



Chapter – 04

Fundamental Rights and Duties

1. Article 14 of the Indian Constitution guarantees Indian citizens:

- (A) Equal protection of laws
- (B) Equality before law
- (C) Equal distribution of economic resources
- (D) Equality before law and equal protection of the laws

2. Which of the following Article of Indian Constitution deals with the Right to Equality before Law?

- (A) Article – 13
- (B) Article – 14
- (C) Article – 15
- (D) Article – 17

3. In which of the following Articles, there is provision of "Right to Equality"?

- (A) Article 14
- (B) Article 19
- (C) Article 20
- (D) Article 21

4. Which of the following is opposite to the principle of "Rule of Law"?

- (A) Equality before Law
- (B) Privileges and Immunity
- (C) Equal Opportunity
- (D) None of these

5. Of the various grounds below, which discrimination by the State is not prohibited in Article-15 of the Constitution?

- (A) Place of birth
- (B) Race
- (C) Language
- (D) Caste

6. What Constitutional provision enables the Central Government to provide reservations in jobs and educational institutions for the weaker sections of the society?

- (A) Article-14
- (B) Article-16
- (C) Article-46
- (D) Article-19

7. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for equal opportunities for all citizens in Public employment?

- (A) Article-22
- (B) Article-16
- (C) Article-20
- (D) Article-25

8. The following article of the Indian Constitution abolished the practice of untouchability.

- (A) Article-14
- (B) Article-18
- (C) Article-17
- (D) Article-19

9. The Articles-17 and 18 of constitution provide

- (A) Social equality
- (B) Economic equality
- (C) Political equality
- (D) Religious equality

10. Article-19 of the Indian Constitution "Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc" deals with?

- (A) The Union Government
- (B) The State Government
- (C) The directive principles of state policy
- (D) The fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen

11. Article 19 of the Indian Constitution provides:

- (A) 6 freedoms
- (B) 7 freedoms
- (C) 8 freedoms
- (D) 9 freedoms

12. The "Freedom of Press" is mentioned in which of the following rights?

- (A) Equality before law
- (B) Right to expression
- (C) Union freedom
- (D) Work security

13. Article 20 of the Indian Constitution "Protection in respect of conviction for offences" deals with?

- (A) The fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen
- (B) The Union Government
- (C) The State Government
- (D) The Directive Principles of State Policy

14. Right to Privacy comes under _____

- (A) Article-19
- (B) Article-20
- (C) Article-21
- (D) Article-18

15. Point out which from the following is not a right enumerated in the Constitution of India but has been articulated by the Supreme Court to be a Fundamental Right?

- (A) Right to privacy
- (B) Equality before law
- (C) Abolition of untouchability
- (D) Right to form associations or unions





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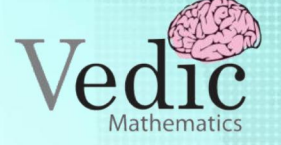
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16. Article-21 of the Indian Constitution "Protection of life and personal liberty" deals with?

- (A) The Union Government
- (B) The fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen
- (C) The State Government
- (D) The Directive Principles of State Policy

17. According to Indian constitution, Right to life is

- (A) Political right
- (B) Economic right
- (C) Fundamental right
- (D) Religious right

18. Right to education in our country is a ____right.

- (A) Political
- (B) Fundamental
- (C) Social
- (D) Legal

19. Constitution of India considers free and compulsory education to children up to

- (A) 10 years
- (B) 14 years
- (C) 18 years
- (D) 21 years

20. Preventive detention means

- (A) Detention for interrogation
- (B) Detention after interrogation
- (C) Detention without interrogation
- (D) Detention for cognizable offence

21. Which of the following fundamental right can be controlled by preventive detention act

- (A) Right to religion
- (B) Right to constitutional remedies
- (C) Right to freedom
- (D) Right to equality

22. The Preventive Detention Act curtailed

- (A) Right to Freedom
- (B) Right to Equality
- (C) Right to Property
- (D) Educational Right

23. Which among the following is not a preventive detention act?

- (A) Terrorism and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) act (TADA)
- (B) Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA)
- (C) Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act (COFEPOSA)
- (D) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA)

