

Fundamental Rights - Definition of Fundamental Rights and Constitutional Rights

1. Which one of the following right of Indian Constitution guarantees all the fundamental rights to every resident of a country?

- A. Right against exploitation
- B. Right to freedom
- C. Right to equality
- D. Right to constitutional remedies

Answer – D

2. Which one of the following is true with respect to the Fundamental Rights of Indian Constitution?

- A. The sovereignty of the people
- B. Equality of opportunity for all resident
- C. Limited government
- D. Democracy

Answer – B

3. B. R. Ambedkar termed Article 32 of the Indian Constitution as the “Heart and Soul of the Indian Constitution”. Which one of the following fundamental right it contains ?

- A. Right to freedom
- B. Right to constitutional remedies
- C. Right to elementary education
- D. Right to freedom of religion

Answer – B

4. On which of the following day, United Nations General Assembly ratified its universal declaration on human rights ?

- A. October 24, 1945
- B. December 10, 1948
- C. December 16, 1966
- D. April 25, 1995

Answer – B

5. Which of the following Articles contain the right to religious freedom?

- A. 25-28
- B. 29-30
- C. 32-35
- D. 23-24

Answer – A

6. Which of the following can a court issue for enforcement of Fundamental Rights ?

- A. A decree
- B. A writ
- C. An Ordinance
- D. A notification

Answer – B

7. Which article of the Constitution abolishes Untouchability?

- A. Article 18
- B. Article 15
- C. Article 14
- D. Article 17

Answer – D

8. Which of the following is correct with respect to “Right against exploitation”?

- A. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
- B. Freedom as to payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion
- C. Protection of interests of minorities
- D. Equality before law

Answer – A

9. In which part of the Indian Constitution, the Fundamental rights are provided?

- A. Part II
- B. Part III
- C. Part V
- D. Part IV

Answer – B

10. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is a fundamental right classifiable under?

- A. Right to freedom of religion
- B. Right to equality
- C. Right against exploitation
- D. None of these

Answer – B

11. Consider the following statements.

1. A right is a legal claim that a citizen or any other individual is granted by the constitution or any statute.
2. Rights are the essence of democracy as they empower the individuals & enable to develop.
3. Rights are associated with equality in contemporary times & establish a level playing field among the people.
4. Right to education became fundamental right by the insertion of Art 21A by the constitution 86th Amendment Act 2002.

- A. 1 & 2 only
 - B. 1 & 3 only
 - C. 2 & 3 only
 - D. None of the above
- Answer – D

12. The Constitution guarantees that all citizens will be equal before law. It is provided in

- A. Article 11 of Indian Constitution
 - B. Article 12 of Indian Constitution
 - C. Article 13 of Indian Constitution
 - D. Article 14 of Indian Constitution
- Answer – D

13. Civil equality means:

- A. Equality before law
 - B. Equality of opportunity
 - C. Equal distribution of wealth
 - D. Equal right to participate in the affairs of the state
- Answer – A

14. Which of the following is a bulwark of personal freedom?

- A. mandamus
 - B. Habeas Corpus
 - C. Quo Warranto
 - D. Certiorari
- Answer – B

15. Right of property was removed from the list of Fundamental Right during the rule of:

- A. Indira Gandhi Government
 - B. Morarji Desai Government
 - C. Narasimha Rao Government
 - D. Vajpayee Government
- Answer – B

16. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?

- A. Part I
 - B. Part II
 - C. Part III
 - D. Part IV
- Answer – C

17. Which one of the following is the guardian of Fundamental Right?

- A. Legislature
 - B. Executive
 - C. Political parties
 - D. Judiciary
- Answer – D

18. Part III of the Constitution of India relates to –

- A. Fundamental Rights
- B. Directive Principles of state policy
- C. Fundamental duties
- D. citizenship

Answer – A

19. Which of the following is given the power to implement the Fundamental Right by the Constitution?

- A. All courts in India
- B. The Parliament
- C. The President
- D. The Supreme Court and High Courts

Answer – D

20. Which provision of the Fundamental Rights directly relates to the exploitation of children?

- A. Article 17
- B. Article 19
- C. Article 23
- D. Article 24

Answer – D

21. Right to education to all children between the age of 6 to 14 year is-

- A. Included in the Directive Principle of State Policy
- B. A fundamental Right
- C. A Statutory Right
- D. None of the above

Answer – B

22. Who headed the committee appointed by the Constituent Assembly to finalise the fundamental Rights of Indian Citizens?

