



Polity Week Test – 02

Super – 30 Batch

Syllabus:

Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles & Fundamental Duties

No. of Questions: 50 Marks per Question: 2 Marks(Negative:1/3)

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1. Consider the following statements with regard to Fundamental Rights:

1. All the Fundamental Rights mentioned in Part-III of the Constitution provides protection against the arbitrary action of the State and against the private individuals.
2. They are not sacrosanct and the Parliament can curtail or repeal them by a Constitutional amendment or an ordinary act.
3. They are not absolute and during National Emergency, the President by order, shall suspend the operation of Fundamental Rights under Art 19.

Which of the statements given above is/are **incorrect**?

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

2. The scope of operation of Fundamental Rights are limited by:

1. Art 31A
2. Art 31B
3. Art 31C
4. Art 33
5. Art 34

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 & 3 only
- (b) 1, 2, 3 & 5 only
- (c) 4 & 5 only
- (d) All the above.

3. The definition of “State” under Article 12 includes-

- 1) Executive organs of the Union & State
- 2) Legislative organs of the Union & State.

3) All local and other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India like LIC, ONGC, SAIL etc

- A) 1 only
- B) 1, 2 only
- C) 1, 3 only
- D) All the above.

4. The concept of Rule of Law, given by A.V. Dicey consists of which of the following elements?

- 1) Absence of arbitrary power – no man can be punished except a breach of law.
- 2) Equality before law – all citizens are subjected to law equally.
- 3) Constitution is the source of individual rights.

- A) 1, 2 Only
- B) 2, 3 only
- C) 1, 3 only
- D) All the above.

5. Which of the following are regarded as the main features of the “Rule of Law”?

- 1. Limitation of powers
- 2. Equality before law
- 3. People’s responsibility to the government
- 4. Liberty and civil rights

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

6. If an Indian citizen is denied a public office because of his religion, which of the following Fundamental Right is denied to him?

- A. Right to Freedom
- B. Right to Equality
- C. Right to Freedom of Religion
- D. Right against Exploitation

7. Consider the following statements with respect to the Right to Equality:

- 1. Equality before law is a positive concept which means the absence of any special privileges in favour of any persons.
- 2. Where equals and unequals are treated differently, Article 14 does not apply.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 & 2
- (d) None

8. Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution under Art 16 mandates the State to provide reservations in Public employment in in favour of any backward classes, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services.

2. Art 16 (3) is exception to Art 16 (2).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 & 2
- (d) None.

9. Which of the following rights are available to both citizens and foreigners?

1. Article 15
2. Article 21A
3. Article 28.
4. Article 30

- A) 1, 4 Only
- B) 2, 3 only
- C) 1, 3 only
- D) 2, 4 only

10. Consider the following statements with regard to Right to Property:

1. It is a legal right but not a constitutional right.
2. It is available to any person (both citizens and foreigners).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 & 2
- (d) None

11. Which of the following best defines the Principle of Substantive Equality?

- A. The principle that the law must be applied uniformly to all individuals, regardless of their background.
- B. The belief that everyone has equal fundamental rights recognized by the state.
- C. The goal of achieving genuine equality of opportunity by taking steps to address historic discrimination and systemic barriers to ensure equal results for disadvantaged groups.
- D. A concept that ensures that no one is discriminated against in the provision of services.

12. Consider the following statements with respect to the Fundamental Right of Freedom of Association guaranteed under Art 19(1)(c) :

1. This right is protected against both by State action and private individuals.
2. It includes the Right to form Associations.
3. It includes Right of not to form Associations.
4. It includes Right to obtain recognition of the Association.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1, 2 & 3 Only
- B) 2, 3 & 4 only
- C) 2 & 3 only
- D) All

13. Match the rights under Article 19(1) in List-I with all the reasonable restrictions that can be imposed on them from List-II, and identify how many of the given codes are correct.

	List-I		List-II
Sl. No.	Rights under Right to Freedom [Art 19 (1)].		Grounds for Reasonable Restrictions
1	Right to freedom of speech and expression	A	sovereignty and integrity of India
2	Right to assemble peaceably and without arms	B	the security of the State
3	Right to form associations or unions or co-operative societies	C	friendly relations with foreign States
4	Right to move freely throughout the territory of India	D	public order
5	Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India	E	decency
		F	morality
		G	interests of the general public
		H	protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe

Codes:-

- 1 – A, B, C, D only
- 2 - A & D only
- 3 – A, D & E only
- 4 – G & H only
- 5 – B & H only.

