

**Vasantdada Patil pratishthan's**  
**Guruvarya Sadananda Maharaj Arts and commerce College,**  
**Kondhwa budruk Pune -411048**



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**M.COM-I**

# PRESENTATION ON FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

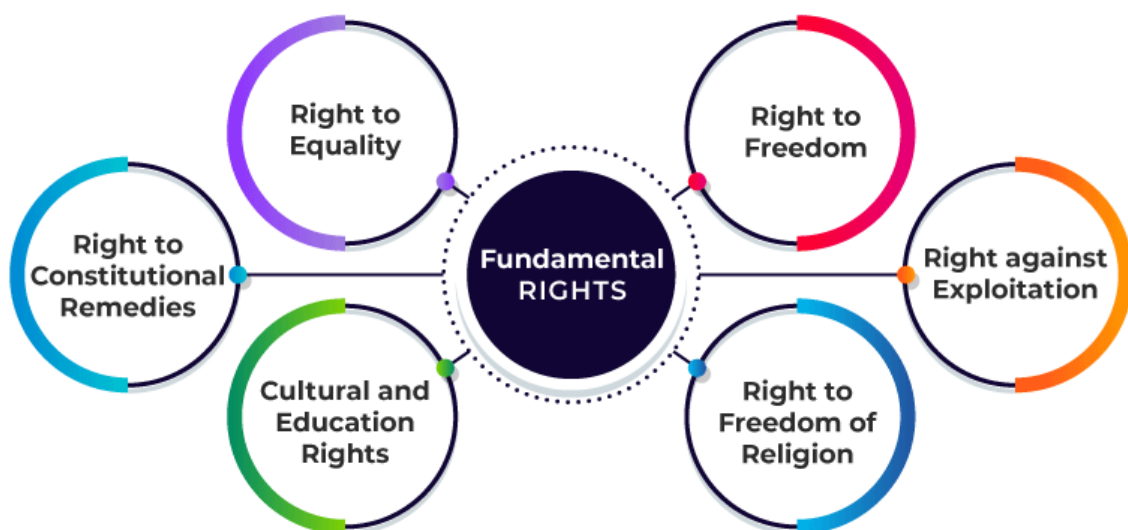
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(HUMAN RIGHTS)

# FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

## MEANING

- Fundamental rights are basis human rights of all citizens.
- Part – III of the Indian Constitution contains the list of fundamental rights.
- Fundamental rights apply irrespective of race, caste, creed, gender, religion and place of birth.
- Fundamental rights guarantees civil liberties to all citizens of India.



# FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

## CHARACTERISTICS

- Justice able
- Mentioned in the constitution of India and safeguarded by the state .
- Equal for all.
- Amendable.
- Can be suspended during emergency.
- Qualified with limitation.
- Limit the authority of the government.



# FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

## IMPORTANCE

- Essential to protect civil liberties.
- Protect the dignity of the individuals.
- Prevent the establishment of authoritarian and dictatorial rule by state citizen.
- For overall development of citizen and country.



# FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

## RIGHT TO EQUALITY

- Equality before law and equal protection of law.
- No discrimination on the basis of caste, race, gender, religion and place of birth.
- Equal opportunities in public employment.
- End of untouchability.
- Abolition of titles civilitary and academic distinction are exempted.



# FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

## RIGHT TO FREEDOM

- Freedom to speech and expression.
- freedom of assembly without arms.
- Freedom to form associations as unions
- Freedom of movement within Indian Territory.
- Freedom to reside and settle in any part of India.
- Freedom to practice any profession, occupation, trade





# FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

## RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION

- Prohibition of trafficking in human being and Beggar (Forced labour)
- Abolition of employment of children below the age of 14 years in dangerous jobs like factories and mines.
- Freedom to form associations as unions
- Freedom of movement within Indian Territory.
- Freedom to reside and settle in any part of India.
- Freedom to practice any profession, occupation, trade or business.





# FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

## RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION

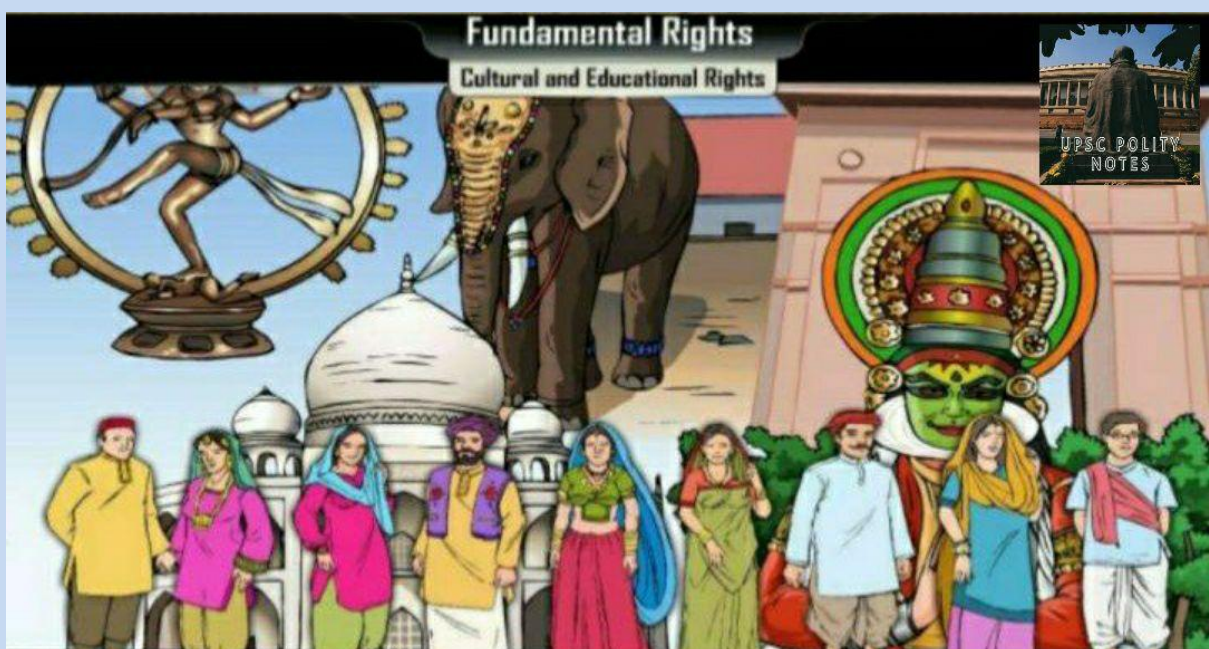
- Freedom to profess, practice and propagation of any religion.
- Freedom to establish institutions for religions and charitable intent.
- No person shall be compelled to pay tax on religious grounds.
- Freedom to attend religious worship in educational institution run by religious group.



# FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

## CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHT

- Any community which has a language and cultural a script of its own has the right to conserve and develop it.
- All minorities, religious or linguistic, can setup their own educational institutions to preserve and develop their own culture.
- Freedom to get admission in educational institutions without any discrimination.
- No discrimination by state in giving grant in aid to educational institutions governed by minorities.



# FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

## RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES

- In case of any denial or violation of the fundamental rights citizen can move a court of law.
- To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective so that the nation constantly rise to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
- To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years.



**WRITS:**  
**Constitutional**  
**Remedies in India**

# FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

## Conclusion

- ▶ Respect Human Rights is the greatest inspiration for integration of human kind, both internally and internationally.
- ▶ We are living in the era of modernisation, liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation.
- ▶ All these must have an element of humanisation.
- ▶ Humanisation of the globe may lead to reduction in human rights violations.
- ▶ All Human Rights for all should not merely remain, as declaration on paper but it must be the spirit of living in day-to-day life.
- ▶ We must treat others as we expect others to treat us, will really serve the purpose of Human Rights.