



# KAKATIYA IAS ACADEMY

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**1. Which of the followings about Fundamental rights and other legal rights is/are correct in the context of Indian polity?**

1. Fundamental rights are protected and guaranteed by the Constitution, whereas other legal rights are protected and enforced by ordinary law.

2. The Supreme court and High court can hold any Executive Rule unconstitutional and void if it is violative of fundamental rights.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**2. Which of the following statements about 'Right to Constitutional Remedies' under Article 32 of the Constitution is/are correct?**

1. It provides for the right to move the Supreme Court and High Courts for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

2. The right to move Supreme Court cannot be suspended in any circumstance,

however this can be done with respect to High Courts.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only

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

**3. Which of the following statements with reference to 'Exceptions to Equality' provided under Article 14 of the Constitution is correct?**

(a) The President or Governor is not answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of powers and duties of his office till six months from the date of exercise of such powers and duties.

(b) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act has provided an immunity with respect to publication of substantially true reports of any proceeding of either house of Parliament.

(c) A Member of Parliament enjoys immunity in respect of anything said in Parliament.

(d) The President enjoys immunity in respect of any act done by him in his personal capacity, but this immunity is not provided to the Governor.

**4. Consider the following statements about Article 30 (Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions) of the Constitution:**

1. Religious and linguistic minorities are provided the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

2. The right is available to citizens as well as non-citizens.



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3. It provides for the establishment of a National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1 and 2 only

**5. Which of the following statements about Article 19 of the Constitution is correct?**

- (a) It originally contained seven rights.
- (b) It has been amended by first, forty-fourth and fifty-second Constitution Amendment Acts.
- (c) It is automatically suspended when a national emergency is declared on the ground of armed rebellion.
- (d) None of the above

**6. Consider the following statements about Article 17 (Abolition of Untouchability) under Part III of the Constitution:**

1. The Constitution defines 'untouchability' as the social disabilities imposed on certain classes of persons by reason of their birth in certain castes.
2. It does not cover social boycott of a few individuals or exclusion from religious services.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?

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

**7. Consider the following statement(s) about "Article 19" of the Indian Constitution:**

1. These rights are protected only against the State and not against private individuals.
2. Reasonable restrictions can be put on all the freedoms on the grounds of public order, decency or morality, contempt of court, defamation and incitement of an offence.
3. No objection can be made when the State carries on a trade, business, industry or service either as a monopoly to the exclusion of citizens.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

**8. With reference to fundamental rights which of the following statements is/are correct?**

1. Fundamental rights promote Socio-Economic democracy.



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2. These rights are not absolute but qualified in nature
3. These act as limitations on the tyranny of the executive.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**9. Which of the following fundamental rights are guaranteed by the Indian Constitution under the Right to Freedom of Religion?**

1. Right to freedom of conscience.
2. Right of a section of citizens to conserve their culture.
3. Right of religious minorities to establish educational institutions

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**10. With reference to Article 32 of the India Constitution, which of the following is incorrect?**

- (a) The Supreme Court has stated that Article 32 is a basic feature of the constitution.
- (b) Dr. Ambedkar has termed it as the “heart and soul of the Constitution.”
- (c) It guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court and the High Court for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.
- (d) As far as enforcement of Fundamental Rights is concerned, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is original but not exclusive.

**11. Which of the following Fundamental rights are available to both citizens and foreigners?**

1. Right to protection against arrest and detention in certain cases
2. Right to Elementary Education
3. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or Place of birth.
4. Right to Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.

Select the correct answer based on the code given below.

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

**12. Consider the following statements:**

1. According to the Constitution of India, the Parliament and State Legislatures can



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restrict the fundamental rights of the armed forces and the police forces respectively.

2. Reasonable restrictions on the fundamental rights of the armed forces

ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them.

3. On violation of fundamental rights, the aggrieved party has the option of moving either the high court or the Supreme Court.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All of the above

**13. With reference to fundamental rights, consider the following statements:**

1. Some of them are available to citizens only.
2. All of them are available against the arbitrary law of the legislature.
3. Some of them are available against the action of private individuals.
4. All of them are sacrosanct in nature.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

(d) All of the above

**14. The State Legislatures have the power to carry out which of the following functions?**

1. Making laws for prescribing punishment for practice of untouchability.
2. Prescribing residence as a condition for certain employment are appointments in a state.
3. Prescribing punishment for trafficking in human beings.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

**15. Which of the following rights have been inferred as fundamental rights under**

**article 21?**

1. Right to livelihood
2. Right to privacy
3. Right to reputation
4. Right to sustainable development
5. Right to travel abroad

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1, 2 and 5 only



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- (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 3, 4 and 5 only
- (d) All of the Above

**16. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution have a bearing on animal rights in India?**

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Fundamental Duties
3. Directive principles of State policy
4. Seventh Schedule

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) All of the Above

**17. Consider the following statements about Article 29 (Protection of interest of minorities) of the Constitution:**

1. It is not restricted to minorities only and includes the majority section of the society as well.
2. It protects citizens from denial of admission into any educational institution maintained by State or receiving aid out of State on grounds only on race, religion, caste, sex or place of birth.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

**18. Consider the following pairs of writs mentioned under Article 32 of the Constitution:**

| Writ             | Objective   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Habeas Corpus | Squash the order of lower court                         |
| 2. Mandamus      | Command to perform official duties                      |
| 3. Certiorari    | Protection of individual liberty                        |
| 4. Quo-Warranto  | Inquire legality of claim of a person to public office. |

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

**19. Consider the following statement(s) about the right to freedom of religion provided under Article 25 of the Constitution:**



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1. The right to profess, practice and propagate can be restricted on the basis of public order, morality and health only.