- A. B.N.Rau
- B. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
- C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- D. Sardar Patel

Answer – D

23. Which Amendment to the Constitution inserted a new Article 21 A providing Right to Education in the Constitution?

- A. 86th Amendment
- B. 87th Amendment
- C. 88th Amendment
- D. 89th Amendment

Answer – A

24. Which provision relating to the Fundamental Right is Directly related to the exploitation of children?

- A. Article 17
- B. Article 19
- C. Article 23
- D. Article 24

Answer – D

25. The Word ‘Hindus’ in Article 25 of the Constitution of India does not include?

- A. Buddhists
- B. Jains
- C. Sikhs
- D. Parsees

Answer – D

26. The 44th Amendment in the Constitution of Indian removed the following right from the category of Fundamental Right?

- A. Freedom of speech
- B. Constitutional remedies
- C. Property
- D. Freedom of religion

Answer – C

27. In the Indian Constitution the Right Equality is granted by five Article. They are

- A. Article 13 to Article 17
- B. Article 14 to Article 18
- C. Article 15 to Article 19
- D. Article 16 to Article 20

Answer – B

28. Which Article of the constitution of India says, No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment?

- A. Article 24
- B. Article 45
- C. Article 330
- D. Article 368

Answer – A

29. 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 Indian
- D. Only a retired Chief Justice of High Court

Answer – C

30. Who is the guardian of Fundamental Rights enumerated in Indian Constitution?

- A. Supreme Court
- B. Parliament
- C. Constitution
- D. President

Answer – A

Fundamental Rights - Article-12 to Article-15

Q1. The rights enlisted under the right to freedom of religion can be restricted on the grounds of : (easy)

- 1. Public order
- 2. Morality
- 3. Health

Select the correct answer:

- [A] 1 only
- [B] 2 and 3
- [C] 1 and 3
- [D] 1,2 and 3

Correct Answer: D

Q 2. Article 20 of the Indian constitution grants protection against self incrimination. However, this protection does not extend to:

- 1. Oral evidence
- 2. Production of material objects
- 3. Blood specimens

Select the correct answer:

- [A] 1 only
- [B] 2 only
- [C] 2 and 3 only
- [D] 1,2,and 3 only

Correct Answer : C

Q 3. The power of the state to make any provision for the reservation of posts in favour of any backward class of citizens in the service under the state is constitutionally protected under:

- 1. Right to freedom
- 2. Cultural and educational rights
- 3. Right against exploitation
- 4. Right to equality

Correct Answer : 4

4. If a national emergency is declared on the ground of armed rebellion:

1. Fundamental rights under article 19 are automatically suspended
2. President can suspend the right to move the court for the enforcement of fundamental rights.
3. The enforcement of the fundamental rights guaranteed by articles 21 and 22 cannot be suspended.

Select the correct ans:

- [A] 1 and 3
- [B] 2 only
- [C] 2 and 3
- [D] 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer : B

Q 5. Right to contest elections to a panchayat in India is a:

1. Constitutional right
2. Statutory right
3. Legal right
4. Fundamental right

Correct Answer : 1

Q 6. Consider the following statements with reference to cultural and educational rights:

1. The term minority has been defined under the constitution.
2. The minority have been classified as religious, linguistic and ethnic minorities.

Select the correct answer:

- [A] 1 only
- [B] 2 only
- [C] Both 1 and 2
- [D] None

Correct Answer : D

Q 7 : Right to privacy comes in which fundamental right article ?

