

## Module 2

**Salient features of India Constitution. Preamble of Indian Constitution & Key concepts of the Preamble. Fundamental Rights (FR's) and its Restriction and limitations in different Complex Situations. Building.**

Q.No	Question	Answer
1.	Which is not a Fundamental Right? a) Right against exploitation      b) Right to freedom of religion c) Right to strike      d) Right to equality	<b>c</b>
2.	Which state constitution has removed by the parliament of India? a) West Bengal b) Nagaland c) Sikkim d) Jammu & Kashmir	<b>d</b> <b>art 370</b>
3.	Which is the Landmark Judgment passed by the supreme court in respect to Preamble of Constitution? a) Berubari      b) Keshavananda Bharti c) Menaka Gandhi      d) Sonia Gandhi	<b>a</b> <b>1960</b>
4.	India is referred to as .....in the preamble under the Indian Constitution? a) Country      b) Hindustan      c) India      d) Bharat	<b>d</b>
5.	The citizens can enforce their Fundamental Rights before SC under a) Article 31      b) Article 32      c) Article 33      d) Article 34	<b>b</b>
6.	Who quoted "Child of Today is Citizen of Tomorrow" a) Lokamanya Tilak      b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar      d) Gandhiji	<b>b</b>
7.	The Preamble of the Constitution indicates a) Power to make laws b) The sovereign of Indian Constitution c) Power of Parliament to amend the constitution d) Sources of Constitution	<b>d</b>
8.	Who called Preamble as "Political Horoscope"? a) NA Palkivala      b) KM Munshi      c) JL Nehru      d) Earnest Barker	<b>b</b>
9.	In preamble the word "Secularism" means a) Minorities have freedom to worship their gods b) Religious festivals prohibited c) System that does not favor any religion d) Suppression of all religions	<b>c</b>
10.	Which is not a basic features of the Indian Constitution? a) Presidential Government      b) Parliamentary Government c) Federal Govt      d) Independence of Judiciary system	<b>a</b>
11.	One of the salient features of our constitution is a) It is fully rigid      b) It is fully flexible c) It is partly rigid and partly flexible      d) None of these	<b>c</b>
12.	Inclusion of the word "Fraternity" is proposed by a) JL Nehru      b) Dr BR Ambedkar      c) Mukherjee      d) Krupalani	<b>b</b>
13.	The parliamentary system of the Indian constitution is borrowed from a) Britain constitution      b) Objective constitution c) Canada constitution      d) Australian constitution	<b>a</b>
14.	Which is the language to be used in parliament a) Kannada      b) Hindi      c) English      d) Both b & c	<b>d</b>

15.	The fundamental rights of our country are derived from a) Britain constitution b) USA constitution c) Canada constitution d) Australian constitution	<b>b</b>
16.	Which is not a Fundamental right a) Right to freedom b) Right to Constitutional remedy c) Right to property d) Right to equality	<b>c</b>
17.	How many articles were there initially in our constitution? a) 395      b) 345      c) 435      d) 505	<b>a</b>
18.	Under the Constitution of India who are the ultimate Sovereign? a) Indian People b) Prime minister of India c) President of India d) All elected leaders of India	<b>a</b>
19.	The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizen are contained in a) Part-III of the constitution b) Part-IV of the constitution c) Part-IVA of the constitution d) None of these	<b>a</b>
20.	Which of the following Amendment Act amended the Preamble and added the words “Socialist” and “Secular”? a) 42 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment act, 1976    b) 44 <sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1978 c) 7 <sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1956      d) 35 <sup>th</sup> Amendment act, 1974	<b>a</b>
21.	The following are enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India: 1. Equality of status and of opportunity 2. Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship 3. Justice – Social, economic and political 4. Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual 5. Unity and integrity of the Nation Which one of the following is the correct order in which they appear in the Preamble? a) 5- 1 - 2 - 4 - 3                      b) 3 - 2 - 1 - 4 - 5 c) 3 - 1 - 2 - 5 - 4                      d) 1 - 2 - 4 - 3 - 5	<b>b</b>
22.	A National emergency can remain in operation with the approval of parliament for a) An indefinite period b) A maximum period of 6months c) A maximum period of 1 year d) A maximum period of 3yeras	<b>b</b> <b>article</b> <b>352</b>
23.	The Constitution empowers state government to make special law for a) Workers b) Teachers c) Women & Children d) Farmers	<b>c</b>
24.	Fundamental Rights are a) Justifiable      b) Non-Justifiable      c) Flexible      d) Rigid	<b>a</b>
25.	Which one of the following is not a fundamental right under Article 21? a) Right to life b) Right to dignity c) Right to privacy d) Right to suicide	<b>d</b>
26.	A person can move to the Supreme court directly for any violation of his Fundamental Right under Article..... a) 12      b) 22      c) 32      d) 226	<b>c</b>
27.	Which Fundamental rights cannot be suspended even during an emergency? a) Right to speech b) Right to Religion c) Right to Equality d) Right to Life and Personal Liberty	<b>d</b>
28.	Writ of ‘Habeas corpus’ means a) To command to do a duty b) To quash the decision c) To protect the person before the court d) On what authority?	<b>c</b>
29.	The right against exploitation prohibits a) Laborers b) Mining employee’s sufferings	<b>c</b>

