

**POLITICAL SCIENCE · CHAPTER 2**

# Rights in the Indian Constitution

A 1-page guide for parents · 90-second read.

**EXPECTED MARKS**

**A well-prepared student should comfortably score 8-9 out of 9 on this chapter. Below 5 usually means the child has read the rights but not memorised the Article numbers, the writs, or the FR-versus-DPSP table.**

**TIME TO MASTER****7-9 hrs****HELPLINE****70330 05444****WHAT THIS CHAPTER IS, IN PLAIN ENGLISH**

This chapter is about the rights every Indian citizen has under the Constitution and how those rights are protected. Your child learns that the Constitution guarantees SIX Fundamental Rights — the Right to Equality, the Right to Freedom, the Right against Exploitation, the Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and the Right to Constitutional Remedies — each tied to specific Article numbers. The chapter explains how, if any of these rights is violated, a citizen can go straight to the Supreme Court (Article 32), which can issue special orders called 'writs' to set things right. It also covers the Directive Principles of State Policy (goals the government should pursue for everyone's welfare) and the Fundamental Duties of citizens. It is a high-yield chapter — usually 7 to 9 marks — and the Article numbers are exactly what makes the difference between an average and a top answer.

**5 QUESTIONS TO ASK YOUR CHILD**

- Name the six Fundamental Rights and the Article numbers for each.
- What does the Right against Exploitation (Articles 23-24) ban?
- Why did Dr Ambedkar call the Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32) the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution?
- What is the difference between a Fundamental Right and a Directive Principle?
- Which amendment added the Fundamental Duties, and is the Right to Property still a Fundamental Right?

**WEAK-SPOT INDICATORS**

- Cannot attach the correct Article numbers to each right — the most common reason for lost marks here.
- Thinks the Right to Property is still a Fundamental Right (it was removed by the 44th Amendment).
- Confuses the writs — mixes up habeas corpus with mandamus.
- Believes Directive Principles can be enforced in court (they cannot — they are non-justiciable).

**WHEN TO WORRY — AND WHAT TO DO**

If your child can name the rights but cannot give the Article numbers or define the five writs, they will lose 4-6 marks here. This chapter rewards precise, point-wise, article-tagged answers. The fix is flashcards for Article numbers and writs, plus daily written-answer practice — not just silent reading.

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