24. Article 24 of the Indian Constitution "Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc" deals with?

- (A) The fundamental rights of the Indian citizen
- (B) The Union Government
- (C) The State Government
- (D) The Directive Principles of State Policy

25. No person can be employed in factories or mines unless he is above the age of

- (A) 12 years
- (B) 14 years
- (C) 18 years
- (D) 20 years

26. Article 27 of the Indian Constitution "Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion" deals with?

- (A) The Union Government
- (B) The State Government
- (C) The Directive Principles of State Policy
- (D) The fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen

27. In which of the following articles, the interests of minorities are covered?

- (A) 14
- (B) 19
- (C) 29
- (D) 32

28. What is the basis of recognition of minorities in Indian constitution?

- (A) Religion
- (B) Caste
- (C) Ratio of the community to total population
- (D) Colour

29. Article 31A of the Indian Constitution "Saving of Laws providing for acquisition of estates, etc" deals with?

- (A) The State Government
- (B) The Union Government
- (C) The fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen
- (D) The Directive Principles of State Policy

30. Article 31B of the Indian Constitution "Validation of certain Acts and Regulations" deals with the

- (A) State Government
- (B) Union Government
- (C) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (D) Fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen

31. Article-31(C) of the Indian Constitution "Saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles" deals with?

- (A) The fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen





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- (B) The State Government
(C) The Union Government
(D) The directive principles of state policy

32. Which Article of the Indian Constitution did Dr. B.R. Ambedkar term as the "Heart and Soul of the Indian Constitution"?

- (A) Article 14 (B) Article 19
(C) Article 356 (D) Article 32

33. By which of the following rights, fundamental rights are ensured in Indian constitution?

- (A) Right to equality
(B) Right against exploitation
(C) Right to constitutional remedies
(D) Educational and cultural right

34. In the Constitution of India, the 'Right to Constitutional Remedies' has been provided in Article

- (A) 30 (B) 31
(C) 32 (D) 35

35. Under which Article of the Constitution can an individual move to the Supreme Court directly in case of any violation of Fundamental Rights?

- (A) Article-32 (B) Article-28
(C) Article-29 (D) Article-31

36. Which of the followings issues a writ?

- (A) Any High Court and Supreme Court
(B) Any Court
(C) District Court
(D) Administrative Tribunal

37. How many writs can be issued by supreme court?

- (A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 5 (D) 6

38. Which type of writ is not issued under Indian constitution?

- (A) Mandamus (B) Prohibition
(C) Injunction (D) Certiorari

39. Which of the following writ's meaning is - "to have the body of"?

- (A) Habeas corpus (B) Mandamus
(C) Quo warranto (D) Certiorari

40. Which of the following writs is called Bulwark of personal freedom?

- (A) Mandamus (B) Habeas corpus
(C) Quo warranto (D) Certiorari

41. In which of the following situations, Habeas corpus writ is issued?

- (A) Loss of property
(B) Extra tax receipts
(C) Faulty police detention
(D) Violation of freedom of Expression

42. Under which of the following writs, a person is restricted to perform any duties for which he does not have the authority?

- (A) Mandamus (B) Quo warranto
(C) Certiorari (D) Habeas corpus

43. Under which one of the following writs an official can be prevented from taking an action which he is officially not entitled?

- (A) Mandamus (B) Quo Warranto
(C) Certiorari (D) Habeas Corpus

44. Which writ is issued by a High Court or the Supreme Court to compel an authority to perform a function that it was not performing?

- (A) Writ of Certiorari
(B) Writ of Habeas Corpus
(C) Writ of Mandamus
(D) Writ of Quo Warranto

45. A writ of Mandamus can be issued by the Supreme Court to

- (A) An official to perform public duty
(B) The Prime Minister to dissolve the Cabinet
(C) The company to raise wages
(D) The Government to pay the salaries to employees

46. Which of the following writs can be issued only against a government official?

- (A) Habeas corpus (B) Mandamus
(C) Prohibition (D) Certiorari

47. Which among the following writs comes into the category of public litigation petition before High Court or Supreme Court?





