1. **What are 'Fundamental Rights'?**
2. Judiciable
3. flexible
4. Non - Judiciable
5. hard
6. **Which of the following articles of the Constitution of India deals with equality before law?**
7. Article 16
8. Article 15
9. Article 14
10. Article 13
11. **In which article of the Constitution is 'equal protection of law' provided?**
12. Article 12
13. Article 13
14. Article 14
15. Article 15
16. **Which of the following is not included in the fundamental right to equality?**
17. Equality before law
18. Social equality
19. Equality of opportunity
20. Economic equality
21. **The 'Right to Freedom' in the Indian Constitution is provided by four articles, which are-**
22. Article 19 to Article 22
23. Article 16 to Article 19
24. Article 17 to Article 20
25. Article 18 to Article 21
26. **Which of the following articles of the Constitution of India is related to freedom of the press?**
27. Article 19
28. Article 20
29. Article 21
30. Article 22
31. **In which article of the Indian Constitution the principle of due law is included?**
32. 11
33. 16
34. 21
35. 26
36. **Under which article of the Constitution of India 'Right to Privacy' is protected?**
37. Article 15
38. Article 19
39. Article 21
40. Article 29
41. **Which of the following does not come within the scope of Article 21 of the Constitution?**
42. Medical assistance to the injured by a doctor
43. Sexual harassment of women at workplace
44. Contaminating the quality of water
45. death penalty
46. **Right to education of all children between the age of 6 years to 14 years-**
47. Is included in the Directive Principles of State Policy.
48. It is a fundamental right.
49. Is a statutory right.
50. None of the above.
51. **Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the fundamental right against exploitation of children?**
52. Article 17
53. Article 23
54. Article 19
55. Article 24
56. **Which article provides protection to the fundamental rights of a person held captive?**
57. Article. 15
58. Article. 17
59. Article. 21
60. Article. 22
61. **Under Preventive Detention, can a person be detained without trial?**
62. for one month
63. up to three months
64. up to six months
65. up to nine months
66. **The Indian Constitution recognizes**
67. Only religious minorities
68. only linguistic minorities
69. Religious and linguistic minorities
70. Religious, linguistic and ethnic minorities
71. **The protector of fundamental rights is-**
72. Judiciary
73. Executive
74. Parliament
75. None of the above
76. **Which one of the following rights was recognized by Dr. B. R. What has Ambedkar called the soul of the Constitution?**
77. Right to freedom of religion
78. Right to property
79. Right to equality
80. Right to constitutional remedies
81. **Which of the following writs can the High Court issue for personal liberty?**
82. Mandamus
83. Habeas Corpus
84. Quo warranto
85. Prohibition
86. **When was the fundamental right to property abolished?**
87. By the 44th amendment of the Constitution in 1978
88. By 46th amendment of the Constitution in 1982
89. By 31st amendment of the Constitution in 1973
90. none of these
91. **Which of the following is not among the six fundamental rights provided by the Constitution of India?**
92. Right to equality
93. Right to protest
94. Right against exploitation
95. Right to freedom of religion
96. **Which of the following rights does the Indian Constitution not provide?**
97. Right to equal housing
98. Right to equality
99. Right to practice religion
100. Right to freedom
101. **Fulfill:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ without duty is like a man without a shadow.'

1. belief
2. rights
3. morality
4. work
5. **In the context of India, which of the following is the correct relationship between rights and duties?**
6. Rights are co-related with duties.
7. Rights are individual, hence independent of society and duties.
8. Rights, not duties, are important for the development of the personality of acitizen.
9. Duties, not rights, are important for the stability of the state.
10. **Article 24 of the Constitution of India prohibits the employment of children in factories involved in hazardous work. Such prohibition is-**
11. Complete prohibition
12. Partial prohibition
13. Reasonable prohibition
14. Moral prohibition
15. **ICCPR The article has been protected. child rights by**
16. 35
17. 24
18. 21
19. 23
20. **In which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution, it is provided that all minorities will have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice?**
21. Article 28
22. Article 29
23. Article 30
24. Article 31
25. **What does 'rule of law' or supremacy of law mean?**
26. One law for all and one state for all
27. One state for all and one judiciary for all
28. All laws for one and one judiciary for all
29. None of the above/More than one of the above
30. **Statement (A): In order to create a level playing field in the social, economic and political fields, the state can treat unequal people differently.**

**Reason (R): The law shall be equal among equal people and shall be administered equally.**

**Choose the correct answer in the context of the above statements:**

* 1. (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong.
  2. (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct.
  3. Both (A) and (R) are correct, but the correct explanation of (A) is not (R).
  4. Both (A) and (R) are correct and the correct explanation of (A) is (R).

1. **What is the status of property rights in India?**
2. This is a legal right, which only citizens have.
3. This is a legal right which any person has.
4. This is a fundamental right, which only citizens have.
5. This is neither a fundamental right nor a legal right.
6. **Consider the following statements regarding fundamental rights in India**
7. These state acts are guarantees against the state.
8. These are listed in Part-3 of the Constitution.
9. Ensure social, economic and political justice.
10. This is not like the force of rights in the United States.

