

required. The right to equality in matters regarding public employment is not conferred to overseas citizens of India. The practise of untouchability has been declared an offence punishable by law. The State cannot confer any titles and the citizens of India cannot accept titles from a foreign State.

- The Right to freedom is stated in Articles 19, 20, 21 and 22 with the view of guaranteeing individual rights that were considered vital by the framers of the constitution. The right to freedom encompasses the freedom of expression, the freedom to assemble peacefully without arms, the freedom to form associations and unions, the freedom to move freely and settle in any part of the territory of India and the freedom to practise any profession. Restrictions can be imposed on all these rights in the interest of security, decency and morality.
- The Right to freedom of religion' –covered in Articles 25, 26, 27 and 28-provides religious freedom to all citizens and preserves the principle of secularism in India. According to the constitution, all religions are equal before the State. Citizens are free to preach, practise and propagate any religion of their choice. Several distinct and often controversial practices, such as the wearing and carrying of kirpans is included in the profession of Sikhism and protected under law. Religious communities can set up charitable institutions of their own, subject to certain restrictions in the interest of public order, morality and health. No person can be compelled to pay taxes for the promotion of a religion and a State-run institution cannot impart education that is associated with a particular religion.

Economic and social rights :-

- The cultural and educational rights-given in Articles 29 and 30 – are measures to protect the rights of, ethnic and religious minorities. Any community that has a language and a script of its own has the right to conserve and develop them.
- No citizen can be discriminated against for admission in State or State-aided institutions. All religious and ethnolinguistic communities can set up their own educational institutions in order to preserve and develop their own culture. In granting aid to institutions, the State cannot discriminate against any institution on the basis of the fact that it is administered by a minority institution.
- The right to education at elementary level has been made one of the Fundamental Rights under right to freedom by the 86th constitutional amendment of 2002.
- The Right against exploitation, given in Articles 23 and 24 provides for the abolition of human trafficking, and the abolition of employment of children below the age of 14 years in dangerous jobs like factories and mines.
- Child labour is considered a violation of the spirit and provisions of the constitution. Begar (forced and unfree labour), practised in the past by landlords, has been declared a crime punishable by law.
- The Right to constitutional remedies empowers the citizens to approach a court of law to appeal against denial of the Fundamental Rights. For instance, in case of imprisonment, the person can ask the court to see if it is in accordance with the provisions of the law of the country.
- If the court finds that it is not, the person will be released from custody. This procedure of asking the courts to preserve or safeguard the citizens' Fundamental Rights can be done in various ways. When a national or state emergency is declared, this right is suspended by the central government.
- The Right to property was a former Fundamental Right under Article 32 before it was revoked by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. A new article, Article 300-A, [24] was added to the constitution which provided that no person shall be deprived of his property, except by the authority of law. The right to property is no longer a fundamental right, though it is still a constitutional right.

#### Ä DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

- The Directive Principles of State Policy, embodied in Part IV of the constitution on, are directions given to the central and state governments to guide the establishment of a just society in the country.
- According to the constitution, the government should keep them in mind while framing laws, even though they are non-justiciable in nature.
- Directive Principles are classified under the following categories: Gandhian, social, economic, political, administrative, legal, environmental, protection of monuments, peace and security.

