

Fundamental Rights and Duties

1. The right to make laws to give effect to certain specified Fundamental Rights rests with
 - (a) Union Legislature
 - (b) State Legislature
 - (c) Both Union Legislature and State Legislature
 - (d) Union Government
2. Freedom of the Press in India is
 - (a) available to the people under the law of the Parliament
 - (b) specifically provided in the Constitution
 - (c) implied in the right of freedom of expression
 - (d) available to the people of India under executive power
3. Which of these is not included as a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution?
 - (a) Right to Freedom of Speech
 - (b) Right to Equality before Law
 - (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - (d) Right to Equal Wages for Equal Work
4. Under which article of the Constitution of India, can the fundamental rights of the members of the Armed Forces be specifically restricted?
 - (a) Article 19
 - (b) Article 21
 - (c) Article 25
 - (d) Article 33
5. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with 'Fundamental Rights'?
 - (a) Part I
 - (b) Part II
 - (c) Part III
 - (d) Part IV
6. Which Constitutional Amendment deleted the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights?
 - (a) 42nd Amendment
 - (b) 43rd Amendment
 - (c) 44th Amendment
 - (d) 62nd Amendment
7. Which one of the following is the guardian of Fundamental Right?
 - (a) Legislature
 - (b) Executive
 - (c) Political parties
 - (d) Judiciary
8. The Right to Vote in India is a
 - (a) Fundamental right
 - (b) Constitutional right
 - (c) Natural right
 - (d) Legal right
9. Which one among the following is not a fundamental duty?
 - (a) To abide by the Constitution of India and respect the National Flag and National Anthem.
 - (b) To safeguard public property.
 - (c) To protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
 - (d) To render compulsory military service
10. Which one of the following is Human Right as well as a Fundamental Right under the Constitution of India?
 - (a) Right to Information
 - (b) Right to Education
 - (c) Right to Work
 - (d) Right to Housing
11. How many Fundamental Rights are enjoyed by the Indians?
 - (a) Nine
 - (b) Ten
 - (c) Seven
 - (d) Six
12. Which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution guarantees Freedom to Press?
 - (a) Article 16
 - (b) Article 19
 - (c) Article 22
 - (d) Article 31
13. At present in the Constitution of India, Right to Property is
 - (a) Fundamental Right
 - (b) Legal Right
 - (c) Moral Right
 - (d) None of the above
14. Which one of the following can not be suspended or restricted even during National Emergency?
 - (a) Right to reside and settle in any part of the country
 - (b) Right to life and personal liberty
 - (c) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India
 - (d) Right to carry on any profession or business
15. Which Amendment to the Constitution inserted a new Article 21A providing Right to Education in the Constitution?
 - (a) 86th Amendment
 - (b) 87th Amendment
 - (c) 88th Amendment
 - (d) 89th Amendment
16. Which one among the following is not included in the Fundamental Rights embodied in the Constitution of India?
 - (a) Right to Equality
 - (b) Right to Freedom
 - (c) Right against Exploitation
 - (d) Right to Information
17. Right to Information (RTI) Act aims at to
 - (a) secure access to information from public authorities.
 - (b) provide information to public by a person who has got the information.
 - (c) provide information by government on public place.
 - (d) secure information by police from culprits.
18. Which of the following courts is/are responsible for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights?
 - (a) Supreme Court
 - (b) High Court
 - (c) Both 'a' and 'b'
 - (d) District Court
19. According to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Act, 1993, who amongst the following can be its Chairman?
 - (a) Any serving Judge of the Supreme Court
 - (b) Any serving Judge of the High Court
 - (c) Only a retired Chief Justice of India
 - (d) Only a retired Chief Justice of High Court
20. Under the Constitution of India, which one of the following is not a Fundamental Duty?
 - (a) To vote in public elections
 - (b) To develop the scientific temper
 - (c) To safeguard public property
 - (d) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals
21. The basic difference between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is
 - (a) Fundamental Rights are positive while Directive Principles are negative.
 - (b) Directive Principles are given precedence over the Fundamental Rights by the court in all the cases.
 - (c) Fundamental Rights are justifiable while Directive Principles are not.
 - (d) None of the above
22. Which of the following is correct about the Right to Education?
 - (a) It is provided in Article 21A.
 - (b) It is provided by 86th amendment.
 - (c) It is provided for children between 6-14 years of age.
 - (d) All of the above
23. Which one of the following is a Fundamental Duty in India?
 - (a) Separation of judiciary from executive
 - (b) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
 - (c) Free and compulsory education for children
 - (d) Abolition of untouchability
24. Which of the following is correctly matched?

(a) Part II of the Constitution	: Fundamental Rights
(b) Part III of the Constitution	: Citizenship
(c) Part IV A of the Constitution	: Fundamental Duties
(d) Part V of the Constitution	: Directive Principles of the State Policy

Answer Key-English

1.(a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5.(c) 6.(c) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9.(d) 10.(b)
11.(d) 12.(b) 13.(b) 14.(b) 15.(a) 16.(d) 17.(a) 18.(c) 19.(c) 20.(a)
21. (c) 22.(d) 23.(b) 24.(c)