

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

MODEL QUESTIONS

1. The preventive Detention Act curtailed the

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

2. Which one of the following Fundamentals Rights has been the subject of maximum litigation and controversy?

- (a) Right to Property.
- (b) Right to Equality.
- (c) Right to Freedom of Religion.
- (d) Right to Freedom.

3. Which one of the following features has been wrongly listed as a feature of Right to Equality?

- (a) It ensures equality in the matter of appointment to offices under the State .
- (b) It abolishes all titles, other than academic and military.
- (c) It abolishes untouchability.
- (d) It prohibits special treatment of any section of society including the women and children, etc.

4. The Six Freedoms of the Indian Citizens have been enshrined in :

- (a) Article 14 to 18.
- (b) Article 14to 35.
- (c) Article 19.
- (d) Articles 21 to 26.

5. Which one of the following has been wrongly shown as freedom granted under the Right to Freedom?

- (a) Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms.
- (b) Freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion.
- (c) Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the country .
- (d) Freedom of profession, occupation, trade or business.

6. Which one of the following has been omitted from the list of freedom by the FortyFourth Amendment?

- (a) Freedom of association .
- (b) Freedom of residence and settlement.
- (c) Freedom of movement throughout the territory of India.
- (d) Freedom of acquiring, holding and disposing of property.

7. Right against exploitation seeks to protect the weaker sections of society by

- (a) Prohibiting traffic in human beings and begar.
- (b) Prescribing minimum wages for the workers.
- (c) Placing a ban on introduction of compulsory service by the state on the plea of public interest.
- (d) None of the above.

8. The Right to freedom of religion granted by the Indian Constitution implies that the Indian citizens

- (a) Are free to have faith in a religion other than the state religion.
- (b) Have to follow the religion of the state.
- (c) Have the freedom to profess, practise or propagate a religion of their choice.
- (d) Not having faith in some religion shall not be appointed to government offices.

9. Right to Freedom of Religion means

- (a) Religious instructions shall be provided in all government educational institutions.
- (b) State shall encourage religious thinking and give preference to persons with religious bent of mind in matter of employment.
- (c) All persons shall have right to establish institutions for religious and educational purposes.
- (d) None of the above.

10. The Constitution grants Cultural and Educational Rights with a view to

- (a) Evolve a common national culture.
- (b) Eradicate illiteracy from the country.
- (c) To help the minorities conserve their culture.
- (d) None of the above.

11. Right to Cultural and Educational Right implies

- (a) Provision of free and compulsory education up to High School.

- (b) Special assistance to backward classes to educate them.
- (c) Provision of religious and cultural instructions in schools run by the government or receiving aid out of government funds.
- (d) Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

12. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The Right to Private Property was incorporated in the Constitution by the FortySecond Amendment.
- (b) The Right to private property was granted by the original Constitution but it has since been removed the List of Fundamental Rights.
- (c) The Right to Property was never a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution.
- (d) The Right to Private Property which was granted by the original constitution has been made more sacrosanct by the Forty-Fourth Amendment.

13. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R Ambedkar as 'the heart and soul of the Constitution'?

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

14. The Right to Constitutional Remedies means?

- (a) The right of the citizens to request the Parliament to amend the Constitution.
- (b) The right of Indian citizens to mobilise public opinion in favour of some constitutional amendments.
- (c) Right of citizens to disobey the Constitution under certain circumstances.
- (d) Right to move the courts for enforcement of fundamentals rights granted by the Constitution.

15. Which one of the following writs is issued by the court in case of an illegal detention of a person?

- (a) Habeas Corpus.
- (b) Mandamus.
- (c) Certiorari.
- (d) Quo Warranto.

16. Which one of the following writs is issued to courts, corporation or a person directing them to perform their public duty?

- (a) Habeas Corpus.
- (b) Quo Warranto.
- (c) Mandamus.
- (d) Prohibition.

17. Which one of the following writs is issued by the High Court to lower court or a nonjudicial public institution to stop proceedings in a particular case?

