

Study Circle Career Development Institute

100 Important Points : SSP



(44) Polity & Governance : Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties

3) Maharashtra and India - Indian Polity and Governance (15)

- 1) **Constitution (3)**
- 2) **Political System (3)**
- 3) **Panchayati Raj & Urban Governance (3)**
- 4) **Public Policy (3)**
- 5) **Humana Rights Issues (3)**

- 31) Constituent Assembly, Sources, Committees, Symbols
- 32) Preamble, Salient & Basic features, articles
- 33) Amendments, Commissions and Boards
- 34) Centre State relations, New States, Judiciary
- 35) Union Executive, Legislature, Parties and Pressure Groups
- 36) State Government and Administration
- 37) Evolution of LSG, 73rd & 74th Amendment
- 38) Grampanchayat, Taluka Panchayat, Zilla Parishad & Rural development
- 39) Urban Governance - Institutes and Development
- 40) Acts, Regulations
- 41) Policies and Programmes, Directive Principles,
- 42) Empowerment of weaker sections, NGOs
- 43) UNHRD, HR Movements
- 44) Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties**
- 45) NHRC, Constitutional Commissions - NCBC, NSCC, NSTC,

State Service Preliminary Examination 2024

Preparation & Guidance : Topics & Subtopics of the Syllabus

100 Important Points : Polity & Governance - 44

- 1) Consider the following statements : No one can be compelled to sing the National Anthem since.
- a) it will be violative of the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
 - b) it will be violative of the Right to Freedom of Conscience and Practice and Propagation of Religion
 - c) there is no legal provision obliging any one to sing the National Anthem
- Of these statements
- Answer options :**
- 1) (a) and (b) only 2) (a) and (c) 3) (b) and (c) 4) (a), (b) and (c)
- 2) Reasonable restrictions on the freedom of citizens recognised under Article 19 (1)(a) the Constitution can be imposed in the interest of :
- a) Sovereignty of the country
 - b) Integrity of the country
 - c) Security of the State
 - d) Interest of general public
- Answer Options :**
- 1) (a) and (b) only 2) (a) and (c) only 3) (b), (c) and (d) 4) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- 3) Which are the grounds of restrictions imposed on the exercise of the right to freedom of speech under Article 19 (2) of the Indian Constitution ?
- a) Contempt of court
 - b) Defamation
 - c) Contempt of Legislature
 - d) Security of the state
- Answer options :**
- 1) (a) and (b) only 2) (a) and (c) only 3) (a), (b) and (d) 4) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- 4) Consider the following statements :
- a) 'The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all the children of the age of six to fourteen years is their **Fundamental right**'
 - b) 'The one who is a parent or a guardian should provide opportunities for education to his child or a ward between the age of six and fourteen years is his **Fundamental duty**'
 - c) 'The state shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all the children until they complete the age of six years is a **Directive principle**'
- Answer Options :**
- 1) (a) and (b) 2) (b) and (c) 3) (a) and (c) 4) All the above
- 5) **Assertion (A) :** The Fundamental Rights are in a way restrictions imposed upon the state.
Reason (R) : The state is asked not only not to interfere with them; but to ensure their implementation to the fullest possible level.
- Answer options :**
- 1) If A is true and R is the correct explanation.
 - 2) If A is true and R is also true, but R is not the correct explanation for A.
 - 3) If A is true and R is false.
 - 4) If A and R both are false.

- 6) The Fundamental Right as envisaged under Article 12 to 35 are
- 1) absolutely flexible
 - 2) can be amended
 - 3) not justifiable
 - 4) can not be amended at all
- 7) Which one of the following Fundamental Rights were restrained by Preventive Detention Act.
- 1) Right to Religion
 - 2) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - 3) Right to freedom
 - 4) Right to equality
- 8) Consider the following statement :
- a) As per the Right to Education (RTE) Act, to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in a state, a person would be required to possess the minimum qualification laid down by concerned state Council of Teacher Education.
 - b) As per the RTE Act, for teaching primary classes, a candidate is required to pass a Teacher Eligibility Test conducted in accordance with the National Council of Teacher Education guidelines.
 - c) In India, more than 90% of Teacher education institutions are directly under the State Government.