1. Article 15
2. Article 32
3. Article 21
4. Article 22

Correct Answer : 3

Q 8 : On which grounds the State can impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the freedom of speech and expression?

1. Sovereignty of India
2. Integrity of India
3. security of the state
4. contempt of court

select the correct answer:

- [A] 1 and 2
- [B] 2 and 3
- [C] 2 and 4
- [D] All

Correct Answer : D

Q 9 : Which article is the heart and soul of constitution?

- 1. Article 14
- 2. Article 15
- 3. Article 21
- 4. Article 32

Correct Answer : 4

Q 10: According to the constitution of india, the right to equality does not include:

- 1. Equality before law
- 2. Economic equality
- 3. Equality of opportunity
- 4. Abolition of untouchability

Correct Answer : 2

Q 11 : Consider the following statements regarding preventive detention:

- 1. The constitution has authorized only the parliament to make laws regarding preventive detention.
- 2. A person can be detained indefinitely under preventive detention laws upon periodic review and authorization by the central govt.

Select the correct answers:

- [A] 1 only
- [B] 2 only
- [C] Both 1 and 2
- [D] None

Correct Answer : D

Q 12 : Which of the following statements are correct with reference to fundamental rights?

- 1. They are negative in nature as they prohibit the state from doing certain things.
- 2. They aim at establishing social and economic democracy in the country.
- 3. They promote the welfare of the individual in the society.
- 4. They are automatically enforced and need no legislation to enable them.

Select the correct answer:

- [A] 1 and 4
- [B] 2 and 4
- [C] 1,3 and 4
- [D] 1,2 and 3

Correct Answer : C

Q 13 : Which of the following are inferred rights as interpreted by the judiciary under article 21 of the Indian constitution?

1. Right to live with dignity
2. Right to livelihood
3. Right to work

Select the correct answer:

- [A] 3 only
- [B] 1 and 2
- [C] 1,2 and 3
- [D] None

Correct Answer : B

Q 14 : Which of the following fundamental rights are available to citizens only and not foreigners?

1. Equality before law
2. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
3. Right to education
4. Protection of language, script and culture of minorities

Select the correct code:

- [A] 1 only
- [B] 3 and 4
- [C] 2 and 4
- [D] 2 and 3

Correct Answer : C

Fundamental Rights - Article-20 to Article-24

1 – Which Article of the Constitution of India safeguards one's right to marry the person of one's choice?

- (a) Article 19
- (b) Article 21
- (c) Article 25
- (d) Article 29

Ans: (b)

2. In which of the following the provisions for the protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife' are found in the Constitution of India ?

- (a) Only in the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (b) Only in the Fundamental Duties
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

3. Which of the following Article was inserted by the 42nd Constitution Amendment to provide for participation of workers in management ?

- (a) Article 38
- (b) Article 39A
- (c) Article 45
- (d) Article 43A

Ans: (d)

4. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched ?

- (a) Habeas corpus To have the body of
- (b) Mandamus 'We command'
- (c) Prohibition To be certified'
- (d) Quo-warranto 'By what authority'

Ans: (c)

5. Right to vote and to be elected in India is a

- (a) Fundamental Right
- (b) Natural Right
- (c) Constitutional Right .
- (d) Legal Right

Ans: (d)

6 – The eighty-sixth Amendment of the Constitution of India altered a Directive Principle of the Constitution to provide for

- (a) early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.
- (b) the state to provide free legal aid.
- (c) encouraging village panchayats,
- (d) prohibiting intoxicating drinks and drugs injurious to health.

