Chapter-III

3. THE CONSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVES AND ARTICLE 21

Which is enshrined in the Constitution, right, ‘fundamental right’ is. The right of every citizen of the physical, mental and moral development to be sure.

They can make life worth living for, and the conditions of those fundamental freedoms which are included. The feeling of security is a fundamental right of the minorities. The rule of the ‘democratic legitimacy’ to the structure. No democracy, such as freedom of speech and expression in the absence of fundamental rights may not work.

Conduct fundamental rights, citizenship, justice and fairness standards provide. They serve as a check to the government. The various social, religious, economic and political problems is an important fundamental right.

Our Constitution, fundamental rights are enumerated in Part III of section 14 32. This right is justifiable. Our Constitution and the law by the legislature or by the executive order does not allow the executive to sit on the right. Supreme Court or the High Court found to be infringing or abridging the fundamental rights that no law can be set aside. You judicial system, detailed reading of the text is on.

Also some basic rights, are enjoyed by foreigners, such as the right to freedom of religion and the right to equality enjoyed by both the citizens as well as foreigners are. Justiciable the fundamental right is not absolute. The interest of the public
good on the enjoyment of the right to impose certain restrictions empowers. Seven fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution of India is not. In 1976, the 44th Amendment to the Constitution of the property rights of the Year has been removed from the list of fundamental rights by law. Since then, it has been a legal right. There are six basic right now.

Fundamental rights are: -

1. The right to equality

2. The right to freedom

3. Right against exploitation

4. The right to freedom of religion

5. Cultural and educational rights, and

6. Remedies constitutional right.

The 86TH Amendment by law, the rights of the 21 (b) as part of the right to freedom as a fundamental right has been included in the list.

We will now study the right one.
Art 14. Right to equality

The right to equality of all citizens enjoy equal rights and opportunities. It is religion, caste, race, gender, or place of birth by the State to protect its citizens against any discrimination. The right to equality equalities five types are included.

Equal rights before the law.

According to the Constitution, "the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India shall not be denied to any person equality."

'Equality before the law, no person is above the law and all are equal before the law means that every person has access to the same court. Belong to two different people, two persons commit the same offense, if both of them will get the same punishment, equal protection of the laws.

Art 15. Religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, no discrimination on the basis of.

Any citizen of the shops, restaurants and places of public entertainment, access can not be ignored. Neither wholly or partly out of any funds in the maintenance of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, can not be ignored road use. However, the Women, Children and Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes (OBC's) is empowered to make provisions for the lift. State educational institutions that provide the discounted fee to reserve seats or can arrange special coaching classes.

Art 16. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
Our Constitution employment or appointment to public services for all citizens in matters relating to guarantees equality of opportunity. Religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or residence on the basis of matters relating to employment in the public service shall be no discrimination. Employment will be on the basis of merit. However, due to limitations in the enjoyment of these rights have been granted.

**Art 17.** The abolition of untouchability

Constitution abolishes untouchability and its practice in any form is forbidden. Action crimes committed on the basis of untouchability in the box is considered.

**Art 18.** Titles Extinction

To create an artificial distinction between the social status of the title of national or foreign, which has been abolished. The provision of 'Rai Sahib' has been included in the Constitution to take away with the title, 'Rai Bahadur' from colonial rule as a reward for their effective cooperation on a few Indians have been given to the British. The practice of conferring the title of this Act is against the principle of equality. Bharat Ratna, the Padma Vibhushan, Padam Shri, PARAM Veer Chakra, Veer; country or meritorious service rendered to mankind by individual citizens of India to recognize their service and achievements as well as for those who can confer the award on the civil and military chakra, etc., but the 'title' can not be used.

Freedom is a basic feature of democracy in India. The Constitution guarantees "the right to freedom referred to as" a set of six guarantees.

Six fundamental freedoms

The Constitution guarantees freedom of the following six:

Speech (a) freedom.

(B) freedom to assemble peacefully without arms.

(C) Freedom to form associations or unions.

To move freely throughout the territory of India (iv) Freedom

Reside and settle in any part of the border (V) Freedom.

