Fundamental Rights in India: UPSC Polity Revision

UPSC · polity

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

A Key terms: match each term to its meaning

Write the letter of the correct meaning in the box next to each term.

1	**Justiciable**	☐	**A** A formal court order such as habeas corpus or mandamus, issued under Article 32 or 226.
2	**State (Article 12)**	☐	**B** The power of courts to declare laws void if they violate the Constitution, including Part III (Article 13).
3	**Judicial review**	☐	**C** Enforceable by a court; Fundamental Rights are ____, Directive Principles are not.
4	**Writ**	☐	**D** Being prosecuted and punished twice for the same offence, barred by Article 20(2).
5	**Double jeopardy**	☐	**E** The Union and State governments and legislatures, and all local or other authorities in India.
6	**Basic structure**	☐	**F** Protects property as a legal right: no deprivation of property except by authority of law.
7	**Article 300A**	☐	**G** Core features of the Constitution that amendments cannot destroy (Kesavananda Bharati, 1973).

B Quick quiz

Circle the best answer, write its letter, then explain your choice in a few words.

1 Which Article abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form?

a) Article 16 **b)** Article 18
c) Article 17 **d)** Article 19

Answer: _____ Why? _____

2 Which writ stops a lower court from acting beyond its jurisdiction in a pending case?

a) Prohibition **b)** Habeas corpus
c) Mandamus **d)** Quo warranto

Answer: _____ Why? _____

3 Under Article 359, which rights cannot be suspended during a Proclamation of Emergency?

a) Articles 14 and 19 **b)** Articles 19 and 22
c) Articles 21 and 22 **d)** Articles 20 and 21

Answer: _____ Why? _____

4 Which constitutional amendment inserted Article 21A, the right to education?

a) 42nd Amendment **b)** 86th Amendment
c) 44th Amendment **d)** 103rd Amendment

Answer: _____ Why? _____

5 What is the present status of the right to property?

a) A Fundamental Right under Article 31 **b)** A Directive Principle in Part IV
c) A constitutional legal right under Article 300A **d)** Abolished altogether

Answer: _____ Why? _____

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Answer key for teachers · UPSC · polity

A Key terms

1	**Justiciable**	C	Enforceable by a court; Fundamental Rights are justiciable, Directive Principles are not.
2	**State (Article 12)**	E	The Union and State governments and legislatures, and all local or other authorities in India.
3	**Judicial review**	B	The power of courts to declare laws void if they violate the Constitution, including Part III (Article 13).
4	**Writ**	A	A formal court order such as habeas corpus or mandamus, issued under Article 32 or 226.
5	**Double jeopardy**	D	Being prosecuted and punished twice for the same offence, barred by Article 20(2).
6	**Basic structure**	G	Core features of the Constitution that amendments cannot destroy (Kesavananda Bharati, 1973).
7	**Article 300A**	F	Protects property as a legal right: no deprivation of property except by authority of law.

B Quick quiz

1 c) Article 17

Article 17 abolishes untouchability, forbids its practice in any form, and makes enforcing any disability arising from it an offence punishable by law.

2 a) Prohibition

Prohibition is issued by a higher court when a lower court takes up a matter beyond its jurisdiction. Certiorari, by contrast, transfers or quashes the case.

3 d) Articles 20 and 21

Since the 44th Amendment (1978), Article 359 excludes Articles 20 and 21 from any presidential order suspending the enforcement of Part III rights. Do not confuse it with Article 358, which suspends Article 19 automatically during an emergency declared on grounds of war or external aggression.

4 b) 86th Amendment

The 86th Amendment Act, 2002 inserted Article 21A, requiring free and compulsory education for all children aged six to fourteen. It came into force on 1 April 2010.

5 c) A constitutional legal right under Article 300A

The 44th Amendment (1978) omitted Article 31 from Part III. Article 300A now says no person shall be deprived of property save by authority of law.