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Subject - Indian Polity
Topic- Fundamental Rights

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

Ans. (D)

Exp: Article-14 of Indian constitution guarantees Indian citizens equality before law and equal protection of the law. Equality before law means everyone is equal before law and no one is above the law whereas equal protection of law signifies that only equals should be treated equally.

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL Tier-I 2016)

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

- (A) Article14
- (B) Article19
- (C) Article20
- (D) Article21

Ans. (A)

Exp: Constitution of India provides for “Right to equality “under Articles-14 to 18. Article-14 talks about two concepts of equality. One is equality before law and other is equal protection of law.

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

Ans. (B) (SSC Stenographer grade d Exam 2005)

Exp: “Rule of Law” is a concept which originated in Britain and

popularized by Lord Dicey. It means law is supreme and all are equal before law. Thus privileges and immunity contradict the principle of Rule of Law.

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

Ans. (C)

Exp : Article-15 of Indian constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex and place of birth. There is no mention of language as a ground for prohibition of discrimination under this article.

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

Ans. (B) (SSC Tax Ass., Income Tax & Central Excise 2004)

Exp: Though, Article-16 prohibits discrimination in public employment on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, descent and residence or any of them, It allows state to make provisions for reservation for weaker sections of society, if in opinion of state, they are not adequately represented.

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

Ans. (B) (SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI 2013)

Exp: Article-16 of Indian constitution provides for equal opportunities in matter of public employment. There cannot be discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, descent, residence or any of them.

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

Ans. (C)

Exp: Article-17 abolishes untouchability in all forms. But the constitution did not prescribe any punishment for violation of this right. Constitution also didn't define what untouchability is. Civil Rights Protection Act, 1976 provides punishment for the practice of untouchability.

9. The Articles-17 and 18 of constitution provide-

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL 2007)

Exp: Article-17 and Article-18 of constitution provides for the prohibition of practice of untouchability and abolition of titles respectively. As per Article-18, state will not give any titles to further discriminate. This with abolition of untouchability under Article-17 is a social issue, prohibition of which brings social 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

Ans. (D)

Exp: Article-19 of constitution deals with fundamental rights under Part-III of constitution. Provisions of this article deals with protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc.

11. Article 19 of the Indian Constitution provides:

- (A) 6 freedoms

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

Ans. (A) (CPO SI 2005)

Exp: Article-19 of Indian constitution has provided 6 freedoms for Indian citizens. All citizens should have right to:(i) Freedom of speech and Expression.(ii) Assemble peacefully and without arms.(iii)Form associations or unions(iv) Move freely throughout the territory of India(v) Reside and settle anywhere within India(vi) Practise any profession

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

Ans. (B)

Exp: There is no direct mention of Freedom of Press in the constitution, rather it is a right inferred from right to freedom of speech and expression provided under Article-19(1)(a).

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

Ans. (A) (SSC CHSL 2016)

Exp: Article-20 of constitution deals with fundamental rights under Part- III of constitution. This article provides for protection while conviction for offences. This includes three different aspects under this article. These are Ex Post Facto Law, Double Jeopardy and Prohibition against self incriminating evidence.

14. Right to Privacy comes under_____

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

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL Tier 1 2011)

Exp: Right to privacy is not enumerated directly as a Fundamental right in constitution of India. Rather, it is an inferred right from Article-21 which talks about right to life and personal liberty. Right to privacy means right to be let alone or right to be free from any unwarranted publicity which is part of right to life and liberty.

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

Ans. (A) (SSC C.G.L Pre. 2003)

Exp: Same as above

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

Ans. (B)

Exp: Article-21 of constitution deals with fundamental rights of Indian citizens under Part-III of constitution. This article provides right to citizens for protection of life and personal liberty and according to this article no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

17. According to Indian constitution, Right to life is -

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

Ans. (C) (SSC Matric Level Exam 2006)

Exp: Same as above

18. Right to education in our country is a_____right.

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

Ans. (B)

Exp: Right to education is a fundamental right under Article 21-A of constitution. This article was added into constitution by 86th amendment act of 2002, which provides for free and compulsory education to the children between the age of 6 to 14 years.

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

Ans. (B) (SSC Section Officer 2014)

Exp: Same as above

20. Preventive detention means-

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

Ans. (C) (SSC Section Officer 2008)

Exp: A person can be detained under preventive detention, if there is suspicion or reasonable probability of that person committing some act, which is likely to cause harm to society and endangers the security of the society. Thus it is a detention without interrogation.