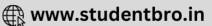
# **Rights and Duties in the Indian Constitution**

# I. Choose the correct answer Question 1. In which part of the Constitution fundamental Rights are described? (a) Part V (b) Part III (c) Part IV (d) Part X ▼ Answer Answer: (b) Part III Question 2. In which Part Directive Principles of State Policy are described? (a) Part V (b) Part IV (c) Part III (d) Part IX ▼ Answer Answer: (b) Part IV II. Fill up the blanks Question 1. Art 19 gives ..... liberties ▼ Answer Answer: 6 Question 2. Art ..... gives right of life and liberty **▼** Answer Answer: 21 Question 3. In Emergency Fundamental Rights are ..... **▼** Answer Answer: suspended





Question 4.

Right of Constitutional Remedies make Fundamental Rights .....

**▼** Answer

Answer: Justiciable

Question 5.

Right of education and culture is given in Art ......

▼ Answer

Answer: 29 to 30

Question 6.

Directive Principles are the cheqye whose payment is left on the mercy of the bank, is said by

▼ Answer

Answer: K.T. Shah

## III. True/ False Questions:

Question 1.

Fundemental Rights in India are justiciable

▼ Answer

Answer: True

Question 2.

Directive Principles of State Policy are justiciable

**▼** Answer

Answer: False

Question 3.

Fundamental Rights cannot be amended.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

Question 4.

Directive Principles are socio-economic in nature

▼ Answer

Answer: True





Question 5.

Directive Principles are taken from USA.

**▼** Answer

Answer: False

Question 6.

By 44th Amendment Right of Property in made legal right

**▼** Answer

Answer: True

Question 7.

Parliament can amend Fundamental Right

**▼** Answer

Answer: True

Question 8.

Right of Constitutional Remedies is most important Right

**▼** Answer

Answer: True

Question 9.

Fundamental Rights are taken from Canada

**▼** Answer

Answer: False

Question 10.

Removal of un-touchability is given in Art 18

**▼** Answer

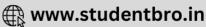
Answer: False

# IV. Matching Questions:

Column A	Column B
1. Right of equality	i. 51 A
2. Right against exploitation	ii. Art 36-51
3. Right of Constitutional Remedies	iii. Art 14 to 18







4. Fundamental Duties iv. Art 23 to 24
5. Directive Principles of state policy v. Art 32

#### **▼** Answer

#### Answer:

Column A	Column B
1. Right of equality	iii. Art 14 to 18
2. Right against exploitation	iv. Art 23 to 24
3. Right of Constitutional Remedies	v. Art 32
4. Fundamental Duties	i. 51 A
5. Directive Principles of state policy ii. Art 36-51	

#### V. One word Answers

#### Question 1.

From where we took the idea of fundamental Right?

#### ▼ Answer

Answer: U.S.A.

## Question 2.

From where we took the idea of Directive Principles?

## **▼** Answer

Answer: Ireland.

## Question 3.

By which amendment Fundamental Duties have been added?

## **▼** Answer

Answer: 42 Amendment 1976.

#### Question 4.

By which amendment Right of Property is abolished?

#### **▼** Answer

Answer: 44th Amendment 1979.

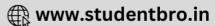
## Question 5.

In which article Fundamental Duties have been added?

## **▼** Answer







Answer: Art. 51A of Indian Constitution.

Question 6.

Which fundamental Right is called as heart and soul of constitution?

**▼** Answer

Answer: Fundamental Right of Constitutional Remedy.

Question 7.

In which article Abolition of un-touchability is given?

**▼** Answer

Answer: Art 17.

Question 8.

Which Right cannot be suspended even in Emergency?

**▼** Answer

Answer: Right of Life and Liberty Art 21.

Question 9.

In which articles Directive Principles are described?

**▼** Answer

Answer: From Art 36 to Art 51.

Question 10.

In which document the demand of Fundamental Right was raised?

**▼** Answer

Answer: Nehru Report 1928

Question 11.

Uniform civil code is referred in which article.

**▼** Answer

Answer: Art 44.

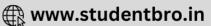
Question 12.

Which amendment made Directive Principle superior to Fundamental Rights?

**▼** Answer

Answer: 42nd Amendment 1976.





## Question 13.

How many Fundamental Rights are at present in the constitution.

## **▼** Answer

Answer: Six Fundamental Rights.

# Question 14.

In which case it was held that Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights?

#### **▼** Answer

Answer: Golakhhath case 1967.

## Question 15.

Which case is known as Basic structure Theory case?

#### **▼** Answer

Answer: Keshwarand Bharti case 1973.