To practice any profession or an occupation, trade or business carried (VI) Freedom.

(2) Nothing in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of the common law, or affect the operation of the state from making any law, in so far as such law imposes restrictions on the right to exercise reasonable on the issue in the interest shall be paid by the (Indian sovereignty and integrity), foreign states, public order, decency or morality, or the court, defamation or incitement, with contempt of the state, friendly relations to the crime.)

(3) Nothing in clause sub-clause (b) so far as it imposes affect the operation of any existing law, or (in the interest of sovereignty and the integrity of imposing the law shall
prevent the state from making or) public order, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right to sub-said clause.

(4) In sub-clause clause (c) Nothing in so far as it imposes affect the operation of any existing law, or (in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, shall prevent the state from making any law imposing or) public order or morality, to exercise the rights provided by the Reasonable restrictions in sub-clause.

(5) Nothing in (the sub-clause (d) and (e) so far as it imposes, or affect any existing law, any law, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right of the sub-clause shall prevent the state from making the general public interest or To protect the interests of any Scheduled Tribe.

(6) Nothing in clause sub-clause (g) imposes far as it affects the operation of any existing law, or shall prevent the state from making any law imposing. Exercise of the right conferred by the general public, reasonable restrictions in the sub-section, and in particular, in [the sub-clause so far as it relates to the operation of any existing law, or shall, however, to prevent the state from making any law relating to -

(1) The practice of any profession or an occupation, trade or carry on business requirements, or professional or technical qualifications

(2) the complete or partial exclusion of citizens or otherwise. Whether by the state, or any trade, business, industrial or service of a corporation owned or controlled by the executing]
Art 20. Convicted for the offense of protection

(1) No person shall be convicted of an offense except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission shall be guilty of an offense, or might have been inflicted under the law, which is to be subjected to a penalty greater than the effective time of the commission of crime.

(2) A person shall not be punished, and punished more than once for the same offense.

(3) No person accused of any offense shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

Art 21. Protection of life and personal liberty

No person except in accordance with procedures established by law deprived of his life or personal liberty shall not be.

Art 21. A Right to Education

From the age of fourteen years in such manner as the state of the child, may be determined by law shall provide free and compulsory education.

Art 22. Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

(1) Any person who is arrested as soon as the grounds for the arrest, and may consult with, and the choice of a legal practitioner shall not be denied the right to defend themselves, as shall be detained in custody without being informed.
(2) Every person arrested and held in custody for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate Court and, except as required during the twenty-four hours of the nearest magistrate within a certain period of time, such person shall be produced before the magistrate said, without authority, shall be detained in custody beyond the period.

(3) Nothing in clause (1) and (2) shall apply to -

(A) Any person who for the time being, you are an enemy alien, or

(B) to preventive detention under the Act, any person who is arrested or detained.

(4) Any act to preventive detention for three months, if not longer shall authorize the detention of a person for a long time.

(A), or have been, or are qualified to be appointed as an advisory board consisting of individuals, a High Court judges before the expiration of the period of three months for the reason that there is sufficient evidence, such as detention: (b) in clause (7) of sub-clause under any law made by Parliament by any person beyond the maximum period of time, or

(5) Any person detained under preventive detention order is made under any Act, the Authority, as soon as may be, shall order the person to contact and that has made him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order capability.

(6) in clause (5) Nothing in making any kind of authority, such as the authority to order the disclosure of which it considers to be against the public interest to disclose the information specified in that clause shall be required.
(7) Parliament may by law prescribe -

(A) the circumstances under which a person in accordance with the provisions of sub-preventive detention without obtaining the opinion of an Advisory Board under any law, and then held for a period of three months, which may be the class or classes of clause - clause (a) (4) ;

(B) any person or class of cases may be classed, for which the maximum period of preventive detention under any law to be held

(C) Method of clause (4) sub-clause (a) under an investigation will be followed by an Advisory Board;

Right against exploitation

Art 23. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labor.

(1) The man and the beggar and other similar forms of forced labor are prohibited traffic and any breach of this provision shall be an offense punishable in accordance with law.

