



INTERPRETATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS FOR INCLUSION

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Introduction:

Inclusion means the idea that everyone should be able to use the same facilities, take part in the same activities, and enjoy the same experiences, including people who have a disability or other disadvantage.

When we think about the concept of Constitutional Rights special reference to Indian Constitution, we find that originally, there were seven Fundamental Rights in the Constitution. Besides the above mentioned six rights, there was the Right to Property also. Since this Right created a lot of problems in the way of attaining the goal of socialism and equitable distribution of wealth, it was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights in 1978 by 44th constitutional amendment. However, its deletion does not mean that we do not have the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property.

Citizens are still free to enjoy this right. But now it is just a legal right and not a Fundamental Right.

Fundamental Rights in Indian Constitution:

The six fundamental rights recognized by the Indian constitution are:

1. **Right to equality:** Right to equality is provided from Article 14 to Article 18 of Indian constitution.
2. **Right to freedom:** Right to freedom is provided from Article 19 to 22 of constitution.
3. **Right against exploitation:** It is provided under Articles 23 and 24 of Indian constitution.
4. **Right to freedom of religion:** Article 25 to 28 enumerates the right to freedom of religion.
5. **Cultural and Educational rights:** Article 29 and Article 30 of Indian constitution provides for cultural and educational rights.

6. **Right to constitutional remedies:** It is provided under Article 32 of Indian constitution.

Interpretation of Constitutional Rights for Inclusion:

There is provision of constitutional rights or fundamental rights in Indian Constitution. Due to this provision, No one can violate other's rights on the basis of gender, cast or religion etc. The articles and provisions regarding Fundamental rights play vital role in the process of inclusion.

Sr. No.	Title of the right	Description
1.	Right to equality	It includes equality before law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, gender or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of employment, abolition of untouchability and abolition of titles.
2.	Right to freedom	It includes freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union or cooperatives, movement, residence, and right to practice any profession or occupation (some of these rights are subject to security of the State, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, decency or morality), right to life and liberty, protection in respect to conviction in offences and protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.
3.	Right against exploitation	Right against exploitation prohibits all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic of human beings.
4.	Right to freedom of religion	Right to freedom of religion includes freedom of conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion, freedom to manage religious affairs, freedom from certain taxes and freedom from religious instructions in certain educational institutes.
5.	Cultural and Educational rights	Cultural and Educational rights Preserve the right of any section of citizens to conserve their culture, language or script, and right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
6.	Right to constitutional remedies	Right to constitutional remedies is present for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
7.	Right to education	It emphasis on Education for all. It describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21 A of the Indian Constitution.

Conclusion:

As thus the Indian Constitutional rights are interpreted in the context of inclusion. Inclusion is one step ahead to equality. Or it can be said that for inclusion, Equality is the first condition. All Indian citizens are equal before law.No one can be discriminated or rejected from his or her rights on the basis of elements like gender, cast, religion etc.

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