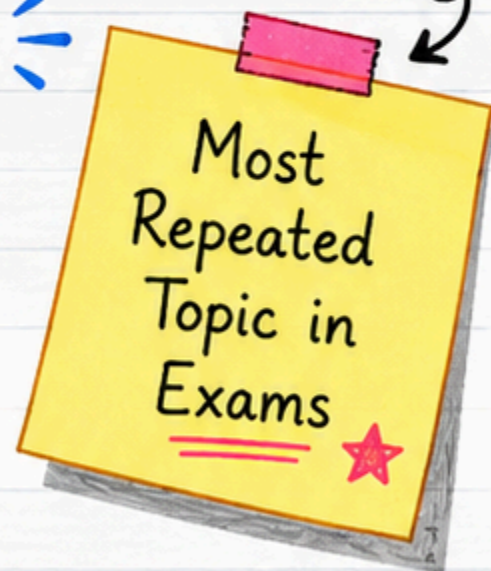




INDIAN CONSTITUTION

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Government Exam Special



SSC

Railway

Banking

Police

Talati

Clerk

@DiagramDidi ✨



INDEX



FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

1. Introduction to Fundamental Rights
2. Features of Fundamental Rights
3. Articles Covered
4. Right to Equality
5. Equality Before Law
6. Prohibition of Discrimination
7. Equality of Opportunity
8. Abolition of Untouchability
9. Abolition of Titles
10. Right to Freedom
11. Freedom under Article 19
12. Protection in Respect of Conviction
13. Protection of Life & Liberty
14. Right to Education
15. Protection against Arrest
16. Right against Exploitation
17. Prohibition of Human Trafficking
18. Prohibition of Child Labour
19. Right to Freedom of Religion
20. Cultural & Educational Rights
21. Right to Constitutional Remedies
22. Writs
23. Important Amendments
24. Suspension of Fundamental Rights
25. Fundamental Rights vs DPSP
26. Important PYQs
27. Expected Questions
28. MCQ Practice
29. One-Liner Revision
30. Mind Map
31. Final Revision Sheet





INTRODUCTION TO FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS



1. **DEFINITION**: Fundamental Rights are the **basic rights** guaranteed to every citizen of India by the Constitution.

➤ These rights are **essential** for the development of the individual and for the progress of the society.

2. **ORIGIN**: Our Fundamental Rights are inspired by the **US Constitution** (Bill of Rights).



3. **PURPOSE OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**:

- To protect the **dignity and freedom** of individuals.
- To **limit the powers** of the State.
- To promote **equality, justice and liberty** in a democratic society.
- To create conditions for the **all-round development** of the citizen.

4. **WHY IMPORTANT IN DEMOCRACY?**

- They protect citizens from **arbitrary actions** of the State.
- They ensure **equality, liberty and justice** for all.
- They are the **backbone** of a democratic country.

5. **FEATURES OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**:

① JUSTICIABLE

These rights can be enforced in courts. If violated, the court can give remedies.



② ENFORCEABLE BY COURTS

Citizens can approach the Supreme Court or High Court for the enforcement of their rights.

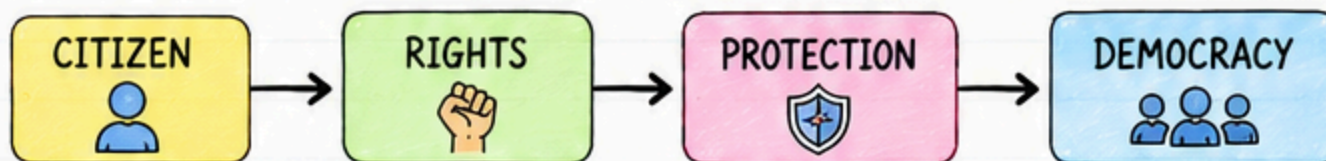


③ AVAILABLE AGAINST STATE

These rights are available against the State and not against private individuals.



FLOW OF IDEA:



Rights protect citizens, and citizens strengthen democracy.

PART III OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

- Articles : **12 to 35**
- Comes under **Part III**
- Contains 6 categories of Fundamental Rights

MEMORY TRICK

Fundamental Rights = **Shield** of Citizens



MOST ASKED IN EXAMS

- ✓ Definition
- ✓ Part & Articles
- ✓ Purpose
- ✓ Features
- ✓ Importance
- ✓ Inspiration
- ✓ Justiciable & Enforceable

KEY TAKEAWAY: ☆

- ✓ Fundamental Rights are **basic human rights** given by Constitution.
- ✓ They are enshrined in **Part III** (Articles 12 to 35).
- ✓ They are **justiciable, enforceable and available against State**.
- ✓ They are **essential** for a just and democratic society.

MINI PYQ

- Q. Fundamental Rights are contained in which part of the Constitution?
- a) Part II b) Part III
c) Part IV d) Part V
- Ans. (b) Part III



FEATURES OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS



Fundamental Rights are the **basic rights** guaranteed to the citizens by the Constitution to ensure a life of **dignity, liberty and equality**.



FEATURE	MEANING
1  Fundamental but not Absolute	These rights are important and basic , but they are not unlimited . They are subject to reasonable restrictions .
2  Some rights available only to citizens	All Fundamental Rights are not available to all persons. Some rights (like Right to Freedom under Art. 19) are available only to citizens .
3  Can be suspended during Emergency	During a National Emergency , enforcement of some rights can be suspended (Art. 358 & 359).
4  Courts can enforce rights	Fundamental Rights are justiciable . Citizens can approach the Supreme Court or High Court for enforcement.
5  Subject to reasonable restrictions	The State can impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of rights in the interest of the public .
6  Protects liberty and equality	These rights protect the liberty, equality, dignity and freedom of the individual and promote democracy .

IMPORTANT EXAM FACTS

- ★ Part III of the Indian Constitution (**Articles 12 to 35**)
- ★ Include **6 categories** of rights.
- ★ These rights are **enforceable by courts**.
- ★ Can be **restricted** in the interest of public order, security, morality etc.
- ★ Essence of **democracy** and **rule of law**.

Remember:

Rights empower citizens and limit the power of the State.

PYQ BASED ONE - LINERS

- 1 Q. What makes Fundamental Rights unique?
→ They are **justiciable** and enforceable by courts.
- 2 Q. Are Fundamental Rights absolute?
→ No, they are subject to **reasonable restrictions**.
- 3 Q. Can Fundamental Rights be suspended?
→ Yes, during a **National Emergency**.
- 4 Q. Are all Fundamental Rights available to all?
→ No, some are available **only to citizens**.
- 5 Q. Under which Part are Fundamental Rights given?
→ **Part III** of the Indian Constitution.

QUICK REVISION CORNER

- ✓ Guaranteed in Part III (Art. 12-35)
- ✓ Not absolute - subject to restrictions
- ✓ Available against the State, not against private individuals
- ✓ Enforceable by Supreme Court & High Courts
- ✓ Can be suspended during emergency
- ✓ Protects liberty, equality & dignity of the citizens



KEY TAKEAWAY →

Fundamental Rights are the legal guarantees of **freedom, equality and justice**. They are the **foundation** of a democratic society and protect the individual from arbitrary state action.