Answer Options :

- 1) (b) only 2) (a) and (c) 3) (b) and (c) 4) (a), (b) and (c)
- 9) During the operation of a National Emergency on the grounds of an external aggression which of the following fundamental rights can be suspended?
- a) Freedom of speech and expression
 - b) Freedom of press
 - c) Right to move freely
 - d) Protection of life and personal liberty
- Answer options :**
- 1) (a) and (b) only 2) (a), (b) and (c) 3) (a), (c) and (d) 4) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- 10) Which fundamental right guarantees right to freedom of press ? ?
- 1) Right to form association
 - 2) Right to equality
 - 3) Right to freedom of speech and expression
 - 4) Right to freedom of religion
- 11) Under what circumstances fundamental right given by constitution stand suspended ?
- 1) Declaration of war with the other country
 - 2) Internal mutiny
 - 3) Communal Riots
 - 4) During emergency declared by President
- 12) Right of the accused to keep silence is :
- 1) a civil right
 - 2) a statutory right
 - 3) fundamental right
 - 4) human right
- 13) Public Interest litigations can be filed under the following Article/Articles of the Constitution :
- 1) 32 only
 - 2) 226 only
 - 3) 32 and 226 both
 - 4) None of the above
- 14) Under S 171 A of the Indian Penal Code what is meant by electoral right ?
- a) Right to stand (as a candidate)
 - b) Right not to vote
 - c) Right to vote
 - d) Right not to stand as a candidate
- Answer options :**
- 1) (a) and (c) 2) (b) and (d) 3) (c) only 4) All are electoral Rights

- 15) Find out the incorrect statement about Fundamental Rights :
- a) In Indian Constitution provisions for suspension of Fundamental Rights are given.
 - b) Article 358 deals with suspension of all Fundamental Rights.
 - c) The USA Constitution has no provision for suspension of Fundamental Rights.
 - d) Article 359 provides that enforcement of only Article 20 cannot be suspended.

Answer Options :

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

- 16) Match List I (Article of Indian Constitution) with List II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List I
(Article of Indian Constitution)

List II
(Provisions)

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| A) Article 16(2) | 1) No person shall be deprived of his property save by the authority of the law |
| B) Article 29(2) | 2) No person can be discriminated against in the matter of public appointment on the ground of race, religion or caste |
| C) Article 30(1) | 3) All minorities whether based on religion or language shall have the fundamental right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice |
| D) Article 31(1) | 4) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State, or receiving State aid, on grounds of religion, race, caste, language or any of them. |

Answer options :

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 2) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 3) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 4) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

- 17) Right to equality consists of :

- a) Equality before law
- b) Abolition of Untouchability
- c) Abolition of Titles
- d) Equal freedom of expression

Answer options :

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

- 18) In the context of right to freedom of religion which of the following provisions are constitutionally tenable under Indian Constitution ?

- a) Right to freedom of religion can be enjoyed only by the citizen of India.
- b) State can make a law restricting any economic, financial or political activities associated with the religious practices.
- c) State can make a law for throwing open Hindu religious institutions of public character to all the Indian citizens.
- d) Carrying of kirpan shall be deemed to be professing of a Sikh religion under Constitution.

Answer Options :

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

- 19) Which of the following statements are **true** regarding a fundamental right to practices any profession or to carry on any occupation, business or trade by any citizen ?
- a) State may make a law making it obligatory that a citizen should possess appropriate professional or technical qualifications for practising any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business.
 - b) Citizen can be restricted to carry on any trade, business or service if it is being practised by a corporation owned by the state.
 - c) These restrictions can be put by the state only by making a law.
 - d) The restrictions can be imposed by the State by an administrative order as well

Answer Options :

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

- 20) Right to Reject means :
- a) Voters have right to reject all candidates.
 - b) It would lead to systematic change in polls and political parties will be forced to project clean candidates.
 - c) Right to vote is statutory and right to reject is a fundamental right (as per decision of Supreme Court.)
 - d) It would foster purity, transparency and vibrancy in elections.

Answer Options :

- 1) (a) and (b) only 2) (a) and (c) only 3) (b), (c) and (d) 4) None of the above

- 21) Which of the following is/are among the Fundamental Duties of citizens laid down in the Indian Constitution?
- a) To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
 - b) To protect the weaker sections from social injustice
 - c) To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry
 - d) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity

Answer Option :

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

- 22) Which of the following statements related to Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is/are **incorrect** ?
- a) Fundamental Rights are justiciable while Directive Principles are nonjusticiable.
 - b) In case of conflict between the two, generally Fundamental Rights are given Precedence over Directive Principles.
 - c) Article 31-C of the Constitution gives Precedence to some Directive Principles over certain Fundamental Rights.

