

Q.50) Which one of the following statements is correct regarding the features of Fundamental Rights enshrined in Part III of the Indian constitution?

- a) The application of Fundamental Rights to the members of police forces can be abrogated by the President of India.
- b) Aggrieved person can go to Supreme Court only by the way of appeal against the judgement of the High courts.
- c) Rights guaranteed by Article 19 can be suspended only when emergency is declared on the ground of external aggression.
- d) Fundamental rights necessarily require law made for giving effect to them.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

Fundamental Rights can be suspended during the emergency. Only the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21. Further, the six Fundamental Rights can be suspended only when emergency is declared on the grounds of war or external aggression (i.e., internal rebellion) and not on the ground of armed rebellion (i.e., internal aggression).

Option a is incorrect.

Their application to the members of police forces, intelligence agencies and analogous services can be restricted (Article 33).

Option b is incorrect.

Fundamental Rights can be enforced directly by the Supreme Court. Hence, the aggrieved person can go directly to the Supreme Court by way of appeal against the judgement of the high courts.

Option d is incorrect.

Most of the Fundamental Rights are enforceable (self-executory) while a few of them can be enforced only through the enactment of a law. Such a law can be made only by the Parliament and not by state legislatures when the country is maintained (Article 35).

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