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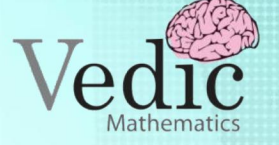
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- (A) A challenge to elections of the office-bearers of a political party
(B) Against political interference
(C) Against the decision of Lower Court
(D) Against a general topic

48. Which of the following writs/orders of the High Court/Supreme Court is sought to get an order of an authority quashed?

- (A) Mandamus (B) Certiorari
(C) Quo Warranto (D) Habeas corpus

49. Who is the custodian of the implementation of the fundamental rights?

- (A) High courts (B) Supreme court
(C) All courts (D) Both A and B

50. Under which of the following article of Indian constitution, the fundamental rights of defence forces' personnel can be restricted specially?

- (A) Article-21 (B) Article-25
(C) Article-33 (D) Article-19

51. Which Article specifies the Fundamental Duties of every citizen?

- (A) Article-80 (B) Article-343
(C) Article-51A (D) Article-356

52. Fundamental duties are included in the Indian Constitution by the - Amendment

- (A) 44th (B) 42nd
(C) 26th (D) 25th

53. When were the fundamental duties inserted in Indian constitution?

- (A) 1971 (B) 1972
(C) 1975 (D) 1976

54. How many fundamental duties are there in Indian constitution?

- (A) 9 (B) 10
(C) 11 (D) 12

55. The chapter on Fundamental Duties includes

- (A) Duty to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our freedom movement.
(B) Duty to vote in General Election

- (C) Duty to promote the sense of fraternity among the people
(D) Duty to stick to the political party on whose ticket one contested election.

56. Which one of the following is an item included in the list of Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen in the Constitution?

- (A) To practice secularism
(B) To develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of enquiry and reform
(C) To pay all taxes to government regularly and correctly
(D) Not to assault any public servant during performance of his duties

57. Fill in the blank- "Rights _____ duties.

- (A) disrupt (B) direct
(C) Contain (D) Oppose

58. From which of the following are the Fundamental duties adopted ?

- (A) French Constitution
(B) Indian Constitution
(C) Spanish Constitution
(D) USSR Constitution

59. Fundamental rights can be suspended by

- (A) Governor (B) President
(C) Law Minister (D) Prime Minister

60. The fundamental rights of Indian citizens can be suspended

- (A) During National Emergency
(B) During Financial Emergency
(C) Anytime
(D) In any situation

61. Who can restrict the fundamental rights of the citizens?

- (A) Council of Ministers
(B) Parliament
(C) Public
(D) Cabinet

62. How many fundamental rights were there in the beginning?

- (A) Six (B) Seven
(C) Four (D) Five





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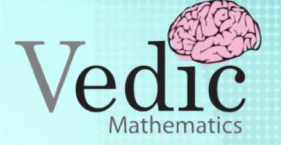
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63. Which fundamental right was abolished by the 44th Amendment?

- (A) Right to Liberty (B) Right to Property
(C) Right to Equality (D) Right to Religion

64. Which of the following is not a fundamental rights in Indian constitution?

- (A) Right to equality
(B) Right to freedom
(C) Right to property
(D) Right against exploitation

65. By which of the following constitutional amendment act, the Right to property ceases to be a fundamental right?

- (A) 44th (B) 42nd
(C) 43rd (D) 45th

66. According to Indian constitution, Right to property is

- (A) Fundamental right (B) Natural right
(C) Legal right (D) Moral right

67. Right to property was deleted from the list fundamental rights in the regime of which of the followings

- (A) Indira Gandhi government
(B) Morarji Desai government
(C) Narsimha Rao government
(D) Vajpayee government

68. Which of the followings is a political right

- (A) Right to freedom
(B) Right to contest election
(C) Right to equality before law
(D) Right to life

69. Which of the followings is not a fundamental right?

- (A) Right to equality
(B) Right against Exploitation
(C) Right to strike
(D) Right to religious freedom

70. The Certain fundamental rights are not given to

- (A) Insolvent persons (B) Foreigner
(C) Deceased person (D) Political victims

71. Fundamental Rights are not given to

(A) Bankrupt persons

(B) Aliens

(C) Persons suffering from incurable diseases

(D) Political sufferers

72. According to Indian constitution, which is not a fundamental right

- (A) Right to education (B) Right to information
(C) Right to Expression (D) Right to life

73. When was the 'Right to Information' enacted in India?

- (A) 15 August 2005 (B) 15 March 2005
(C) 15 June 2005 (D) 15 July 2005

74. Evaluate the following statements-

I. The legal interpretation of equality is chiefly influenced by equality before law and equal protection of law

II. Equality before law means rule of law

- (A) I is correct but II is incorrect
(B) II is correct but I is incorrect
(C) Both are correct
(D) Both are incorrect

75. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that fundamental rights are unamendable?