(2) Nothing in this article shall prevent the state from the public for the purpose of imposing compulsory service, and the service pleasant state religion, race, caste or class or any of them shall be no discrimination.

Art 24. Factories, etc., prohibited the employment of children

No child below the age of fourteen years in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment shall be appointed.
The right to freedom of religion

**Art 25.** Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion

(1) public order, morality and health, and subject to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to practice freely profess and propagate religion.

(2) Nothing in this article affects the operation of any existing law or prevent the state from making any law shall be.

(B) the control of religious practice may be associated with any economic, financial, political or other secular activity is limited.

(B) all classes and sections of Hindus social welfare and reform of Hindu religious institutions of a public character, provide for open cast.

I explain: kirpans's wearing and carrying the Sikh religion shall be deemed to be included in the job.

He explained: - sub-clause (b) of clause (2), the reference to Hindus Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion, and the reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing shall be construed accordingly.

**Art 26.** Freedom of religious affairs

Public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right, subject to: -
(A) establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable;

(B) the conduct of his own affairs;

(C) the owner and acquire movable and immovable property, and

(D) in accordance with the laws of property management.

Art 27. As well as the payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion
Freedom:

No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which
specifically promote any particular religion or religious denomination or in paying for
maintenance costs are included.

Art 28. Specific religious instruction or religious worship in the presence of Freedom
Educational institutions:

(1) No religious instruction in any educational institution wholly maintained out of state
funds shall be.

(2) in clause (1), which is managed by the state, but the religious instruction shall be
imparted in such need has been established under any endowment or trust shall not apply
to an educational institution.

(3) recognized by the state or states in attending any educational institution receiving aid
out of a person, organization or person unless attached to the outside of the premises may
be conducted shall be required to take part in any religious worship, or, if such person is a minor, his In addition to his guardian consent has been given.

Cultural and Educational Rights

Art 29. Preservation of minority interests

(1) in the area of its own as a distinct language, script or culture of its citizens living in any part of the section shall have the right to the same store.

(2) No citizen of the state or by state money to help out only on the basis of his admission into any educational institution can not be ignored, race, cast, language or any of them.

Art 30. The right of minorities to establish and manage educational institutions

[(1A) be a point of reference, established and managed by the compulsory acquisition of any property of an educational institution making any law (1) the amount fixed by or determined under the Act to ensure that the acquisition of such property shall be such as to ensure that the clause under Do not restrict or abrogate the right, as is.]

(2) state, granting aid to educational institutions, whether based on religion or language, it is under the management of the ground shall not be any discrimination in educational institutions.

Art 31. Compulsory acquisition of property

[31A. The law of conservation estates, etc., to provide for
Section 13: anything, in spite of the law

(B) any property or any rights therein or the extinguishment or modification of any such rights acquired by, or

(B) the proper management of the property in order to protect the public interest or for a limited period of time by the state to take over management of the property, or

(C) the public interest or order is a blend of two or more corporations, the management of any corporation, secure, or

(D) extinguishment or modification managing agent, secretary, or the right to vote, no right to any of its shareholders, or

(E) the search for, or to, any mineral or mineral oil, or the premature termination or cancellation of any such contract, lease or license for the purpose of winning a contract, lease or license of any rights accruing by virtue of the extinguishment or modification, on the ground that it is inconsistent with deemed to be void, or takes away or abridges "[Section 14 or Section 19] shall be given by any of the rights: Provided that where such law is a law made by the legislature, such as the law, having been reserved for the consideration of the acceptance of, if not the state, the provisions of this article shall not apply thereto; [The Act also makes provision for any estate acquired by the state and where the conditions of that time being in force or any building is the ceiling limit applicable to him under any law of the land, it is as a formed for the acquisition of any land therein is held by a person under his personal cultivation, it shall not be lawful for the acquisition of such land, building or structure shall not be less than the value of its
maker, which does not provide for payment of a compensation at the rate of its formation or I appurtenant thereto.]