2. Being a secular democracy, the State is restricted from regulating or restricting any economic, financial or political activity associated with religious practice.

3. In the context of Article 25, the Hindus include Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists only.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

## 20. Consider the following statements about Article 20 of the Constitution:

1. It protects a person from being compelled to be a witness against himself.

2. It protects a person from prosecution and punishment for the same offence more than once.

3. It provides a person, who has been arrested, right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?

- (a) 3 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

## 21. Consider the following statements about Article 18 of the Constitution:

1. A foreigner holding any office of profit under the State cannot accept any title from any foreign state without the consent of the President or Governor of a state.

2. It prohibits the State from conferring any title on anybody.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

## 22. Consider the following statements about the Article 13 of Indian Constitution:

1. It provides for declaration of laws as void if they are inconsistent with any of the fundamental rights.

2. Definition of law under it does not include non-legislative sources of law.

3. Constitutional amendment cannot be challenged even if it violates the fundamental rights.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only



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(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 3 only

**23. Consider the following statements:**

1. The concept of equality before law has been taken from the American constitution and the

concept of equal protection of law is of British origin

2. Equality before law is a negative concept which connotes the absence of any special privileges in favour of any person.

3. Equal protection of laws is a positive concept which connotes the equality of treatment

under equal circumstances.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

**(d) 1, 2 and 3**

**24. Which of the following statement/s is /are correct in the context of Indian constitution:**

1. No man can be punished except for a breach of law.

2. Equal subjection of all citizens to the ordinary law of land.

3. The Constitution is the result of the rights of individuals rather than the constitution

being the source of the individual rights.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

**25. Consider the following statements about the Article 15 of Indian constitution**

1. It provides that state shall not discriminate against any citizen on ground of religion,

race, caste, sex descent or place of birth.

2. All the provision in Article 15 provides the protection against the discrimination by the state only.

3. The state is exempted to make special provision for women and children.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

**26. Consider the following statement about Article 19 of Indian Constitution**

1. Every citizen has the right of peaceful assembly on public as well as private land.

2. Freedom of association has guaranteed the right of effective bargaining to trade unions



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3. Right to move out of country is also protected under Article 19 of Constitution

Select the incorrect answer from the code given below:

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

**27. Consider the following statements Regarding Article 20 of Constitution:**

1. Article 20 of Constitution grants protection against arbitrary punishment only to the

citizen of India

2. Protection against imposing retrospective penalties is only for criminal law and not for civil law.

3. Protection against double jeopardy is also available in proceeding before administrative authorities.

Select the Correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

**28. Consider the following statements:**

1. Only parliament has power to legislate with regard to preventive detention.

2. No democratic country in the world has made preventive detention as an integral part of the constitution as it has been done in India.

Select the Correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) None of the above

**29. Consider the following statements:**

1. Rights provided under Article 25 of the Indian constitution are available only to the citizen of the India

2. Article 26 provides that no religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds

3. Article 28 deals with the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes.

Select the Correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

**30. Consider the following Statements:**

1. Article 29 of the constitution guarantee protection only to the linguistic minorities





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2. Article 30 of the Constitution provides the right to religious or linguistic minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

3. Article 30 of the constitution also includes rights to religious or linguistic minorities to impart education to its children in its own language.

Select the Correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

**31. Consider the following statements about Article 30 of constitution:**

1. Protection under it is confined only to religious and linguistic minorities.

2. It provides that while granting aid state shall not discriminate against any educational

institution managed by the minority

3. The term minority used in the article has been defined clearly in the constitution.

Select the Correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 3 only

**32. Consider the following statement:**

1. Power of the supreme court under Article 32 of the constitution is original but not wide.

2. Article 32 cannot invoke simply to determine the constitutionality of an executive order unless it directly infringes any of the fundamental rights.

3. The High court may refuse to exercise its writ jurisdiction provided under Article 226 of the constitution.

Select the Correct answer from the code given below:

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

**33. Consider the following statements:**

1. Article 33 provides for the restriction of fundamental rights while martial law is in force in any area within territory of India

2. Article 34 empowers parliament to restrict the fundamental rights of members of armed forces and paramilitary forces only.

