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**Constitutional Foundation of Social Justice in Specific Reference to  
Fundamental Rights**

Social justice denotes the equal treatment of all citizens without any social discrimination based on caste, colour, race, religion, sex etc. That means the absence of privileges being extended to any particular section of the society, and improvement in the conditions of backward classes (SCs, STs, and OBCs) and women. Social Justice is the foundation stone of the Indian Constitution. Dr B.R. Ambedkar, the Chief Architect of the Constitution of India, is the man of social justice known as the Messiah of the Dalits, and untouchables.

Indian Constitution makers were well known for the use and minimality of various principles of justice. They wanted to search for such a form of justice which could fulfil the expectations of the whole revolution. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru put an idea before the Constituent Assembly

***“First work of this assembly is to make India independent by a new constitution through which starving people will get complete meal and cloths, and each Indian will get best option that he can progress himself.”***

Under Indian Constitution, the use of social justice is accepted in a wider sense which includes social and economical justice.

Indian Constitution has promised to all its citizens justices-social, economic and political; liberty of thought expression, belief, faith and

worship; equality of status and opportunity; and to promote among fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation. The Constitution has attempted to conflicting claims of socio-economic justice and individual liberty and fundamental rights by putting some relevant provisions.

The first right granted to the Indians was; Right to Equality (Articles 14 to 18). The stage should not deny any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

**Article 14** in the Indian constitution provides that there is no special privilege in the favor of any individual in equal circumstances.

**Article 15** further prohibits discrimination on the background of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

**Article 16** creates the constitutional equality of opportunity and employment in public offices for all citizens

**Article 17** abolishes untouchability and prescribes that the enforcement of any disability arising out of it shall be an offence punishable by the law

**Article 19** considered as a whole furnishes a very satisfactory and rational base for adjusting the claims of individual rights of freedom and claims of the public good.

**Article 23 and Article 24** provide for fundamental rights against exploitation.

**Article 29** protects the interests of minorities. Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same

No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them

**Article 32** is the most significant fundamental right since the effectiveness of all the other provisions is due to this article.

But the question is that is this article is implemented or not

**Conclusion:-**

It is clear from the above discussion that the constitution always remains excellent for strengthening and operationalizing this regime of rights.