Indian Constitution?

There are 6 fundamental rights of The Indian Constitution:

1. Right to Equality
2. Right to Freedom
3. Right against Exploitation
4. Right to Freedom of Religion
5. Cultural and Educational rights
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies





# Right to Equality

All persons are equal before the law. This means that all persons shall be equally protected by the laws of the country. It also states that no citizen can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, caste or sex. Every person has access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shops, etc. The state cannot discriminate against anyone in matters of employment. But there are exceptions to this. The practice of untouchability has also been abolished



# Right To Freedom

This includes the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to form associations, the right to move freely and reside in any part of the country, and the right to practice any profession, occupation or business

# Right against Exploitation

The constitution prohibits human trafficking, forced labour, and employment of children under 14 years of age.



# Right to Freedom of Religion

Religious freedom is provided to all citizens. Every person has the right to practice, profess and propagate the religion of their choice.







# Cultural and Educational Rights

The Constitution states that all minorities, religious or linguistic, can set up their own educational institutions in order to preserve and develop their own culture.

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# Right to Constitutional Rights

This allows citizen to move the court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights have been violated by the state.

# Citations

Fundamental rights - Wikipedia

Take a look at the website: Fundamental Rights

## Fundamental Rights of The Indian Constitution

Right to  
Equality

Right to  
Freedom

Right against  
Exploitation

Right to Freedom of  
Religion

Cultural and Educational  
Rights

Right to Constitutional  
Remedies



Thank You For Going Through these Slides!!