**Code**:

1. 1 and 2
2. 2 and 3
3. 1, 3 and 4
4. 2, 3 and 4
5. **Which case gave the Parliament the right to amend the fundamental rights?**
6. Kesavananda Bharti case
7. Raj Narayan vs Indira Gandhi case
8. Gokal Nath case
9. Sajjan Kumar case
10. **Who among the following has been given the power to enforce fundamental rights by the Constitution?**
11. to all courts of India
12. to the parliament
13. to the President
14. Supreme Court and High Courts
15. **Which of the following is envisaged by the Right against Exploitation in the Constitution of India?**
16. Prohibition of human flesh trade and forced labour
17. abolition of untouchability
18. protection of interests of minorities
19. Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

1. 1, 2 and 4 only
2. 2, 3 and 4 only
3. 1 and 4 only
4. 1, 2, 3 and
5. **Which of the following has been recognized by the Supreme Court as a fundamental right?**
6. right to housing
7. right to travel abroad
8. for similar work
9. right to equal pay

**Code:**

1. 1 and 2
2. 2 and 3
3. 1 and 3
4. all these
5. **On whose recommendation was the Fundamental Duty included in the Indian Constitution?**
6. of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
7. Iyengar Committee's
8. of the Golden Singh Committee
9. Thakkar committee's
10. **Which of the following is not included in the fundamental right to equality as enshrined in the Indian Constitution?**
11. equality before the law
12. equality of opportunity
13. social equality
14. economic equality
15. **"Protect and preserve the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India." In what provision has this been made?**
16. purpose of the constitution
17. Directive Principles of State Policy
18. fundamental rights
19. fundamental duty
20. **Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?**
21. Prohibition of human trafficking and forced labour - Article 23
22. Protection of interests of minority groups - Article 29
23. right to constitutional remedies - Article 32
24. Right of minority groups to establish and administer - Article 31

educational institutions

1. **In which article is the right to freedom?**
2. Article 14-18
3. Article 19-22
4. Article- 23-24
5. none of these
6. **Which of the following is not a fundamental duty under the Constitution of India?**
7. voting in public elections
8. development of scientific temper
9. security of public property
10. Adherence to the Constitution and respect for its ideals
11. **Which of the following statements regarding Fundamental Duties is not correct?**
12. They can be made effective by mandamus
13. They can be increased only through the constitutional process
14. They can be used to explain ambiguous methods
15. The performance of a specific duty falls within the scope of constitutional law, which the court decides
16. **Under which article in the Indian Constitution, fundamental rights have been provided to the citizens?**
17. Article 112 to 115
18. Articles 222 to 235
19. Articles 12 to 35
20. none of these
21. **When was the right to education added by amending the Indian Constitution?**
22. April 1, 2010
23. August 1, 2010
24. October 1, 2010
25. December 1, 2010
26. **Which article of the Indian Constitution protects the right of minorities to establish and operate educational institutions of their choice?**
27. Article 19
28. Article 29
29. Article 26
30. Article 30
31. **Which of the following is not correctly matched?**

(a) Habeas Corpus - 'To have the body off'

(b) Mandamus - 'v command'

(c) prohibition - 'To be certified'

(d) quo warranto - 'By what authority'

1. **Under which Article of the Constitution of India, the Supreme Court of India has the authority to issue various 'writs' for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of the citizens?**
2. Article 32
3. Article 33
4. Article 132
5. Article 226
6. **Which one of the following articles of the Constitution related to fundamental rights is directly related to the exploitation of children?**
7. 17
8. 24
9. 19
10. 25
11. **Which of the following statements is correct?**
12. The Nehru Report (1928) supported the inclusion of fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution.
13. The August Resolution, 1940 included fundamental rights
14. The Government of India Act, 1935 gave protection to the fundamental rights.
15. Cripps Mission, 1942 gave protection to fundamental rights.
16. **The Constitution of India does not explicitly provide for freedom of the press, but this freedom is implicit in Article-**
17. In Article 19(1) (a)
18. In Article 19(1) (b)
19. In Article 19(1) (c)
20. In Article 19(1) (d)
21. **According to the ruling of the Supreme Court, hoisting the national flag on private buildings is a fundamental right. of every citizen under**

(a) Article 14 of the Constitution

(b) Article 19 (1) (a) of theConstitution

(c) Article 21 of the Constitution

(d) Article 25 of the Constitution

(e) None of the above/More than one of the above

1. **A petition, which is issued by the judiciary and in which the executive is asked to do the work which it should have done under the powers it has, is called a writ.**

(a) Habeas Corpus

(c) Prohibition

(b) Mandamus

(d) Q warrant

1. **Under which article of the Constitution, reservation facility has been provided for Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in educational institutions, including non-government and non-aided ones?**
2. Article 15(4)
3. Article 15(5)
4. Article 16(4)
5. Article 16(5)
6. **“No person shall be prosecuted and punished more than once for the same offence.” Under which Article is the above protection given in respect of conviction for offences?**
7. Article 19
8. Article 20
9. Article 21
10. Article 22
11. Ans-(c)
12. Ans-(c)
13. Ans-(d)
14. Ans-(a)
15. Ans-(a)
16. Ans-(c)
17. Ans-(c)
18. Ans-(d)
19. Ans-(b)
20. Ans-(d)
21. Ans-(d)
22. Ans-(c)
23. Ans-(c)
24. Ans-(d)
25. Ans-(c)
26. Ans-(a)
27. Ans-(b)
28. Ans-(a)
29. Ans-(b)
30. Ans-(a)
31. Ans-(a)
32. Ans-(b)
33. Ans-(c)
34. Ans-(a)
35. Ans-(c)
36. Ans-(c)
37. Ans-(a)
38. Ans-(a)
39. Ans-(c)
40. Ans-(c)
41. Ans-(d)
42. Ans-(b)
43. Ans-(d)
44. Ans-(d)
45. Ans-(c)
46. Ans-(c)
47. Ans-(a)
48. Ans-(d)
49. Ans-(c)
50. Ans-(b)
51. Ans-(a)
52. Ans-(b)
53. Ans-(a)
54. Ans-(a)
55. Ans-(b)
56. Ans-(c)
57. Ans-(a)
58. Ans-(a)
59. Ans-(b)
60. Ans-(d)
61. Ans-(d)
62. Ans-(c)