(3) In this article - [(A) the expression "estate" of any local, have the same meaning as that expression or its local equivalent of the existing law relating to land tenures in force in the area and includes - shall

(1) Any jagira, inam or muafi or other similar grant and [Tamil Nadu] of the United States of Kerala, no right to janmam

(2) Any land held under ryotwari disposal;

(3) any land or in the waste land, forest land, agricultural land and land for pasture or sites of buildings and other structures occupied by cultivators of the village artisans, including agricultural purposes or for purposes outside help;]

(B) the expression "right", in an estate, the owner of a small, tenure - holder, [raiyat, short raiyat] or other intermediary and any rights or privileges of land revenue, shall include any rights vesting in an owner.

[31B. Acts and Regulations specified validation

The provisions of Article 31A, without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of the specific provisions of the Ninth Schedule to Regulation No one on the ground, shall be deemed to be void, or ever to have become void that such Act, Regulation or provision is inconsistent or away or abridges the right of any of these given by any of the provisions, and notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order to the contrary in any court or
tribunal, and the provisions of the said Regulations shall, if appropriate, and any repeal or modification with respect to the power of legislature, continued to be in force.]

[31.c Saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles

Section 13 of the state's policy towards the protection of the law [the principles laid down all or any part of the fourth] deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with, or shall take away or abridges [Section 14 or Section 19] and it is a policy to take effect with the declaration of the rights provided for by the law is no such policy is in effect shall not be called in question in any court on the ground that;

Such law, having been reserved for the consideration of its compliance with, the provisions of this Act, this article shall not apply thereto is made by a state legislature that is where the term.]

31D. The law of conservation of matter

Constitutional Rights Remedies

Art 32. The right to enforce remedies provided by this Part

This part is confirmed by

(1) the right to enforce the right to move the Supreme Court in appropriate proceedings.

(2) the Supreme Court, which may not be suitable habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, or the nature of the orders or writs, including writs issued by the authority shall have the right to any part of the enforcement.
By the Supreme exercisable

(3) on the ability of the Supreme Court (1) and (2) of the Act, the jurisdiction of any other court to exercise within the local limits can be powerful without prejudice to all or any of the powers of the Court under clause (2).

(4) The right guaranteed by this paragraph, except as otherwise provided by this Constitution, shall be suspended.

**Art 33**. Power of Parliament, etc. provided by this Part in their application the right to make changes

Parliament may, by law, any right provided by this section shall apply to them to determine how much

(A) a member of the armed forces, or

(B) the members of the public in order to be charged for maintenance, or

(C) the person appointed, or connection with, the telecommunication systems set up for the purposes of intelligence or counter-intelligence, or

(D), or employed in connection with, the telecommunication systems set up for the purpose, bureau or agency referred to in clauses (a) to (c).

Limited or discharge their duties properly and to ensure the maintenance of discipline among them will be abrogated.]
Art 34. Martial law in force in any area, while the right part of the limitation provided by this article.

Despite the foregoing provisions of this section, by Act of Parliament in order to serve or maintenance or restoration of any act done by him with regard to a State or any other person or to verify a person can compensate for any sentence passed, punishment inflicted, forfeiture ordered or other For example, under the law of martial law in the area.

Art 35. : - To enforce the provisions of this Part

This was in spite of the Constitution.

(A) Parliament shall, and a State Legislature shall not have power to make laws -

(1) Section 16, Section 32 clause (3) of clause (3) of Section 33 and Section 34 may be provided by law made by Parliament with respect to any matter, and

(2) an offense under this Part of this is, that prescribing punishment for those acts;

And the Parliament, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Constitution shall, sub-clause (ii) for prescribing punishment for the acts of the legislation;

(B) in clause immediately sub-clause (a), (b), or referred to in the Act to provide for the punishment of the territory of India with respect to any matter specified in this Constitution, any law in force before the commencement of that sub-clause of clause (b) of the terms and conditions thereof, and in such Do not come into force until altered or
repealed or amended by continuously under Section 372 may be therein and are subject to change at any adoptions.

Explanation: - In this article, the expression "law in force" has the same meaning in Section 372. "

**DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

**Art 36. Definition.**

In this section, unless the context requires other things," State" has the same meaning as that of T.

