

1. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the features of Fundamental Rights?

1. They are available against the arbitrary action of the state as well as against the action of private individual.
2. They are permanent in nature.
3. Their application can be restricted or abrogated by the Parliament in specific cases.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

2. Consider the following statements regarding the definition of the state in the Constitution:

1. It includes executive and legislative organs of Union and state government.
2. It also includes statutory and non-statutory authorities.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

3. Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of any of the fundamental rights shall be void. The term 'law' includes:

1. Permanent laws enacted by the Parliament.
2. Ordinances issued by the president or the state governors.
3. Statutory instruments in the nature of delegated legislation but not non-legislative sources of law having the force of law

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

4. Consider the following statements regarding Commonwealth of India Bill, 1925 that demanded Seven Fundamental Rights for Indians:

1. It included freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion.
2. It included right to free elementary education.
3. It also included equality before the Law and no disqualification or disability on the basis of sex.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

5. Consider the following statements regarding the availability of Fundamental Rights to Citizens and Foreigner:

1. Protection in respect of conviction for offences is available only to Indian citizen but Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is available to both.
2. Protection of life and personal liberty is available to only citizen but Right to elementary education is available to both.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

6. Which of the following statements is/ are correct?

1. Right to Equality subscribes to the ideal of equality of all human beings.
2. Right to Equality also recognises that certain conditions viz a person's caste, restrict equality in real life.
3. First Amendment Act, 1951 authorises the state to make special provisions for the advancement 'of the socially and educationally backward classes of citizens