RIGHT TO FREEDOM

The right to liberty is one of the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution of India. It is important to understand what this right is and what it involves. This subject is a basic subject in the political and constituency areas of the UPSC syllabus for the Civil Service Examination.

The six fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution are considered essential for the functioning of Indian democracy. The right to freedom gives citizens the fundamental freedom of speech and expression, the freedom to form associations, the freedom of the individual, and the freedom to lead a dignified life. It is important to understand the scope of these provisions and any exceptions to them.

What is the right to freedom?

The right to freedom guarantees citizens the freedom to live with dignity, among other things. These are provided for in Articles 19, 20, 21A and 22 of the Constitution of India. In this section we will look at each of the articles.

The goal of fundamental rights of Indians is to overcome the inequalities of the pre-independence social system. Fundamental rights are essential for the development of every person’s personality and for the preservation of human dignity.

Name the articles related to the Constitution under the Right to Freedom?

Article 19

Protection of 6 rights related to freedom:

- Speech and performance
- Assembly
- Association
- Protest
- Accommodation
- Business

Article 20

Protection related to punishment for crimes

Article 21

Right to life and individual liberty

Article 21A

The right to primary education

Article 22
Protection against arrest and detention in some cases

Article 19

Article 19 guarantees six freedoms. They are:

- Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Expression: The Government guarantees freedom of speech to every individual in India. However, the state may impose restrictions on freedom of speech for the sake of the country's integrity, security, sovereignty, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, defamation, contempt or contempt of court. Prohibited. Read more about freedom of expression and freedom of expression here.
- Freedom of assembly: The government guarantees every individual the freedom to assemble peacefully without weapons. However, as mentioned above, reasonable restrictions can be imposed on the sovereignty, integrity and interests of the public order of the country.
- Freedom to form associations / unions / co-operatives: Again, the state may impose sanctions on the country's integrity, security, sovereignty, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, defamation, and crime. Court. This freedom gives workers the right to form trade unions, which is a fundamental right.
- The Police Force (Regulation of Rights) Act, 1966 prohibits police officers from forming trade unions.
- Legislation restricting the right of employers, including members of the armed forces, intelligence bureaus and telecommunications systems, to form political associations.
- Freedom of movement: A citizen of India can roam freely across India. This right can also be limited to protecting security, public order or the interests of the Scheduled Tribes.
- Freedom of Residence: Citizens of India have the right to reside in any part of the country. Although restrictions may be imposed to protect security, public order or the interests of the Scheduled Tribes.
- Freedom of Occupation: All citizens have the right to employment / employment / continuation of all trade, whether trade or employment is illegal or immoral. In addition, the law does not prevent the state from enforcing laws related to the technical or occupational qualifications required for a business or job training.

Article 20

- Article 20 deals with the protection of civilians in connection with the punishment for crimes. It provides three types of protection of the individual against the state.
- Former Criminal Law: This is also known as the former post fact criminal law. Thus, a person cannot be punished for an act committed while the crime has not been declared by law.
- This means that criminal law cannot take precedence.
- This immunity cannot be used against preventive detention and does not involve testing.
- The law also states that a person should not be punished more than the crime prescribed by law.
- Double danger: It shows that one cannot be punished more than once for the same crime.
Prohibition of self-repression: This implies that the government will not force a person accused of a crime to testify against him.

Article 21

- No person shall lose his life and liberty except in accordance with the procedure established by law under Article 21. This article has a wide range of possibilities, and its interpretation has undergone many changes over the decades.
- The Supreme Court is the right to a decent life.
- This is the most important right in a sense, because without this right to life all other fundamental rights would be null and void.
- This distinguishes between a police state and a constitutional state.

Article 21 (a)

- This article was introduced in 2002 by the 86th Amendment to the Constitution. It stipulates that the state will provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of 6 and 14.

Article 22

- Article 22 provides protection from arrest and detention in certain cases.
- This article applies to both citizens and citizens.
- This provision extends certain procedures for individuals in the event of an arrest.
- It comes into the picture after the arrest of a person. This is not a fundamental right against detention and arrest.
- The idea behind this right is to prevent arbitrary arrest and detention.
- The article provides the following protections:
  - Article 22 (1) - Any person in custody must state why he was arrested. Moreover, he cannot be denied the right to approach a lawyer.
  - Article 22 (2) - The arrested person must be arrested and produced before a Judicial Magistrate within 24 hours.
  - Article 22 (3) - No one may be detained for more than the period prescribed by the Judicial Magistrate.
- However, these safety measures do not apply
- The enemy is a stranger
- People were arrested under the Preventive Detention Act

What is immune defense?

There are two types of contraception:

- Is punishable
- An obstacle
Penalty imprisonment is a post-trial detention. Preventive detention is detention without trial. The idea behind this is to prevent a person from committing a crime. This means that individuals can be detained on the basis of suspicion. Detention laws govern the rights of those arrested in this way.

**What are the six freedoms that guarantee the right to liberty?**

The following are 6 freedoms:

- Speech and performance
- Assembly
- Association
- Protest
- Accommodation
- Business

**Why is the right to freedom so important?**

The right to freedom is important because it is a fundamental human right. The Indian national struggle against colonialism was the struggle for freedom from foreign imperialist rule, to live life with respect for freedom, to decide how to live according to the law, to accept a job or business, to speak, to move forward, to live in any part of the country, and finally to live a meaningful life in security.

**What are fundamental rights?**

The 6 fundamental rights are:

- The right to equality
- The right to freedom
- Right against exploitation
- The right to freedom of religion
- Cultural and educational rights
- The right to a constitutional solution

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