Ans: (a)

7. Which of the following is NOT provided for under the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- (a) Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases
- (b) Uniform Civil Code for the citizens
- (c) Separation of Judiciary from executive
- (d) Participation of workers in the management of local-self government

Ans: (d)

8. Which one of the following statements regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy is NOT correct?

- (a) State shall follow the Directive Principles of State Policy both in the matter of administration as well as in the making of laws
- (b) The Directive Principles of State Policy embody the object of the State under the republican Constitution
- (c) The Directive Principles of State Policy have precedence over the Fundamental Rights in case of conflict between the two
- (d) The Directive Principles of State Policy are not enforceable in the Courts

Ans: (c)

9. "To cherish and follow the noble ideas which inspired our national struggle for freedom" is a provision of which one of the following of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Directive principles of the state policy
- (b) Fundamental duties
- (c) Fundamental rights
- (d) Preamble

Ans: (b)

10 – Which one of the following is not enumerated in the Constitution of India as a fundamental duty of citizens of India?

- (a) To safeguard public property
- (b) To protect and improve the natural environment
- (c) To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry
- (d) To promote international peace and security

Ans: (d)

11. Which one of the following conditions laid down in the Constitution of India for the issue of a writ of Quo-Warranto is not correct?

- (a) The office must be public and it must be created by a Statute
- (b) The office must be a substantive one
- (c) There has been a contravention of the Constitution or a Statute in appointing such person to that office
- (d) The appointment is in tune with a statutory provision

Ans: (d)

12. Which one among the following is not a part of the Fundamental Rights (Part III) of the Constitution of India ?

- (a) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
- (b) Prohibition of employment of children in factories
- (c) Participation of workers in management of industries
- (d) Practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade

Ans: (c)

13. Which among the following writs is issued to quash the order of a Court or Tribunal ?

- (a) Mandamus
- (b) Prohibition
- (c) Quo Warranto
- (d) Certiorari

Ans: (d)

14 – Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India states that no citizen can be denied the use of wells, tanks and bathing Ghats maintained out of State funds ?

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 15
- (c) Article 16
- (d) Article 17

Ans: (b)

15 – Article 46 of the Constitution of India refers to the promotion of educational and economic interests of

- (a) religious minorities
- (b) Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.
- (c) displaced persons from large irrigation projects.
- (d) the economically deprived.

Ans: (b)

16. Right to Privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty. Which of the following in the Constitution of India correctly and appropriately and appropriately imply the above statement?

- (a) Article 14 and the provisions under the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution
- (b) Article 17 and the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV
- (c) Article 21 and the freedoms guaranteed in Part II
- (d) Article 24 and the provisions under the 44th Amendment to the Constitution

Ans: (c)

17. Which of the following are regarded as the main features of the “Rule of Law”?

- 1. Limitation of powers
- 2. Equality before law
- 3. People’s responsibility to the Government
- 4. Liberty and civil rights

- (a) Both 1 and 3
- (b) Both 2 and 4
- (c) 1,2 and 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans: (c)

18. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1.As per the Right to Education (RTE) Act, to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in a state, a person would be required to possess the minimum qualification laid down by concerned state Council of Teacher Education.

2. A. per the RTE Act, for teaching primary classes, a candidate is required to pass a Teacher Eligibility Test conducted in accordance with the National Council of Teacher Education guidelines.

3. In India, more than 90% of Teacher education institutions are directly under the State Government.

- (a) Both 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 3
- (d) Only 3

Ans: (b)

19 – Article 21 of Indian Constitution secures:

- (a) Right to life only
- (b) Right to personal liberty only
- (c) Right to liberty and privacy
- (d) Right to life, personal liberty and right to privacy

Ans: (d)

20 – Which one of the following concerns has found a place in both Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy?

- (a) Safeguard of public property
- (b) Protection and improvement of environment, forests and wildlife
- (c) Respect for the rich heritage of our composite culture
- (d) Promotion of cooperative societies

Ans: (b)

21. Which one of the following is not a part of the Directive Principles of State Policy? [Asstt. Commdt. 2018]

- (a) Uniform Civil Code for all citizens
- (b) Separation of Judiciary from Executive
- (c) Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and standard of living
- (d) Promotion of scientific temper, humanity and the spirit of inquiry and reform

Ans: (d)

22. Which one of the following is not a part of the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India ?

- (a) Equal justice and free legal aid
- (b) Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance
- (C) Protection of personal law
- (d) Separation of Judiciary from Executive

