

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 cheque whose payment is left on the mercy of the bank, is said by

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: K.T. Shah

III. True/ False Questions:

Question 1.

Fundamental 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 is 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: Golakhath case 1967.

Question 15.

Which case is known as Basic structure Theory case?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Keshwarand Bharti case 1973.
