

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND AMENDMENTS



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FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION:

Article 12: Definition of the State

Article 12 defines what constitutes the "State" for the purposes of Part III of the Indian Constitution, which deals with fundamental rights. It includes the government and Parliament of India, the government and legislature of each State, and all local and other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India.

Article 13: Laws Inconsistent with or in Derogation of Fundamental Rights

Article 13 ensures that any law, whether enacted before or after the commencement of the Constitution, that is inconsistent with or in derogation of fundamental rights shall be void. It empowers the judiciary to strike down such laws to protect the fundamental rights of citizens.

Article 14: Right to Equality.

Formula: Article 14 = Right to Equality

Example: All citizens are equal before the law, and there shall be no discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.

Article 15: Prohibition of Discrimination on Grounds of Religion, Race, Caste, Sex, or Place of Birth.

Formula: Article 15 = Prohibition of Discrimination on (Religion + Race + Caste + Sex + Place of Birth)

Example: Educational institutions cannot discriminate against students based on these factors.

Article 16: Equality of Opportunity in Matters of Public Employment.

Formula: Article 16 = Equality of Opportunity in (Public Employment)

Example: No discrimination in government job opportunities on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence, or any of them.

Article 17: Abolition of Untouchability.

Formula: Article 17 = Abolition of Untouchability

Example: Prohibits the practice of untouchability in any form.

Article 18: Abolition of Titles.

Formula: Article 18 = Abolition of Titles

Example: Indian citizens are not allowed to accept titles from foreign states.

Article 19: Protection of Certain Rights Regarding Freedom of Speech, etc.

Formula: Article 19 = Protection of (Freedom of Speech + etc.)

Example: Citizens have the right to freedom of speech and expression, peaceful assembly, association, and movement.

Article 20: Protection in Respect of Conviction for Offences.

Formula: Article 20 = Protection in Respect of (Conviction for Offences)

Example: Protection against self-incrimination and double jeopardy.

Article 21: Protection of Life and Personal Liberty.

Formula: Article 21 = Protection of (Life + Personal Liberty)

Example: No person shall be deprived of their life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law.

Article 22: Protection Against Arrest and Detention in Certain Cases.

Formula: Article 22 = Protection Against (Arrest and Detention in Certain Cases)

Example: Provides safeguards for arrested and detained persons, including the right to be informed of the grounds of arrest and the right to legal representation.

Article 22: Protection Against Arrest and Detention in Certain Cases

Article 22 provides protection to arrested and detained persons. It includes the right to be informed of the grounds of arrest, the right to legal representation, and the right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours. It safeguards against preventive detention without proper authority.

Article 23: Prohibition of Traffic in Human Beings and Forced Labor

Article 23 prohibits human trafficking and forced labor. It declares that trafficking in human beings and forced labor are offenses punishable by law. This article aims to prevent exploitation and protect the dignity of individuals.

Article 24: Prohibition of Employment of Children in Factories, etc.

Article 24 prohibits the employment of children under the age of 14 years in factories, mines, or other hazardous employment. It seeks to protect the rights of children and ensure their physical and mental development.

Article 25: Freedom of Religion

Article 25 guarantees the freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate any religion. It ensures that individuals have the right to follow the religion of their choice.

Article 26: Freedom to Manage Religious Affairs

Article 26 grants religious denominations the right to manage their own religious affairs, including establishing and maintaining institutions for religious and charitable purposes. It safeguards the autonomy of religious institutions.

Article 27: Freedom from Taxation for Promotion of any Particular Religion

Article 27 ensures that no person can be compelled to pay taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any religion. It upholds the principle of secularism in the Indian state.

Article 28: Freedom from Religious Instruction in Educational Institutions

Article 28(1) provides that no religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained by the state. Article 28(3) allows religious instruction if it is voluntary and provided by private educational institutions.

Article 29: Protection of Interests of Minorities

Article 29 protects the educational and cultural rights of minorities, including linguistic and religious minorities. It ensures that they can establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

Article 30: Right of Minorities to Establish and Administer Educational Institutions

Article 30 grants linguistic and religious minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. It safeguards their cultural and educational autonomy.

Article 31: Compulsory Acquisition of Property

Article 31, which was repealed by the 44th Amendment Act in 1978, dealt with the right to property. It provided protection against the compulsory acquisition of property by the state. However, this article is no longer in force.

Article 32: Remedies for Enforcement of Fundamental Rights

Article 32 provides for the right to move the Supreme Court of India for the enforcement of fundamental rights. It is considered the "heart and soul" of the Indian Constitution as it allows citizens to directly approach the Supreme Court if their fundamental rights are violated.

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