## Exercise - I

## OLYMPIAD PROBLEMS

1. The president of India holds office for a period of:  
(A) 6 (B) 5 (C) 4 (D) 7
2. President electoral college consists of.--  
(A) M.P  
(B) M.L. A.  
(C) Members of state legislative  
(D) Elected members of parliament & state legislative
3. A dispute regarding the election of the president is referred to the :-  
(A) Election commission  
(B) Parliament  
(C) Supreme Court  
(D) Vice president
4. If the president has to resign, he sends his resignation to :-  
(A) Prime minister (B) Vice president  
(C) Chief minister (D) Lok Sabha speaker
5. What is the position of president in the executive?  
(A) Head executive  
(B) Constitutional head of government  
(C) Constitutional head of state  
(D) Head of party in power
6. "EVM" for the first time used in :-  
(A) 2007 (B) 2004 (C) 2003 (D) 1990
7. What did universal adult franchise mean:-  
(A) Right to vote  
(B) Right to freedom  
(C) Right to equality  
(D) Right to adult freedom
8. The parliament of India has – houses :-  
(A) 2 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 3
9. Rajya sabha is also called :-  
(A) Parliament (B) House of people  
(C) Council of states (D) None of these
10. Houses of people is :-  
(A) Lok sabha (B) Vidhan sabha  
(C) Rajya sabha (D) Parliament
11. Rajya sabha has ..... members.  
(A) 245 (B) 250 (C) 238 (D) 219
12. Lok sabha contains:  
(A) 550 (B) 552  
(C) 545 (D) None of these
13. How many members are nominated in Rajya sabha by president?  
(A) 10 (B) 12 (C) 15 (D) 20
14. How many members are nominated in Lok sabha by president?  
(A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 7
15. Parliament of India is ..... law making Institution.  
(A) Midst (B) Supreme  
(C) Lowest (D) All of above.
16. The lok sabha is elected after every  
(A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 2 (D) 4
17. Each constituencies elected  
(A) 1 person to the parliament  
(B) 2 person to the parliament  
(C) 3 person to the parliament  
(D) 4 person to the parliament
18. Third lok sabha election held in  
(A) 1973 (B) 1962 (C) 1966 (D) 1970
19. Which political party has won most seats in all states in 8th lok sabha election :-  
(A) Telugu Desam party  
(B) Independents  
(C) Kerala congress  
(D) Muslim league
20. In which state lok sabha elections were held in 1984?  
(A) Punjab (B) Assam  
(C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of above
21. When was 13<sup>th</sup> lok sabha elections held?  
(A) 1970 (B) 1972 (C) 1999 (D) 2000
22. Which party got a maximum number of seats?  
(A) BJP (B) SHS (C) AITC (D) NCP
23. The parliament of India consists :-  
(A) President, lok sabha, Rajya sabha  
(B) Prime minister, lok sabha, Rajya sabha  
(C) Vice president, Vidhan sabha  
(D) None of these
24. The most important function of lok sabha is  
(A) Judiciary (B) Executive  
(C) Legislature (D) None of these
25. Who is the leader of ruling party in the lok sabha?  
(A) Prime minister  
(B) President  
(C) Speaker of lok sabha  
(D) All of these

55. The right provided by constitution are called  
(A) Governmental Right  
(B) Optional Right  
(C) Economic Right (D) Fundamental Right
56. In which year Bengal was divided into two parts?  
(A) 1905 (B) 1910 (C) 1915 (D) 1920
57. Bengal was divided as a result of:  
(A) Do or die (B) Divide & rule  
(C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of these
58. Who was the first governor general of independent India ?  
(A) Dr. Rajender Parsad  
(B) Dr. S. Radhskishna  
(C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Mount Batan
59. Who was nominated as a permanent member of Constituent Assembly ?  
(A) Dr. Rajender Parsad  
(B) Dr. S. Radhskishna  
(C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Dr. B. R. Amedkar
60. Muslim league demand for .....constitution  
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
61. Constitution was made in :-  
(A) 2 years 11 months 18 days  
(B) 1 years 11 months 18 days  
(C) 3 years 11 months 18 days  
(D) None of these
62. Secularism is added in constitution by the amendment :-  
(A) 42th (B) 62th (C) 47th (D) 73th
63. After 42th amendment the first line of Indian preamble  
(A) Sovereign (B) Secularism  
(C) Democratic (D) All of these
64. Secularism means :-  
(A) State is against to all religious  
(B) State accept only one religion  
(C) State will not give any special concern with any religion  
(D) None of these
65. Right to freedom of religion is written in :-  
(A) Act 25-29 (B) Act 14-18  
(C) Act 56 (D) Act 51 1
66. According to act 28, which type of education is given in the Institution ?  
(A) Education of specific religion  
(B) Navy Education  
(C) Moral Education  
(D) Sex Education
67. On the basis of right to freedom of religion :-  
(A) Public arrangement (B) Morality  
(C) Health (D) All of these
68. In which country Non-Muslim are not allowed?  
(A) USA (B) Saudi Arabia  
(C) India (D) None of these
69. The most important aspect of secularism is its  
(A) Include (B) Separation  
(C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of these
70. Who supports Untouchability?  
(A) Hindu (B) Muslim  
(C) Christian (D) All of these
71. How many language are mentioned in the 8th schedule ?  
(A) 14 (B) 15 (C) 13 (D) 22
72. Which of the following are included in right to freedom of religion ?  
(A) Right to freedom of conscience  
(B) Freedom against forced religious instructions  
(C) Practice & propagation of religion  
(D) All of these
73. Non-interference means:  
(A) Respect the sentiments of all religion  
(B) Respect only one religion  
(C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of these
74. History provides many examples of discriminatic on the ground of  
(A) Exclusion (B) Religion  
(C) Law (D) Caste
75. Can there be different views with in the same religion ?  
(A) yes (B) No  
(C) Can't say (D) may be
76. Is India a secularism country?  
(A) yes (B) No  
(C) Can't say (D) may be
77. Separation of same religion from the state is :-  
(A) To interrupt religious teaching  
(B) To protect the freedom of individual exit from their religion  
(C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of these
78. India constitution mandates that Indian state is  
(A) Socialist (B) Secular  
(C) Tyranny (D) None of these
79. The Indian state is  
(A) Ruled by the religious group  
(B) Supports one religion  
(C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of these