**Art 37. Principles apply in this Part.**

Provisions in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the basic principles laid down therein is not less than

The rule of law making in the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles.

**Art 38. In order to promote the social welfare of the people of the state safe.**

(1) The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people

And it could effectively secure and protect a community in which justice, social, economic and political, of the National Institutes of informal l.
(2) state, in particular, strive to reduce income inequality, and the state shall endeavor to eliminate inequalities, but also between the facility and the people living in different regions or groups of people in various vocations, not only the opportunity to be involved.

Art 39. Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State.

State, in particular, should be protected at the point of

(A) citizens, men and women are equal, they have the right to an adequate livelihood;

(B) sub-serve the common good of the community is the owner of T as a continuing role in the distribution of wealth is that?

(C) the operation of the economic system and general well-being of the damage is a result of the concentration of the means of production;

(D) for both men and women have equal pay for equal work;

(E) workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens' health and power of their age or economic power to enter unsuited avocations are not compelled;

(F) that children in a truly healing and freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth the opportunity to be developed and the facilities are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.
Art 39A. Equal justice and free legal aid.

Operation of the legal system as a basis of equal opportunity, justice, media, and in particular, to secure justice for the opportunity to ensure that appropriate legislation or schemes or in any other way by, and shall provide free legal assistance that may be safer because of economic or other disabilities that You can not deny the citizens.

Art 40. Gram Panchayat bodies

State to take steps to organize village panchayats and such powers and functions as may be necessary for their self-government units, as the authority shall endow them with

Art 41. Education and the Government, the right to work.

State, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, education and unemployment, the Government, shall be effective measures to secure the right to work, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases are undeserved.

Art 42. Just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief measures.

State shall make provision for securing just and humane Ion. Conditions of work and for maternity relief.

Art 43. For workers, wages, etc. Living

State all workers, agricultural industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, a decent quality of life and working conditions in order to ensure the full enjoyment of Lei for sure, by suitable legislation or economic organization or in any other way, shall secure
the Endeavour, and social and cultural opportunities and in particular, the Endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-Bas is to be in rural areas.

**Art 43A.** Participate in the management of industrial workers.

Takings under the State, or any of the public sector workers involved in the management of the company to secure the appropriate law or by any other means, shall take action.

**Art 44.** Uniform civil code for the citizens.

State of the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India shall secure the Endeavour.

**Art 45.** Free and compulsory education for children

Until they complete the age of four tin free and compulsory education for all children for ten years from the commencement of this Constitution shall Endeavour to provide a certain amount of time.

**Art 46.** Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker teams ions promotion of educational and economic interests.

State Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker groups of ions, and in particular, shall promote with, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

**Art 47.** The duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and improve public health.
State of nutrition and the standard of living and improve public health as among its primary duties shall consider enhancing the level and, in particular, shall Endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purpose of intoxicating drinks and is harmful to the health of the drugs.

**Art 48.** Agriculture and Fisheries Organisation

State agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines, organize, and in particular, the cows and calves and other milch and draft cattle, preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting that was taken shall be Endeavour.

**Art 48A.** Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life.

State to protect and improve the environment and the forest fire and protect wild life shall Endeavour.

**Art 49.** Monuments and places and objects of national importance Save ions.

It is every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest of the State's obligation shall be devastated, national importance, disfigurement, DEST T roof, removed, destroyed or exported under the proposed law made by Parliament or, as the case may be.

**Art 50.** Separation of the judiciary from the executive

The State Government Services Executive shall take steps to separate the judiciary.
**Art 51.** Development of international peace and security.