Select the Correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only



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(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) None of the above

**34. Consider the following statements about the Martial Law:**

1. It suspends the government and ordinary law of the courts.
2. There are specific and detailed provisions in the constitution that authorised executives to declare Martial Law.
3. Imposition of it affects both fundamental rights and Centre-State relations.

Select the Correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

**35. Which of the following statements about Part III of the Constitution is incorrect?**

(a) Protection of interests of minorities under Article 29 is not restricted to minorities

only and includes the majority section of the society as well.

(b) Rights under Article 20 and 21 cannot be suspended under any kind of emergency.

(c) Article 17 defines untouchability as a practice of social boycott of the few individuals that has historically developed.

(d) Rights under Article 19 are available to citizens and not to non-citizens.

**36. Consider the following statements about Article 21 of the Constitution:**

1. The Constitution provides that a person cannot be deprived of his life and liberty

except in accordance with due process of law.

2. The Supreme Court has declared the right to privacy and right to get internet access as fundamental rights under this.

3. It is the only article in the Constitution that has received the widest possible interpretation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 3 only

**37. Which of the following statements about fundamental rights is incorrect?**

(a) Both Parliament and State Legislature can make law with regard to preventive detention.

(b) The enforcement of the right to protection in respect of conviction cannot be suspended even after proclamation of emergency.



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(c) No objection can be made when the State carries on trade, business as a monopoly.

(d) None of the above

**38. Which of the following fundamental rights are available against both state and individual actions?**

1. Article 15(2)
2. Article 17
3. Article 24

Select the correct answer using codes given below:

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

**39. Which of the following are the exceptions to the fundamental right of right to equality under Article 14?**

1. Diplomatic immunity to UN and its agencies.
2. Article 31(c) (saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles).
3. Immunity to the Governor

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**40. No religious instructions shall be provided in any educational institution wholly**

**maintained out of state funds is part of which of following fundamental rights?**

- (a) Right to freedom of religion
- (b) Cultural and Educational rights
- (c) Right to Freedom
- (d) Right to Equality

**41. Article 20 of the Indian Constitution grants protection against self-incrimination.**

**However, This protection does not extend to-**

1. Oral evidence
2. Compulsory Production of material objects
3. compulsion to give blood specimens

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**42. Consider the following statements regarding 'Right to Education':**

1. It places an obligation on the State to provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years.



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2. This right is available only to citizens and not to foreigners.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

43. Which of the following writs can be issued against both public authorities as well as private individuals or bodies?

- 1. Habeas corpus
- 2. Prohibition
- 3. Quo Warranto

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**44. The 'Essentiality doctrine' forms the basis of which of the following provisions of the**

**Indian Constitution?**

- (a) Article 14 and Article 15 of the Indian Constitution
- (b) Article 22 and Article 23 of the Indian Constitution
- (c) Article 44 in the Directive principles of State policy

(d) Article 25 and 26 of the Indian Constitution

**45. Which of the following statements is correct with respect to the Fundamental Rights**

**under part III of the Indian Constitution?**

- (a) The Fundamental rights are meant for promoting the ideals of social and economic democracy.
- (b) They are sacrosanct in nature.
- (c) Their application to the members of the Armed forces can be abrogated by the President.
- (d) None of the above statements a, b and c given above is correct.

**46. In the context of Fundamental rights, which of the following is/are prohibited under**

**Article 23?**

- 1. Child labour
- 2. Devadasi system
- 3. Compulsory service for the public purpose

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2 only
- (d) 1 and 2 only

**47. Consider the following statements in context of Fundamental right of**



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## protection in respect of conviction of offenses:

1. It is covered under Article 22 of the Constitution.
2. Ex Facto law can be imposed on tax laws.
3. Protection against double jeopardy is available only proceeding before a court of law or a judicial tribunal.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

## 48. Which of the following statements is/are correct in context of enforcement of Article

### 32 under the Indian Constitution?

1. The power of the Supreme Court is original and exclusive for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
2. President can empower any court to issue directions, orders and writs of all kinds
3. It cannot be invoked to determine the constitutionality of a legislation unless it directly infringes any of Fundamental Rights

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only

- (c) 3 only
- (d) None of above

## 49. The Supreme Court in NALSA judgment recognized the right to self-determination of gender equality. Following the judgment, the transgenders were entitled to which of the following fundamental rights?

1. Article 14
2. Article 15
3. Article 16

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

## 50. Which of the following is correct regarding the Fundamental right of freedom of association?

1. It is covered under Article 23.
2. It also covers the negative right of not to form association.
3. Getting recognition of the association is also a fundamental right.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 only



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(c) 2 only

(d) 2 and 3 only

## **Descriptive questions**

1. Fundamental Rights in India secure the minimum of peoples liberties which neither the State can take away nor a person can surrender. Discuss.
2. The essence of the power of judicial review is the maintenance of rule of law and constitutional supremacy in the State
3. Arbitrariness is the very antithesis of equality. Discuss.
4. What are equality provisions under the Constitution of India?
5. The right to life and liberty mentioned in constitution underwent significant changes with supreme court judgements. Comment