- (A) A.K. Gopalan's case
(B) Keshavananda Bharti's case
(C) M.C. Mehta's case
(D) Golak Nath's case

76. Why did one of the High Courts in Indian decree that 'bandhs are unconstitutional and punitive'?

- (A) It infringes on the fundamental rights of some groups of people
(B) It is not in exercise of a fundamental freedom
(C) It adversely affects production
(D) It is not part of a right to protest

77. What is the category in which the negotiating strategy of a strike by the Government employees falls?

- (A) Fundamental Rights of freedom of association and expression
(B) Legal Right
(C) Trade Union right as common law
(D) There is no right

78. The Basic Structure of our Constitution was proclaimed by the Supreme Court in





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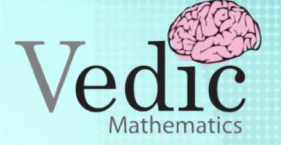
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- (A) Keshavananda Bharti case
(B) Golaknath case
(C) Minerva Mills case
(D) Gopalan case

79. Right to Education Act came into force on
(A) March 15, 2010 (B) April 1, 2010
(C) July 17, 2010 (D) October 10, 2010

80. In which year was the Prevention of terrorism Act (POTA) enacted?
(A) 2000 (B) 2001
(C) 2002 (D) 2003

81. What is the literal meaning of the term "Quo-Warranto"?
(A) We command
(B) To forbid
(C) By what authority (or) warrant
(D) None of these

82. What is the literal meaning of 'Certiorari'?
(A) We command
(B) To have the body of
(C) To forbid
(D) To be certified (or) to be informed

83. Which of the following is justiciable in nature?
(A) Fundamental Duties
(B) Directive Principles of State Policy
(C) Fundamental Rights
(D) None of these

84. Which of the following right has been removed from fundamental rights and converted to a simple legal right?
(A) Right to life and personal liberty
(B) Right to property
(C) Right to education
(D) Right to freedom of religion

85. Which of the following does not come under Fundamental Duty?
(A) To safe guard public property
(B) To protect and improve the natural environment
(C) To promote harmony
(D) To protect freedom of speech and Expression

86. Which of the following is not a fundamental duty?

- (A) To abide by constitution and respect the National Flag
(B) To promote harmony and brotherhood
(C) To uphold and protect the sovereignty
(D) Abolition of titles except military and academic

87. _____ writ is issued by a higher court (High Court or Supreme Court) when a lower court has considered a case going beyond its jurisdiction.
(A) Habeas Corpus (B) Mandamus
(C) Prohibition (D) Quo Warranto

88. Which Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution includes equal access to shops, bathing, ghats, hotels etc?
(A) Right to Liberty and Personal Freedom
(B) Right to Freedom of Religion
(C) Right to Equality
(D) Cultural and Educational Rights

89. Which Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution states that all persons shall be equally protected by the laws of the country?
(A) Right to Equality
(B) Right to Freedom
(C) Right against exploitation
(D) Right to Freedom of Religion

90. Which Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution includes abolition of untouchability?
(A) Right to Liberty and Personal Freedom
(B) Right to Freedom of Religion
(C) Right to Equality
(D) Cultural and Educational Rights

91. _____ is issued when the court finds that a particular office holder is not doing legal duty and thereby is infringing on the right of an individual.
(A) Habeas Corpus (B) Mandamus
(C) Prohibition (D) Quo Warranto

92. A writ of _____ means that the court orders that the arrested person should be presented before it.
(A) Habeas Corpus (B) Mandamus
(C) Prohibition (D) Quo Warranto

93. Which of the following writ is issued by a higher court to a lower court?
(A) Habeas Corpus (B) Quo Warranto
(C) Prohibition (D) None of these