Answer Options :

- 1) (a) and (b) only 2) (a) and (c) 3) (b) and (c) 4) None of the above

- 23) Consider the following statements :
- a) Fundamental Rights are individual-oriented but Directive Principles are community oriented.
 - b) Fundamental Rights seek to establish political democracy. Directive Principle seek to establish social democracy.
 - c) In a way Fundamental Rights are negative while the Directive Principle are positive.

Answer options :

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

24) The Civil and Political rights are

- a) Right to own property b) Right to education
c) Right to marry and to found a family d) Right to rest and leisure

Answer options :

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

25) The Fundamental Rights,, which are secured by Constitution of India are grouped under the following heads :

- a) Right to Equality b) Right to Property c) Right against Exploitation
d) Right against Freedom

Answer options :

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

26) Supreme Court issues prerogative writs under Article.

- 1) 32 of the Constitution 2) 141 of the Constitution
3) 142 of the Constitution 4) 98 of the Constitution

27) According to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, which Article is the soul of the Indian Constitution ?

- 1) Article 19 2) Article 21 3) Article 51 4) Article 32

28) Which one of the following rights is described by Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar as "The Heart and Soul of the Indian Constitution"?

- 1) Right to Equality 2) Right Against Exploitation
3) Right to Constitutional Remedies 4) Right to Freedom of Religion

29) Consider the following statements :

- a) The term 'minority' has been defined in the Constitution of India.
b) Article - 29 grants protection to both religious minorities as well as linguistic minorities.
c) Right to conserve the language includes the right to agitate for the protection of the language.
d) The political promises made for the conservation of the language does not amount to corrupt practice under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Which of the above statements are true ?

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

30) Consider the following statements stating the meaning of the concept of 'Begari' in Article 23:

- a) Forced labour
b) To make compulsion to work beyond physical capacity.
c) Involuntary servitude
d) To work for a particular master and not to seek employment elsewhere without his permission.

Choose the right combination of correct statements :

- 1) (a) alone is correct 2) (a) and (b) are correct
3) (a),(b) and (c) are correct 4) all are correct

- 31) Match the following :
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Mandamus | I. "To be certified" |
| b. Habeas corpus | II. 'We command' |
| c. Certiorari | III. To prohibit inferior court |
| d. Prohibition | IV. 'You may have the body' |

Answer Options :

- | | a | b | c | d |
|----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1) | III | IV | I | II |
| 2) | II | IV | III | I |
| 3) | II | IV | I | III |
| 4) | I | II | III | IV |
- 32) A "On which of the following grounds, Writ of Certiorari can not be issued ?
- 1) Where there is error of Jurisdiction
 - 2) Where there is error of law apparent on the face of record
 - 3) Where there is error of facts apparent on the face of record
 - 4) none of these.
- 33) Freedom of the press in India :
- 1) is specifically provided in Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution
 - 2) is implied in the wider freedom of expression guaranteed by Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution
 - 3) is guaranteed under the provisions of Article 361 A of the Constitution
 - 4) emanates from the operation of the rule of law in the country
- 34) What limitations have been put on the Right to Speech and Expression under Article 19 (2) of the Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution ?
- a) Defamatory and slanderous statements.
 - b) Contempt of court.
 - c) Endanger the security of the State.
 - d) To be impolite and to violate morality.
- Answer Options :**
- 1) (a) and (b) only
 - 2) (a) and (c)
 - 3) (b) and (c)
 - 4) (a), (b) and (d)
- 35) The Fundamental Rights primarily protect individuals from arbitrary state action. Which one of the following goes beyond and protects individual against the action of other private citizens? Select the correct option :
- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| a) Article 14 | b) Article 15 (1) | c) Article 15 (2) | d) Article 16 |
| e) Article 17 | f) Article 22 (1) | g) Article 23 | |
- Answer option :**
- 1) (a),(b),(c)
 - 2) (b),(d),(f)
 - 3) (c),(e),(g)
 - 4) (e),(f),(g)
- 36) Which of the following does not include in the 'Right against Exploitation'?
- 1) Prohibition of traffic in human beings
 - 2) Abolition of untouchability
 - 3) Prohibition of beggary
 - 4) Prohibition of employment of children in hazardous jobs

37) Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer by using codes given below :

List - I

- a) Right to elementary education
- b) Freedom to manage religious affairs
- c) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
- d) Protection of life and personal liberty

List - II

- (i) Article 16
- (ii) Article 17
- (iii) Article 21 (A)
- (iv) Article 26
- (v) Article 21

Answer Option :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|----|-------|------|-------|------|
| 1) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (v) |
| 2) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) | (iv) |
| 3) | (v) | (iv) | (i) | (iv) |
| 4) | (v) | (i) | (iii) | (i) |

38) Freedom of the Press in India :

- 1) is specially provided in Article 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution.
- 2) is implied in the wider freedom of expression guaranteed by Article 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution.
- 3) is guaranteed under the Provisions of Article 361 (A) of the Constitution.
- 4) emanates from the operation of the Rule of Law in the Country

39) Which of the following statements related to the Fundamental Rights is **not correct**?

- 1) They are not absolute but qualified.
- 2) They are justiciable
- 3) Article 19 is suspended during National emergency irrespective of the grounds on which emergency is in force.
- 4) Article 21 is intact even during National emergencies.

40) Right to receive information is derived from the concept, which is comprised in Articleof the Constitution of India.

- 1) 19 (1) (a) 2) 19 (1) (b) 3) 19 (1) (c) 4) 19 (1) (d)

41) Which of the following statement/s is not correct ?

- 1) Fundamental Rights enjoy legal supremacy over Directive Principles
- 2) Parliament can amend the Fundamental Rights for implementing the certain Directive Principles
- 3) Article - 19 is suspended during National emergency irrespective of the grounds on which emergency is in force.
- 4) Article 20 and 21 are intact even during National emergency.

42) The term 'Fourth Estate' refers to -

- 1) A very backward state 2) Judiciary 3) Parliament 4) Press

43) Which of the following Articles of Constitution of India is the base for enactment of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 ?

- 1) Article 16 2) Article 17 3) Article 18 4) Article 19

- 44) Right to Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article - 20).
1) Can be suspended by the President during a national emergency.
2) Can be suspended by the President during all types of emergencies.
3) Can be suspended by the President with the prior approval of the Supreme Court at any time.
4) Cannot be suspended under any circumstances
- 45) Consider the following statements regarding Article 16 of the Constitution of India and choose the correct option :
a) Clause 4-A was inserted by the 77th Amendment
b) Clause 4-A is about reservation in matters of promotion.
c) Clause 4-A is about reservation in promotion in favour of Scheduled Casters, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

Answer options :

- 1) a and b are correct, c is incorrect 2) a and c are correct, b is incorrect
3) all are correct 4) a is correct, b and c are incorrect

- 46) Match the following :
- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| a. Protection from self-incrimination | I. Article 20(2) |
| b. Protection of life and personal liberty | II. Article 20(1) |
| c. Protection from double punishment | III. Article 20(3) |
| d. Protection from ex-post facto legislation | IV. Article 21 |

Answer Options :

- | | a | b | c | d |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1) | I | II | III | IV |
| 2) | II | III | IV | I |
| 3) | III | IV | I | II |
| 4) | IV | I | II | III |

- 47) Which of the following statements is rare correct ?
a) Article - 15 of the Constitution of India is available to both citizens of India and the foreigners.
b) Article - 16 of the Constitution of India is available to the citizens of India only.
c) Article - 21 of the Constitution of India is available to both citizens of India and the foreigners alike within the territory of India.

Answer Options :

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

- 48) Consider the following provision :
a) According to Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the 'due process of Law'.
b) According to Article 20(2) of the Indian Constitution, no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
c) According to Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.
Which of the provisions given above is not correct?

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

- 49) Which of the following principles come under the 'Right to Equality'?
- a) Non-discrimination by the State on the grounds of religion or race.
 - b) Equal protection of the law.
 - c) Equal pay for equal work.
 - d) Equality of opportunity in the matter of employment.

Answer Options :

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

- 50) Match the pairs - (Right to Equality)

'A'

- a) Abolition of Untouchability
- b) Equality before Law
- c) Equality of Opportunity
- d) Prohibition of Discrimination

'B'

- i) Article 15
- ii) Article 17
- iii) Article 14
- iv) Article 16

Answer options :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|----|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| 2) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| 3) | (ii) | (iii) | (i) | (iv) |
| 4) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) |