How many codes given above are correct?

- A) 1 Only
- B) 2 only
- C) 3 only
- D) 4 only

14. Consider the following statements with regard to Abolition of Titles:-

1. Prohibits the citizens from accepting any title from any foreign state, without the consent of the President.
2. Prohibits the citizens from accepting any present, emolument from the foreign state, without the consent of the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 Only
- B) 2 only
- C) 1 & 2
- D) None

15. Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution of India states that, "all citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression".

Which of the following rights is/are implicit under the said Article?

1. Freedom of Commercial speech
2. Right to Broadcast
3. Right to criticize
4. Right to expression beyond national boundaries

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

16. Consider the following statements with regard to the protection against Double Jeopardy:-

1. It is available to both citizens and foreigners.
2. It means that a Government employee convicted by the Court of law shall not be again punished by the Departmental / Administrative authorities for the same offence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 Only
- B) 2 only
- C) 1 & 2
- D) None

17. Which of the following statements with respect to the Rule of Reservation in Promotions to SC's & ST's are true?

1. 85th Constitutional Amendment was enacted to nullify the Indra Sawhney Case.
2. 77th Constitutional Amendment was enacted to nullify the Virpal Singh Chauhan Case.

- A) 1, Only
- B) 2, only

- C) 1, 2
- D) None

18. Consider the following statements relating to the State of Punjab v. Davinder Singh Case (2024)?

1. Empowered the States power to sub-classify Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) for reservation in jobs and education.
2. Invoked the principle of Substantive Equality.
3. Overruled the judgement of E.V. Chinnaiah v. State of Andhra Pradesh (2005).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

19. On which of the following, the Parliament shall have the exclusive power to make Legislations to give effect to the provisions of Fundamental Rights:

1. Art 16 (3)
2. Art 32 (3)
3. Art 33
4. Art 34

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 & 2 only
- (b) 3 & 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 & 3 only
- (d) All the above.

20. Which of the following with respect to the Remedies for enforcement of Fundamental rights are true?

1. Under Article 32, the Supreme Court has the power to issue different orders / writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
2. Parliament may by law also empower any other court to issue the writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
3. The Supreme Court has Original Jurisdiction but not the Appellate jurisdiction, in case of enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

- A) 1, 2 Only
- B) 2, 3 only
- C) 1, 3 only
- D) All the above.

21. If a person Raju is kidnapped by an unknown person, then the family members of Raju can file which of the following Writ?

1. Habeas Corpus

2. Mandamus
3. Quo Warranto
4. None

22. A Tahsildar has failed to take action on the representation of a farmer regarding his land issue. Aggrieved by this, the farmer has approached the High Court. In this context, the High Court can issue which of the following Writ?

1. Quo Warranto
2. Prohibition
3. Certiorari
4. Mandamus

23. Consider the following pairs:

<i>Writ</i>	<i>Ground</i>
1. Quo-Warranto	: Excess jurisdiction
2. Certiorari	: Illegal usurpation of public office
3. Habeas Corpus	: Arbitrary detention
4. Mandamus :	directs inactivity
5. Prohibition :	directs activity

How many of the given pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) Only three pairs
- (d) All the pairs

24. Which of the following with respect to Preventive Detention are incorrect?

1. If a person is arrested or detained under preventive detention, then he should be produced before the nearest magistrate within twenty-four hours of such arrest.
2. Under Preventive Detention Act, 1950, the maximum period for which a person can be placed under Preventive Detention is 6 months.
3. The Supreme Court in the Golaknath Case, upheld the Preventive Detention Act.

- A) 1, 2 Only
- B) 2, 3 only
- C) 1, 3 only
- D) All the above.

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25. Which of the following with respect to Preventive Detention are incorrect?

1. The detainee shall not have the Right to be informed of the grounds of detention, but he can make a representation against the detention order.
2. The Parliament has the exclusive power to legislate on Preventive Detention in case of maintenance of public order and the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community.

- A) 1 Only
B) 2 only
C) 1 & 2
D) None.

26. Consider the following statements regarding imposition of Martial Law:

1. The meaning of Martial Law has been defined in the Constitution under Article 34.
2. It affects both Fundamental rights and Centre-State relations.
3. It suspends the Government and ordinary law courts.
4. Parliament by law can validate forfeiture ordered when martial law was in force.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- A) 1, 2 Only
B) 2, 3 only
C) 3, 4 only
D) All the above.