- (a) Habeas Corpus.
- (b) Prohibition.
- (c) Quo Warranto.
- (d) Certiorari.

18. Which one of the following writs is issued by a higher court asking the lower court to send the record of a particular case to it on the ground that it is not competent to decide the case?

- (a) Habeas Corpus.
- (b) Quo Warranto.
- (c) Certiorari.
- (d) Mandamus.

19. Under which one of the following writs a person can be prevented from taking an action to which he is officially not entitled?

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

20. To which of the following rights the foreigners are entitled under the Indian Constitution

- (a) Right against exploitation.
- (b) Right to equality before law.
- (c) Right to life and Personal Liberty.
- (d) All the above rights.

21. What is the sanction behind the Fundamental Rights granted by the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Public opinion.
- (b) Parliament.
- (c) Independent judiciary.
- (d) The Constitution.

22. The main purpose for the grant of Fundamental Rights to the Indian citizens is : (a) Establishment of democratic government.

- (b) Protection of individual liberty .
- (c) To ensure independence of judiciary.
- (d) To establish socialist society.

23. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens cannot be suspended under any circumstances.
- (b) The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens can be suspended by the Parliament by a two-third majority.
- (c) The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens can be suspended by the president during the national emergency.
- (d) The fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens can be suspended by the President during the national emergency as well as emergency arising due to breakdown of constitutional machinery in a state.

24. Which one of the following statement is correct?

- (a) The Fundamental Rights granted by the Indian Constitution are absolute.
- (b) The Fundamental Rights of the Indian Citizens are non- justiciable.
- (c) The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens are justiciable.
- (d) The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens protect them against the tyranny of the majority.

25. The Fundamental Rights under the Indian Constitution can be suspended during

- (a) General election.
- (b) National emergency.
- (c) All type of emergencies.
- (d) In all the above cases.

26. The orders for the suspension of Fundamental Rights are issued

- (a) By the Parliament.
- (b) By the President on the recommendation of the Supreme Court.
- (c) By the President with the approval of the Parliament.
- (d) By the President with the approval of the Council of Ministers.

27. Which one of the following points of criticism against the Fundamental Rights has been wrongly listed?

- (a) The economic and social rights do not find any place in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights
- (b) The Fundamental Rights are absolute and attach too much importance to the interests of the individual .
- (c) The remedies for the protection of the fundamental rights are very expensive and beyond the capacity of ordinary citizens.
- (d) The rights are hedged with so many restrictions and limitations that they virtually became ineffective.

28. Which one of the following authorities is authorised by the Constitution to impose reasonable restrictions on Fundamental Rights?

- (a) The Parliament.
- (b) The Supreme Court.
- (c) The President.
- (d) None of the above.

29. The Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizens.

- (a) Formed a part of the original Constitution.
- (b) Were added by the Forty-Second Amendment.
- (c) Were added by the Forty-Fourth Amendment.
- (d) Were defined by the parliament through a law enacted during the emergency.

30. The Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens are contained in

- (a) Part I of the Constitution.
- (b) Part III of the Constitution.
- (c) Part IV-A of the Constitution.
- (d) None of the above part of the Constitution.

31. The Fundamental Duties were added to constitution because

- (a) Majority of the people wanted it.
- (b) A section of people was not fulfilling its obligation of respecting the established legal order.
- (c) The government felt this would ensure quicker progress of the country .
- (d) The Supreme Court emphasised the need of incorporation of these duties in the Constitution.

32. Which one of the followings is not a Fundamental duty as outlined in Article 51A of the Constitution?

- (a) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals.
- (b) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- (c) To work for the moral upliftment of the weaker sections of society.
- (d) To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

33. Which one of the followings has been wrongly listed as a Fundamental duty of the Indian citizens?

- (a) To develop scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry and reform.
- (b) To work for raising the prestige of the country in the international sphere.
- (c) To protect and improve the natural environment.
- (d) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.