	c) Trafficking of peoples	d) None of these	
30.	Which of the following is most important for the success of democracy? a) Right to property                      b) Right to criticise c) Right to personal liberty              d) None of the above		<b>c</b>
31.	Telephone Tapping is violation of a) Right to freedom of speech and expressions b) Right to life and expression c) Right to carry on any profession d) Right to equal protection of law		<b>a</b>
32.	Traffic in human being's means a) Transporting human beings b) Selling or purchasing men and women c) Traffic in places having dense population d) Illegal sale of human organs		<b>b</b>
33.	Right to decent environment includes a) Freedom to reside in any part of India b) Right to life c) Right to religion d) None of the above		<b>d</b>
34.	What is the remedy available for the breach of fundamental rights under the constitution? a) Filing writ petition b) Filing criminal complaint c) Filing civil suit d) No remedy		<b>a</b>
35.	An arrested person is not having a) Right to be informed of the ground of arrest b) Right to consult and defended by a lawyer c) Right to produce before a Magistrate within 24 hours of his arrest d) Right not to be detained for more than 24 hours without the consent of the court		<b>c</b>
36.	A person detained under the law providing for preventive detention a) Must be produced before the nearest magistrate within 24 hours b) Must be produced before the nearest magistrate within 48 hours c) Must be produced before the nearest magistrate within 3 days d) None of the above		<b>d</b> <b>arrest</b> <b>without</b> <b>warrant</b>
37.	Fraternity means a) Fatherly treatment                      b) Spirit of brotherhood c) Unity and integrity of the nation      d) Elimination of economic injustice		<b>b</b>
38.	The words "we the people of India" in the preamble of Indian constitution refer to a) All people of India b) All the persons who were the members of the drafting committee c) All the persons who were the members of the drafting committee d) Both, all the members of constituent assembly and drafting committee		<b>a</b>
39.	Constitution declares untouchability as a) Undemocratic act                      b) Serious social evil c) Criminal offence                      d) Inhuman act		<b>c</b>
40.	Which article is applicable to both citizens and non-citizens a) Article 14      b) Article 15      c) Article 16      d) Article 19		<b>a</b>
41.	The right to life and personal liberty may be suspended during		<b>d</b>