27. In the context of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The term "minority" is defined in Article 30 of the Indian Constitution.
2. Under Article 28, religious instruction is permitted in educational institutions established under any endowment or trust and administered by the state.
3. Article 29 grants protection only to linguistic minorities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

28. Which of the following Supreme Court cases is/are related to disputes/ conflicts between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy?

1. IR Coelho Case, 2007
2. Golaknath case, 1967
3. Maneka Gandhi case, 1978

4. Minerva Mill Case, 1980

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

29. Which of the following is/are not defined in the Constitution of India?

- 1. Religious Minority
- 2. Untouchability
- 3. Martial Law

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A 1 and 2 only
- B 1 & 3 only
- C 2 & 3 only
- D 1, 2 & 3

30. With reference to the right to freedom of religion in India, consider the following statements:

- 1.Right to carry kirpans by the Sikhs is a fundamental right granted by the Constitution.
- 2.The Supreme Court cannot decide on the essential practices of a religion.
- 3.It is subject to reasonable restrictions only on the grounds of public order and morality.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A 1 only
- B 1 and 2 only
- C 2 and 3 only
- D 1, 2 and 3

31. Match the following:

	Case		Judgement
1	Anuradha Bhasin vs UoI, 2020	A	Right to inclusive digital access to e-governance and welfare delivery mechanisms is a part of the fundamental right to life and liberty.

2	Amar Jain V Union of India and Ors., 2025	B	Validated the constitutionality of the 103 rd Constitutional Amendment, which introduced a 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in education and public employment.
3	Janhit Abhiyan v. Union of India (2022)	C	Access to Internet is a Fundamental Right under Article 19(1)(a) and Article 19(1)(g).
4	Aruna Shanbaug Case (2011)	D	Right to die with dignity, allowing passive euthanasia.

Options:

A. 1-B 2-C 3-D 4-A

B. 1-A 2-D 3-C 4-B

C. 1-A 2-C 3-D 4-B

D. 1-C 2-A 3-B 4-D

32. Other than the Fundamental Rights, which of the following parts of the Constitution of India reflect/reflects the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

1. Preamble

2. Directive Principles of State Policy

3. Fundamental Duties

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

33. Consider the following statements relating to DPSP's:

1. They are not enforceable by any court, as mentioned in the Art 36 itself.

2. They are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

3. They are group centric and strives to promote Social & Economic Democracy.

4. They serve as standard & crucial test for the performance of the Government.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1, 3 only

(b) 1, 2 & 3 only

(c) 2 & 3 only

(d) 2, 3 & 4 only

34. Consider the following provisions under the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India:

1. Securing for citizens of India a uniform civil code
2. Organising village Panchayats
3. Promoting cottage industries in rural areas
4. Securing for all the workers reasonable leisure and cultural opportunities

Which of the above are the Gandhian Principles that are reflected in the Directive Principles of State Policy?

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

35. Consider the following with respect to the Uniform Civil Code?

1. Promotes Secularism
2. Strengthens national unity and integrity
3. Ensures Gender justice and women rights

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 2 & 3 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 & 3 only
- (d) All the above

36. Which of the following is/are among the Fundamental Duties of citizens laid down in the Indian Constitution?

1. To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
2. To protect the weaker sections from social injustice
3. To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry
4. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

37. Consider the following statements with respect to Fundamental Duties:

1. The Fundamental Duties were inspired by the Constitution of the USA.
2. Parliament by law can provide for the imposition of appropriate penalty or punishment for failure to fulfil any of them.
3. The Fundamental Duties have been amended only once since their incorporation in the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

38. Article 46 of the Constitution of India provides for the promotion of educational and economic interests of:

1. Religious minorities.
2. Weaker sections including SCs and STs.
3. Children of industrial workers.
4. Specially Abled persons

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

39. In the Constitution of India, the provisions related to the protection of forest and environment are enshrined in which of the following?

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Directive Principles of State Policy
3. Fundamental Duties
4. Seventh Schedule

Select the correct answer in the code given below.

