

Essay on Fundamental Rights :

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS - These are the rights that are necessary for the intellectual, ethical, and devout enlargement of the inhabitants in the country. These are essential for the co-existence and all-around enlargement of the individuals, thus are known as "Fundamental Rights", These rights are preserved in Part three of article number twelve to thirty-five of the Indian Constitution.

Human beings are familiar with the basic rights for survival in society, if the fundamental rights are not in existence people's continuation would be of no value.

The proper procedures of the prominence of the country are evaluated through the successful accomplishment of the rights of its citizens. Each Nation has its principles and rights to its inhabitants. A vigorous government provides supreme rights and freedom to the people of the country.

India is one such country in the world, that provides its citizens with six fundamental rights. The implementation of these rights is under the Judiciary, the Executive, and the Legislature. The six Fundamental Rights of India are :

Right to Equality (Article 14-18)

Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)

Right against Exploitation (Article 23-24)

Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28)

Right to Cultural and Education (Article 29-30)

Right to Constitutional Remedy (Article 32-35)

Significance of The Fundamental Rights

Right to Equality

All are equal before the law. This right includes the equality of people in society. The discrimination of people based on caste, religion, gender, language, the creed is prohibited using the law. Equal law for all the individuals in the country is the objective of this fundamental right.

Equal fortification of law, civil right widely service, and the eradication of untouchables and designation. People are provided equal opportunities. There will be no reservations for people except the physically challenged, battle widows, the backward classes, the schedule caste, and schedule tribes. The system of untouchables followed from ancient times in India has been eliminated through this right to equality.

Right to Freedom

This right includes the freedom for people to express their feelings and opinions. They are given the freedom to speech and make relations and unification. They have the freedom to live and let live. People are free to speak in any language, travel all around the world, build networks all around the world, choose a career of their interest, of people in India.

India is not set boundaries by the government. People are let free for a certain limit. The individuals can also sell, purchase and hold property in any part of the country on their behalf.

This right also defines that an individual can't be condemned twice for a counterpart misdemeanor, and it even can't be constrained to appear as an eyewitness against oneself.

Right Against Exploitation

This set of rights incorporates the proscription of enforced labor. Nobody has the right to force the other individual on any aspect of life. Children below the age of fourteen are not allowed to appear in work areas like factories, mines, household chores, or any of the other places where their life is spoiled or can cause danger to life. No individual should take

another person for granted.

As a result, human trafficking and begging on streets, roads, religious places are made legal misdemeanors, if people found they are reprimanded. Accordingly, slavery, crimes on women and the younger ones for counterfeit purposes is declared a crime. The issue of payment of wages for the hard work of laborers is mandatory.

Right to Freedom of Religion

"All the religions are equal", India is a country with diverse cultures and religions. People are free to follow their customs and traditions. This right states the absolute sovereignty of a sense of right and wrong for all citizens of India. Each individual shall have an equal right to liberally accept, follow, and extend the belief of their preference.

Their religious beliefs are not harmed by any of the other individuals. All religions have the right to resolve and maintain institutions for spiritual and altruistic purposes.

Right to Culture and Education

Education plays a vital role in an individual life. Education is mandatory for all children. Along with the right to education, people are free to follow their cultures. No child is deprived of admission based on caste, creed, gender, and religion. Every human has the right to academics.

Right to Constitutional Remedy

This is an astonishing right endowed to all the citizens. According to the right, an individual of the country has the facility to travel to the court when shorn off from the fundamental powers. The court will be the supporting guide for any individual against the contravene of those rights.

If the authorities harm or force any person for the injustice, or if the person is punished or imprisoned with no reason or by the unlawful act, then this right allows the person to step the court premises for acquiring the justice aligned with the actions of the government.

Conclusion: Fundamental rights play a vital role in an individual's life. These rights can guard during the instant of difficulty and intricacy and help us grow into a sincere and respectful individuals to the nation.