

## ❖ Classification of Fundamental Rights

The fundamental rights are classified in the following six categories:

Classification of Fundamental Rights	Article	Deals with
<b>Right to Equality</b>	14	Equality Before Law
	15	Prohibition of Discrimination
	16	Equality of Opportunity in Public Employment
	17	Abolition of Untouchability
	18	Abolition of Titles
<b>Right to Freedom</b>	19	Protection of 6 Rights Right to freedom of speech and expression. Right to assemble peaceably and without arms. Right to form associations or unions or co-operative societies. Right to move freely throughout the territory of India. Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India. Right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.
	20	Protection in Respect of Conviction for Offences
	21	Protection of Life and Personal Liberty
	21-A	Right to Education
	22	Protection Against Arrest and Detention
<b>Right Against Exploitation</b>	23	Prohibition of Human Trafficking and Forced Labour
	24	Prohibition of Child Labour
<b>Right to Freedom of Religion</b>	25	Freedom of Conscience, Profession, Practice and Propagation
	26	Freedom to Manage Religious Affairs
	27	Freedom from Taxation for Promotion of a Religion
	28	Freedom from Attending Religious Instruction
<b>Educational and Cultural Rights</b>	29	Protection of Interests of Minorities
	30	Right of Minorities to Establish and Administer Educational Institutions

<b>Right to Constitutional Remedies</b>	32	<p>Right to remedies for the enforcement of the fundamental rights using five writs:</p> <p>Habeas Corpus - to direct the release of a person detained unlawfully.</p> <p>Mandamus - to direct a public authority to do its duty.</p> <p>Quo Warranto - to direct a person to vacate an office assumed wrongfully.</p> <p>Prohibition - to prohibit a lower court from proceeding on a case.</p> <p>Certiorari - power of the higher court to remove a proceeding from a lower court and bring it before itself.</p>
	33	Empowers the Parliament to restrict or abrogate the fundamental rights of the 'Members of the Armed Forces', paramilitary forces, police forces, intelligence agencies and analogous forces
	34	Provides for the restrictions on fundamental rights while martial law(military rule) is in force
	35	Empowers the Parliament to make laws on Fundamental Rights