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

40. With reference to the Constitution of India, the Directive Principles of State Policy constitute limitations upon

1. legislative function.
2. executive function.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

41. Match List-I (Article of Indian Constitution) with List-II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes :

	List-I (Article of Indian Constitution)		List-II (Provisions)
1	Article 39A	A	State to raise the level of nutrition to improve public health
2	Article 48	B	Minimize the inequalities in income
3	Article 47	C	Organization of agriculture
4	Article 38(2)	D	Equal justice and free legal aid

Options :

- (a) 1-B 2-C 3-A 4-D
- (b) 1-B 2-A 3-C 4-D
- (c) 1-D 2-C 3-A 4-B
- (d) 1-C 2-D 3-B 4-A

42. Match List-I (Constitutional Amendments) with all the relevant Articles added to the DPSPs in List-II) and select the correct answer using the codes :

	List-I (Constitutional Amendments)		List-II (relevant Articles added to the DPSPs)
1	42 nd CAA 1976	A	Art 38(2)
2	44 th CAA 1978	B	Art 39(f)
3	86 th CAA 2002	C	Art 39 A
4	97 th CAA 2011	D	Art 43 A
		E	Art 43 B
		F	Art 45
		G	Art 48 A

Codes :

- 1-A, B, D, G
- 2-C
- 3-F
- 4-E

How many codes given above are correct?

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) 3 only
- D) All the above.

43. Consider the following with respect to the Personality Rights:

1. The key components / categories of the Personality Rights are Right to Freedom and Right to Publicity.
2. The Supreme Court in Krishna Kishore Singh vs Sarla A Saraogi Case, 2021, upheld the Posthumous Personality Rights of the individual.

Which of the above are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both
- (d) None

44. Consider the following:

	List-I (Supreme Court Cases)	List-II (issues on which Guidelines were issued)
1	Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan, 1997	Sexual harassments of women at workplace
2	Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar (2014).	Phone tapping
3	PUCL vs Union of India Case	Prevention of arbitrary arrests and protection of individual liberties
4	Prakash Singh v. Union of India, 2006	Police reforms and appointment of DGP

How many pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) All

45: Consider the following statements about the Inner Line Permit (ILP) and Protected/Restricted Areas in India:

1. The Inner Line Permit (ILP) is an official travel document required only for foreign tourists to enter protected states like Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Manipur.
2. The ILP system was introduced under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation Act of 1873 to regulate the entry of outsiders into certain areas.
3. Under the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958, the entire states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, and Nagaland are designated as Protected Areas.
4. The Andaman & Nicobar Islands are classified as a Restricted Area under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, but do not require an ILP for Indian citizens.

Which of the following is correct?

- a. Only one statement is correct.
- b. Only two statements are correct.
- c. Only three statements are correct.
- d. All four statements are correct.

46. Consider the following statements with reference to the "procedure established by law" and "due process of law":

1. Doctrine of 'Due process of law' checks for procedural correctness of law only.
2. Doctrine of 'Procedure Established by Law' checks both the procedural correctness as well as fairness of a law.
3. American Constitution provides for 'procedure established by law' against that of 'due process of law' contained in the Indian Constitution.

How many statements given above are correct?

- [A] Only one
- [B] Only two
- [C] All three
- [D] None

Q47. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes Parole from Furlough?

1. Parole is granted on emergency or humanitarian grounds, while furlough is granted periodically for reformation.
2. Parole is a legal right of the prisoner, while furlough is only at the discretion of authorities.
3. The period spent on parole is counted as part of the sentence, while furlough is not.

Options:

- a) Only one statement correct
- b) Only two statements correct
- c) Three statements correct
- d) None of the statements correct

48: Consider the following statements about the 'rarest of rare' doctrine in India:

1. The Supreme Court formally established the 'rarest of rare' doctrine in *Bachan Singh vs. State of Punjab* (1980), holding that the death penalty should only be imposed in exceptional cases.
2. The Government of India laid down a five-factor framework for determining when a case qualifies as 'rarest of rare'.

Which of the following is correct?

- a. Only statement 1 is correct.
- b. Only statement 2 is correct.
- c. Both statements 1 and 2 are correct.
- d. Neither statement 1 nor statement 2 is correct.

49. Consider the following statements:

1. Cooperative Societies is an item in state subject.
2. Multi-State Cooperative Societies are regulated by the Union Government.

Which of the above statements are correct? A. 1 only

- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

50. Consider the following statements regarding Article 14 of the Indian Constitution and class legislation:

- 1. Article 14 prohibits class legislation but allows reasonable classification if it is based on a clear distinction and serves a legitimate purpose.**
- 2. Class legislation is allowed under Article 14 if it favors a specific group without any logical reason.**
- 3. The doctrine of reasonable classification under Article 14 requires that the classification must be based on a meaningful difference and must be connected to the law's objective.**

Which of the following is correct?

- a. Only one statement is correct.
- b. Only two statements are correct.
- c. All three statements are correct.
- d. None of the above.