Ans: (C)

23. Which of the following are included in the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India?

1. Uniform Civil Code for the citizens
2. Separation of Judiciary from Executive
3. Protection of monuments of national importance

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (C) 1 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: (d)

24. Under Article 368, the Parliament has no power to repeal Fundamental Rights because these are:

- (a) Enshrined in Part 3 of the Constitution
- (b) Human Rights
- (c) Transcendental Rights
- (d) Part of Basic Structure of the Constitution

Ans: (d)

25. One of the implications of equality in society is the absence of:

- (a) privileges
- (b) restraints
- (c) competition
- (d) ideology

Ans: (a)

26 – Which principle among the following was added to the Directive Principles of State Policy by the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution?

- (a) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- (b) Participation of workers in the management of industries.
- (C) Right to work, education and public assistance.
- (D) Securing living wage and human conditions of work to workers.

Ans: (b)

27. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Rights are claims of the State against the citizens.
- (b) Rights are privileges which are incorporated in the Constitution of a State.
- (c) Rights are claims of the citizens against the State.
- (D) Rights are privileges of a few citizens against the many.

Ans: (c)

28 – Which of the following statements is/are correct?

With reference to the Constitution of India, the Directive Principles of State Policy constitute limitations upon:

- 1. legislative function
- 2. executive function

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (d)

29. Which of the following statements is/are true of the Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen ?

- 1. A legislative process has been provided to enforce these duties.
- 2. They are correlative to legal duties.

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (d)

30. In the context of India, which one of the following is the correct relationship between Rights and Duties?

(a) Rights are correlative with Duties.

(b) Rights are personal and hence independent of society and Duties.

(C) Rights, not Duties, are important for the advancement of the personality of the citizen.

(d) Duties, not Rights, are important for the stability of the State.

Ans: (a)

Fundamental Rights - Fundamental of Rights - Lecture 05

1) Fundamental rights are the rights guaranteed under _____ of the Constitution of India.

A) Part III (Articles 12-32)

B) Part II (Articles 13-35)

C) Part III (Articles 12-35)

D) Part IV (Articles 12-35)

Answer –C

2) Under which Article of Constitution of India, a writ petition can be filed in the Supreme Court

A. Article 226 of the Constitution of India

B. Article 34 of the Constitution of India

C. Article 26 of the Constitution of India

D. Article 32 of the Constitution of India

Answer D

3. How many Fundamental Rights are there in the Indian Constitution?

A. Six

B. Seven

C. Eight

D. Nine

Answer – A

4. Which fundamental right has been abolished by the 44 Amendment Act 1978?

A. Right to Life

B. Right to property

C. Right to Education

D. Right against exploitation

Ans- B

5.Which article of the constitution of India abolished untouchability.?

- A.Article 14 of the Indian constitution
- B. Article 13 of the Indian constitution
- C.Article 16 of the Indian constitution
- D. Article 17 of the Indian constitution

Ans- D

6.Which article of the Constitution of India guarantees the equality of opportunity??

- A.Article 14 of the Indian constitution
- B. Article 13 of the Indian constitution
- C.Article 16 of the Indian constitution
- D. Article 17 of the Indian constitution

Ans- C

7.Which fundamental right has been added to the Constitution by the 86th Amendment of the Indian Constitution in 2002?

- A.Right to Education
- B.Right to Life
- C.Right to Religion
- D. Right against exploitation

Answer – A

8.Which article is cultural and educational rights_____?

- A. Article 25 and 33 of the constitution of India
- B. Article 29 and 30 of the constitution of India
- C. Article 27 of the constitution of India
- D. Article 28 of the constitution of India

Answer- B

9.Which article of the Indian Constitution did Dr BR Ambedkar term as the heart and soul of the Indian Constitution ?

- A. Article 28 of the constitution of India
- B. Article 29 of the constitution of India
- C. Article 32 of the constitution of India
- D. Article 21 of the constitution of India

Answer C

10) Which features of Indian constitution was borrowed from USA_____?

