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**Basic Human Rights☑**

There are six fundamental rights in India. They are Right to Equality, [Right to Freedom](https://www.toppr.com/guides/legal-aptitude/indian-constitution/fundamental-rights-to-freedom/), Right against Exploitation, [Right to Freedom of Religion](https://www.toppr.com/guides/legal-aptitude/indian-constitution/fundamental-rights-right-to-freedom-of-religion/), Cultural and Educational Rights, and  Right to Constitutional Remedies.

# **1. Right to Equality**

Right to Equality ensures equal rights for all the citizens. The Right to Equality prohibits [inequality](https://www.toppr.com/guides/inequalities/) on the basis of caste, religion, place of birth, race, or gender. It also ensures equality of opportunity in matters of public employment and prevents the State from discriminating against anyone in matters of [employment](https://www.toppr.com/guides/economics/employment/workers-and-employment/) on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, place of residence or any of them.

# **2. Right to Freedom**

Right to freedom provides us with various rights. These rights are freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly without arms, freedom of movement throughout the territory of our country, freedom of association, freedom to practice any profession, freedom to reside in any part of the country. However, these rights have their own restrictions.

# **3. Right against Exploitation**

Right against Exploitation condemns human trafficking, child labor, forced labor making it an offense punishable by law, and also prohibit any act of compelling a person to work without wages where he was legally entitled not to work or to receive remuneration for it. Unless it is for the public purpose, like community services or [NGO](https://www.toppr.com/guides/business-studies/consumer-protection/consumer-organisations-and-ngos/) work.

# **4. Right to Freedom of Religion**

Right to Freedom of Religion guarantees religious freedom and ensures secular states in India. The Constitutions says that the States should treat all religions equally and impartially and that no state has an official religion. It also guarantees all people the freedom of conscience and the right to preach, practice and propagate any religion of their choice.

# **5. Cultural and Educational Rights**

Cultural and Educational Rights protects the rights of cultural, religious and linguistic minorities by enabling them to conserve their heritage and protecting them against discrimination. Educational rights ensure education for everyone irrespective of their caste, gender, religion, etc.

# **6. Right to Constitutional Remedies**

Right to Constitutional Remedies ensures [citizens](https://www.toppr.com/guides/legal-aptitude/indian-constitution/citizenship-article-5-11/) to go to the [supreme court of India](https://www.toppr.com/guides/general-knowledge/the-judiciary-system-of-india/judiciary-system/) to ask for enforcement or protection against violation of their fundamental rights. The Supreme Court has the jurisdiction to enforce the Fundamental Rights even against [private bodies,](https://www.toppr.com/guides/business-studies/private-public-and-global-enterprises/types-of-companies-and-forms-of-organising-public-sector/) and in case of any violation, award compensation as well to the affected individual.