

## TEST No. 37

### TOPIC: Fundamental Rights

### SUBJECT: INDIAN POLITY

#### Explanation:

##### Question 1

Answer B

Explanation: Article 33 empowers the **Parliament** to restrict or abrogate the fundamental rights of the members of armed forces,

##### Question 2

Answer C

Explanation: Article 34 empowers the **Parliament** to indemnify any government servant or any other person for any act done by him in connection with the maintenance or restoration of order in any area where martial law was in force.

##### Question 3

Answer B

Explanation: Article 31B saves the acts and regulations included in the **Ninth Schedule** from being challenged and invalidated on the ground of contravention of any of the fundamental rights.

##### Question 4

Answer C

Explanation: It was on April 24, 1973, that the Supreme Court first propounded the doctrine of 'basic structure' of the constitution in its landmark verdict in the Kesavananda Bharati case.

##### Question 5

Answer D

Explanation: Article 31C was inserted by 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act of 1971.

Article 31C makes directive principles specified in Article 39 (b) or (c) an exception of Article 14 or Article 19.

##### Question 6

Answer D

Explanation: Besides the fundamental rights included in Part III, there are certain other rights contained in other parts of the constitution. These rights are known as constitutional rights or legal rights or non-fundamental rights. They are different from the fundamental rights. In case of violation of a fundamental right, the aggrieved person can directly move the Supreme Court for its enforcement under Article 32, which is in itself a fundamental right. But, in case of violation of the above rights, the aggrieved person cannot avail this constitutional remedy. He can move the High Court by an ordinary suit or under Article 226 (writ jurisdiction of high court).