- A. Fundamental rights
- B. Fundamental Duties
- C. Emergency Provisions
- D. Citizenship

Answer- A

11. Which Article of the Constitution of India safeguards one's right to marry the person of one's choice ?

- a. Article 19
- b. Article 21
- c. Article 25
- d. Article 27

Answer (b)

12. Right to Privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty. Which of the following in the Constitution of India correctly and appropriately imply the above statement ?

- a. Article 14 and the provision under the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution
- b. Article 17 and Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV
- c. Article 21 and the freedoms guaranteed in Part III
- d. Article 24 and the provision under the 44th Amendment to the Constitution

Answer (c)

13. Which of the following are regarded as the main features of the "Rule of Law" ?

- 1. Limitation of Power
- 2. Equality Before Law
- 3. People's responsibility to the Government
- 4. Liberty and Civil rights

Select Correct answer using the code given below

- a. 1 and 3 Only
- b. 2 and 4 Only
- c. 1, 2 and 4 Only
- d. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer (c)

14. Consider the following :

- 1. Right to Education
- 2. Right to equal access to public service
- 3. Right to food

Which of the above is/are Human Right/Human Right under "Universal Declaration of Human Rights"?

- a. 1 Only
- b. 1 and 2 Only
- c. 3 Only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Answer (d)

15. In the context of India, which one of the following is correct relationship between Rights and Duties ?

- a. Rights are correlative with Duties
- b. Rights are personal and hence independent of society and Duties
- c. Rights, not Duties, are important for the advancement of the personality of the citizen
- d. Duties, not Rights, are important for the stability of the State

Answer (a)

16. Forcible Conversions imprinted upon which of the following rights guaranteed under Article 25 of the Constitution ?

- a. Freedom of Conscience
- b. Right to Process
- c. Right to Practice
- d. Right to Propagate

Answer (a)

17. Which Article of the Constitution of India says, 'No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment ? (Pre 2004)

- a. Article 24
- b. Article 45
- c. Article 330
- d. Article 368

Answer (a)

18. The Constitution of India recognises :

- a. Only religious minorities
- b. Only linguistic minorities
- c. religious and linguistic minorities
- d. religious, linguistic and ethnic minorities

Answer (c)

19. Which of the following writs can be issued against private individual as well as public authority ?

- 1. Habeas Corpus
- 2. Mandamus
- 3. Prohibition

Select Correct answer using the code given below

- a. 1 Only
- b. 2 Only
- c. 1 and 3 Only
- d. 2 and 3 Only

Answer (a)

20. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution ? (Pre 2002)

- a. Right to Freedom of Religion
- b. Right to Poverty
- c. Right to Equality
- d. Right to Constitutional Remedies

Answer (d)

21. In the Indian Constitution, the Right to Equality is granted by five Articles. They are : (Pre 2002)

- a. Article 16 to Article 20
- b. Article 15 to Article 19
- c. Article 14 to Article 18
- d. Article 13 to Article 17

Answer (c)

22. A British citizen staying in India cannot claim the right to : (Pre 1999)

- a. Freedom of trade and profession
- b. Equality before the law
- c. Protection of life and personal liberty
- d. Freedom of religion

Answer (a)

23. Consider the following statements :

No one can be compelled to sing the National Anthem since :

1. It will be violative of the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
 2. It will be violative of the Right to the Freedom of Conscience and practice and propagation of religion
 3. There is no legal provision obligation anyone to sing the National Anthem
- a. 1 and 3 are Correct
 - b. 2 and 3 are Correct
 - c. 1, 2 and 3 are Correct
 - d. None is Correct

Answer (c)

24. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion etc. (Article 15 of the Constitution of India) is a Fundamental Rights classifiable under :

- a. The Right to Freedom of Religion
- b. The Right against Exploitation
- c. The Cultural and Educational Rights
- d. The Right to Equality

Answer (d)