34. The Constitution vests the responsibility for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights

- (a) Exclusively with the Supreme Court.
- (b) Both with the High Courts and the Supreme Court.
- (c) With all the courts in the country.
- (d) None of the above.

35. The Fundamental duties were added to the Constitution

- (a) To make the Fundamental Rights more effective.
- (b) To check anti- national, subversive and unconstitutional agitations.
- (c) To accord priority to the directive principles over fundamental rights.
- (d) To achieve all the above objectives.

36. Which one of the followings is not included as a Fundamental Duty?

- (a) Abidance by Constitution and respect for its ideals and institutions.
- (b) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- (c) To ensure rule of law in the country.
- (d) To safeguard public property and to adjure violence.

37. Which one of the followings has been enlisted as a fundamental duty in the constitution?

- (a) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired the freedom struggle in India.
- (b) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- (c) To protect and improve the natural environment.
- (d) All the above.

38. The inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution was

- (a) Unanimously welcomed.
- (b) Welcomed by the opposition parties only.
- (c) Welcomed by the ruling only.
- (d) None of the above.

39. Which of the following rights can be claimed only by the citizens and not by aliens within the territory of India?

- I. Freedom of speech.
- II. Right to form associations of Unions.
- III. Equality before law.
- IV. Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) I, II and III.
- (b) II, III and IV.
- (c) I, II and IV.
- (d) I, III and IV.

40. To whom among the followings is the Right against exploitation guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?

- I. Children.

II. Tribals.

III. Women.

IV. Harijans.

Select the correct answer using the following codes:

Codes:

(a) I and III.

(b) II and IV.

(c) III and IV.

(d) I and II.

41. If the land belonging to a poor man is appropriated by the government without compensation, he cannot directly approach the High Court for redress because the

(a) Cost involved are exorbitant.

(b) Right to property is a legal right.

(c) Court have been deprived of the power to determine compensation.

(d) Matter is outside their jurisdiction.

42. The Constitution of which one of the following countries specifically recognises that the State has a moral responsibility to provide employment to its citizens?

(a) Great Britain.

(b) India.

(c) U.S.S.R.

(d) U.S.A.

43. Which one of the following rights is vital for the successful working of democracy?

(a) Right to property.

(b) Right to association.

(c) Right to assemble.

(d) Right to Criticise.

44. The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens have been enumerated from

(a) Article 12 to 35 of the Constitution.

(b) Article 13 to 36 of the Constitution .

(c) Article 15 to 39 of the Constitution.

(d) Article 16 to 40 of the Constitution.

45. In an emergency the fundamental rights of citizens

- (a) May be suspended.
- (b) Stand automatically suspended.
- (c) Can be enjoyed only with the approval of the Supreme Court.
- (d) Have no meaning.

46. The Directive Principle of State Policy

- (a) Were added by the Forty-Second Amendment.
- (b) Formed a part of the original Constitution.
- (c) Do not form a part of the Constitution.
- (d) Were added by the first three amendments to the Constitution.

47. The framers of the Indian Constitution borrowed the idea of Directive Principles of State Policy from

- (a) The Government of India Act, 1935.
- (b) The Government of U.S.S. R.
- (c) The Constitution of U.S.A.
- (d) The Constitution of Irish Republic.

48. The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in

- (a) Part I of the Constitution.
- (b) Part III of the Constitution.
- (c) Part IV of the Constitution.
- (d) None of the above parts.

49. The Directive Principles are in the nature of

- (a) Injunction to the government to refrain from doing certain things
- (b) Instructions to the government to do certain things.
- (c) Request to the government to pay attention to certain subjects.
- (d) Judicial injunction to the government to enact certain laws.

50. The Directive Principles were incorporated in the Constitution with a view to

- (a) Ensure a democratic government in the country.
- (b) Provided a strong central government.
- (c) Establish welfare state.
- (d) Raise the living standard of the weaker sections of society.