

Fundamental Rights Quiz

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Which of these is not a Fundamental Right?

- A) Right to Property
- B) Right to Freedom of Speech
- C) The Abolition of Untouchability
- D) Right to Life & Personal Liberty

The answer is...

(A) Right to Property

This right was originally included in Articles 19 and 31. It was removed as a fundamental right in 1978 by the 44th (Constitutional Amendment) Act.

Which is the newest addition to the Fundamental Rights?

- A) Right against Discrimination
- B) Right to Equality Before the Law
- C) Right to Education
- D) Right to Form Associations

The answer is...

(C) Right to Education

This right was inserted as Article 21A in 2002 by the 86th (Constitutional Amendment) Act. It mandates the State to provide free and compulsory education for children between 6-14 years.

Article 15 prohibits the State from discriminating on grounds of...

- A) Nationality, religion, caste, sex, ethnicity
- B) Religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth
- C) Race, religion, sex, place of birth, political opinion
- D) Sex, nationality, caste, religion, and economic status

The answer is...

B) Religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth

The Article prohibits discrimination by the State or State-funded entities on these grounds. Why are other grounds (like political opinion and economic class) excluded from the scope of the Article?

Article 16 allows the State to reserve some government job vacancies for...

- A) Women
- A) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- A) Religious minorities
- A) Senior citizens

The answer is...

(B) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Although this is the only group explicitly mentioned in Article 16, the Article allows the State to reserve seats for any other 'backward class of citizens...[which] is not adequately represented in the services under the State.'

Under Article 19, All citizens shall have the right—

- (a) to freedom of speech and expression;
- (b) _____
- (c) to form associations or unions;
- (d) to move freely throughout the territory of India;
- (e) _____
- (g) to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

Fill in the blanks for (b) and (g)

The answer is...

- (b) to assemble peaceably and without arms;**
- (g) to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India**

What are the restrictions on the freedoms under Article 19?

True or False?

Under Article 20, a person cannot be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.

The answer is...

True

Look up the concept of 'double jeopardy' to understand why this is a very important principle.

Article 21 prohibits depriving a person of their life and liberty except...

- A) By approval of the Prime Minister
- B) By due process
- C) By judgment of the Supreme Court of India
- D) By procedure established by law

The answer is...

(D) By procedure established by law

The original meaning of this Article was that a person could be deprived of life or liberty by any law passed by Parliament. However, the Supreme Court later decided that such laws which deprive a man of his life or liberty must be 'fair, just and reasonable'.

Under Article 22, a person in custody has the right to...

- A) Consult and be defended by a lawyer of their choice
- A) Produced before a magistrate in 24 hours
- A) Be informed of the reason for their arrest
- A) All of the above

The answer is...

(D) All of the above

*These rights do **not** apply to anyone who is an
'enemy alien' or who is being 'preventively
detained'*

Articles 23 and 24 prohibit...

- A) Forced labour, human trafficking, and child labour
- B) Forced marriage and child marriage
- C) Child labour, human trafficking, and child marriage.
- D) All of the above

The answer is...

(A)Forced labour, human trafficking, and child labour

The employment of child labourers (under the age of 14) is only prohibited in factories, mines, and other hazardous environments.

Article 25 allows people to freely practice their religion subject to...

- A) National interest and security
- B) Public order, morality and health
- C) Reasonable restrictions
- D) Procedure established by law

The answer is...

B) Public order, morality, health

How has the Supreme Court interpreted this limitation on Article 25?



That's all Folks!