	a) National emergency declared on the ground of external aggression b) National emergency declared on the ground of security of the state c) State emergency declared on the ground of failure to maintain law and order in the state d) None of the above	cannot be suspended
42.	When a person is detained under law of detention a) A charge sheet should be filed against him within 60days b) He should be tried in proper court within 90days c) An advisory board much be constituted within three months d) He cannot be detained more than six months in any case	<b>a</b>
43.	The constitution of India declares India as a) A unitary state b) A federation c) A quasi-federal state d) A union of states	<b>d</b>
44.	By which of the following Right to Property has been omitted? a) 40 <sup>th</sup> Amendment of Constitution b) 42 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment of Constitution c) 44 <sup>th</sup> Amendment of Constitution d) 46 <sup>th</sup> Amendment of Constitution	<b>c</b>
45.	A citizen may be debarred from the right to vote on the ground of a) Unsoundness of mind b) Non-residence c) Crime or corrupt or illegal practice d) All of the above	<b>d</b>
46.	Which Fundamental right as been added to the Constitution by the 86 <sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Indian Constitution in 2002? a) Right to Education b) Right to Life c) Right to Religion d) Right against Exploitation	<b>a</b>
47.	Which fundamental rights cannot be suspended during an emergency? a) Right to Speech b) Right to Religion c) Right to Equality d) Right to Life and Liberty	<b>d</b>
48.	Which is the correct sequence in which the given terms are mentioned in the preamble to the constitution of India? a) Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Secular, Republic b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic c) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic, Socialist, Secular d) Sovereign, Republic, Democratic, Socialist, Secular	<b>b</b>
49.	Which among the following words is not written in the Preamble of our constitution? a) Sovereign b) Socialist c) Secular d) Communist	<b>d</b>
50.	Under which of the following Articles, The Indian constitution guarantees Fundamental rights to the citizens? a) Article 12 to 35 b) Articles 12 to 30 c) Articles 15 to 35 d) Articles 14 to 32	<b>a</b>
51	The Phrase 'Economic Justice' is found in a) Preamble and Fundamental Rights b) Preamble and Directive Principles c) Fundamental Rights and Duties d) Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties	<b>a</b>
52	A state which does not promote or interfere in the affairs of religion is referred to as a) Socialist b) Democratic c) Secular d) Fundamental rights	<b>c</b>
53	Diarchy means a system of a) Double government b) Responsible government c) Bureaucratic government d) All the above	<b>a</b>

54.	Match the following: i) Right to equality ii) Abolition of Untouchability iii) Freedom of Assembly iv) Freedom of movement a) i - d, ii - c, iii - a, iv - b c) i - b, ii - a, iii - d, iv - c	a) Article – 17 b) Article- 14 c) Article - 19(1) (d) d) Article - 19(1) (b) b) i - a, ii - d. iii - b, iv - c d) i - d, ii - b. iii - c , iv - a.	<b>c</b>
55.	One of the salient features of our constitution is a) It is fully rigid c) It is partly rigid and partly flexible	b) It is fully flexible d) None of these.	<b>c</b>
56.	In which article of the constitution 'Equal protection of Law' is provided? a) Article 12      b) Article 13      c) Article 14      d) Article 15		<b>c</b>
57.	Right to equality is given by 1) Article 13 2) Article 14 3) Article 15 4) Article 16 use the code given below to choose the correct answer: a) 1 & 2      b) 1, 2 & 3      c) 2,3 & 4      d) All above		<b>c</b>
58.	According to article 25 of the Constitution 'Right to Freedom of Religion' is not subjected to a) Public order      b) Health      c) Morality      d) Humanism		<b>d</b>
59.	The supreme court has held that hoisting the National Flag atop the private buildings is a fundamental right of every citizen under: a) Article 14 of the constitution c) Article 21 of the constitution	b) Article 19 (1) (a) of the constitution d) Article 25 of the constitution	<b>b</b>
60.	The Constitution of India recognizes a) Only religious minorities b) Only linguistic minorities c) Religious and Linguistic minorities d) Religious, Linguistic and ethnic minorities		<b>c</b>
61.	Which article gives safeguard to the Fundamental Rights of arrested person? a) Article 15      b) Article 17      c) Article 21      d) Article 22		<b>d</b>
62.	The article that deals with the formation of new states Article 2      b) Article 5      c) Article 3      d) Article 7		<b>c</b>