State shall Endeavour to

(A) promote international peace and security;

(B) just and honorable relations between nations maintain;

For international law and treaty obligations (c) foster respect

Organized people dealing with each other, and

(D) encourage settlement of international disputes mediation

**ARTICLE 21 AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF THE STATE POLICY**

Chapter - the fourth in a court of law, principles of mathematics as a state policy guidance is not applicable. The "Principles of State Policy Guidelines" name implies, however, that the rule is fundamental. The manufacturers then it is not judicially enforceable, the basic rule is still in the law and the principles of state policy, which was justifiable in a court of 'fundamental rights', which is classified as a novel constitutional entitlement to the collection device. Ex-Servicemen's Association and others vs. Union of India Confederation of the historic judgment of the Apex Court observed that,

Apart from the fundamental rights guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution, it is the responsibility of respondents [Government of India] Part IV of the Constitution under the policy guidance in the implementation of the policy.
Bandhua the Morcha vs Union of India, Justice Bhagwati Francis Coralie Mullin v Administrator, Union Territory of Delhi, is stated;

It is free from exploitation and human dignity, to live with Francis Mullen's case, this Court under Article 21 of the basic right to reassure everyone in this country is. To live with human dignity enshrined in Article 21 of the State's policies and guidelines for the rights of the clause (e) of the policy, and (f), Section 39 and Article 41 and 42, and at least derives from the breath of his life, therefore, it must be included in the new, opportunity, and a healthy manner and freedom and dignity, educational facilities for children to develop the facilities, just and humane conditions of work, the workers, men and women, and children of tender age, health and safety, etc.

Neither the federal government nor any state government will be deprived of the basic necessities fun person, which has the right to take any action with human dignity and to live in a state in order to enable a person must be a minimum requirement. Principles of State Policy Guidelines clauses (e) contains, and (f) Section 39, Article 41 and 42 of the law is not enforceable in a court, so the trial can be arranged through the State may be forced to a life of human dignity, but in the meantime The basic requirements formulated by the State and thus their right to live with basic human dignity, with up to invest where necessary to ensure that the basic statutory enactment or executive fiat by the concrete reality and content, the course of human dignity enshrined in Article 21 of the should be denied the right to live with the amount of such inaction on the part of the State to ensure the implementation of the law for the rule of law and to ensure that such obligations may be.
The court said the letter and spirit of the law cannot force the state to implement a law already on the principles of state policy, with reference to Article 21 is where it is enacted to enforce.

Based on the principles of state policy in 1993 at the age of fourteen, the right to education is a fundamental right, and therefore Article 41. Article 41 states, falls under the protection of Article 21 until the verdict: "State, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, education, work..." Thus, the Court has interpreted Article 21 Principles of the State Policy Guidelines for effective measures to protect the rights and shall be given a wider meaning of Article 21 of the Articles in order to give life.

In detail in Section 21, and the next part we will discuss the relationship between international human rights documents. The ambit of the fundamental human rights recognized by international human rights instruments must be included in order to explain it in a manner provided by Section 21 of the Supreme Court and will be discussed in detail.

**ARTICLE 32: A PROVISION TO ENFORCE ARTICLE 21**

The most unique feature of Section 32 of the Indian Constitution. Under the Constitution of India, Part-III-citizens is a fundamental right guaranteed. That the provisions of article:

(1) enforcement of the rights conferred by this Part [Part-III-] for the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings is guaranteed.
the Supreme Court that the right of habeas corpus may not be suitable for enforcement, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, writs, including the nature of the instructions or orders or writs, issued this Part shall have the power to.

Constituent Assembly debates, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar once I'm asked if I'm the spirit of article 32, which would indicate that none will survive, and the other, which is the most important provisions of the Indian Constitution, the Indian Constitution.

Indian Constitution judicially enforceable "fundamental rights" of economic justice and social transformation, which is part of the fourth set inspirational goals, set forth in the non-justifiable "directive principles' in order to distinguish them from the set forth in Part III. Overtime, in the case of the" fundamental rights "violations of petition in the Supreme Court where the accused is permitted for ordinary citizens as defined in Section 32 of the [particular Article 21] of the Constitution. Moreover, the courts or a right to violating the fundamental rights recognized by the Constitution. has, on behalf of a claimant to a higher court As the court explained that the opportunity to include Section 226, therefore, the spirit of Article 32 of the Indian Constitution. has violated Article 21 of the basic rights of the aggrieved person can approach the Supreme Court of India to enforce.