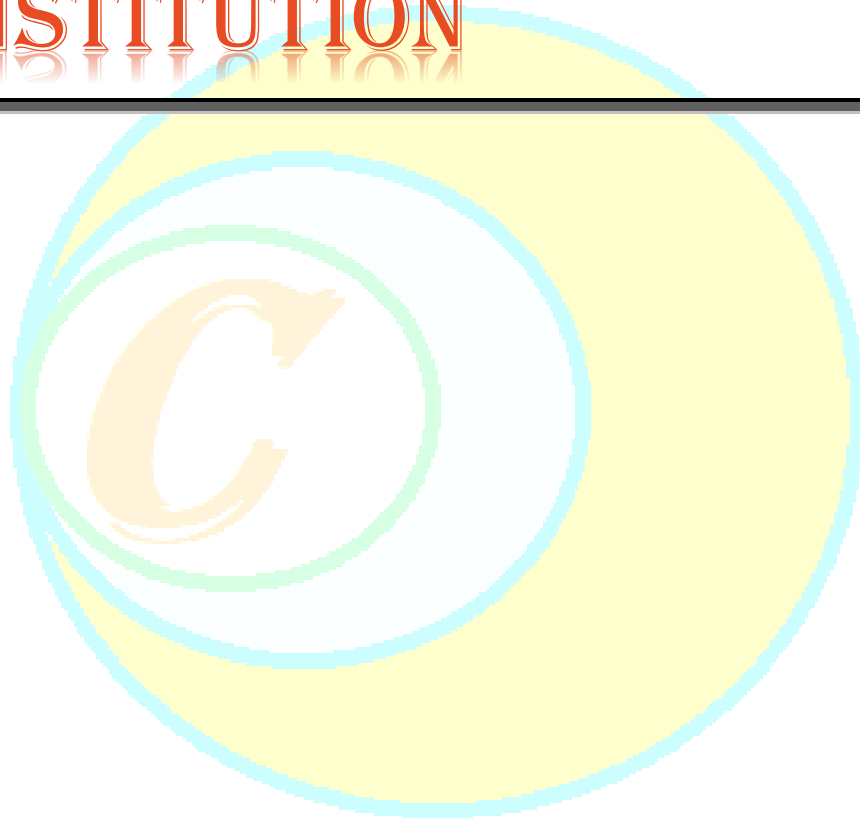


HERE ARE 100 OBJECTIVE
QUESTIONS THE INDIAN
CONSTITUTION



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HERE ARE 100 OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with "Fundamental Rights"?

- a) Part I
- b) Part II
- c) Part III
- d) Part IV

What is the focus of Part IV of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Citizenship
- b) Fundamental Rights
- c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- d) Fundamental Duties

Part VI of the Indian Constitution deals with:

- a) The Union
- b) The States

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c) Union Territories

d) Panchayats

Which part of the Constitution addresses Official Languages in India?

a) Part XIII

b) Part XVII

c) Part XI

d) Part XIV

Part XIVA of the Constitution is related to:

a) Elections

b) Tribunals

c) Co-operative Societies

d) Municipalities

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Part IXB focuses on:

a) Fundamental Duties

b) Citizenship

c) Co-operative Societies

d) Directive Principles of State Policy

Which part of the Constitution addresses Relations between the Union and the States?

a) Part VI

b) Part XI

c) Part XVI

d) Part X

What is the primary purpose of Part XII of the Constitution?

a) Defining Fundamental Rights

b) Dealing with Finance, Property, Contracts, and Suits

c) Outlining Directive Principles of State Policy

d) Establishing Municipalities

Part XIV of the Constitution is related to:

a) Elections

b) Official Languages

c) Services under the Union and the States

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d) Trade and Commerce

What is the main content of Part X of the Indian Constitution?

a) Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes

b) Finance and Property

c) Citizenship

d) Scheduled Areas and Tribes

The First Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains:

a) Forms of Oaths and Affirmations

b) List of States and Union Territories

c) Allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha

d) Directive Principles of State Policy

Which Schedule deals with the division of legislative powers between the Union and States?

a) Second Schedule

b) Seventh Schedule

c) Fourth Schedule

d) Tenth Schedule

The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution is related to:

- a) Elections
- b) Recognized Languages
- c) Fundamental Rights
- d) Official Languages

Part IXB of the Indian Constitution corresponds to which Schedule?

- a) Fifth Schedule
- b) Tenth Schedule
- c) Eleventh Schedule
- d) Ninth Schedule

Which Schedule contains provisions for the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram?

- a) Third Schedule
- b) Sixth Schedule
- c) Twelfth Schedule
- d) Ninth Schedule

The Fourth Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the:

- a) Union Territories
- b) Allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha
- c) Services under the Union and the States
- d) Municipalities

Which Schedule contains a list of officially recognized languages in India?

- a) Seventh Schedule
- b) Eighth Schedule
- c) Ninth Schedule
- d) Tenth Schedule

The Ninth Schedule includes laws that are protected from judicial review on the grounds of:

- a) Violating Directive Principles of State Policy
- b) Violating Fundamental Rights
- c) Being inconsistent with the Preamble
- d) Being state-specific laws

The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution pertains to:

- a) Citizenship
- b) Trade and Commerce
- c) Administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes
- d) Fundamental Rights

Which Schedule contains provisions for the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha (Council of States)?

- a) Fourth Schedule
- b) Fifth Schedule
- c) Sixth Schedule
- d) Seventh Schedule

The concept of federalism in the Indian Constitution is influenced by which country?

- a) United States
- b) France
- c) United Kingdom
- d) Australia

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The idea of "Fundamental Rights" in the Indian Constitution is inspired by:

- a) French Constitution
- b) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- c) British Constitution
- d) Chinese Constitution

The provision for the nomination of members to the Rajya Sabha is influenced by which country's constitution?

- a) Canada
- b) Germany
- c) South Africa
- d) United States

India's parliamentary system of government is modeled after the system in:

- a) France
- b) United Kingdom
- c) Switzerland
- d) Japan

The principle of judicial review in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from the:

- a) United States
- b) United Kingdom
- c) France
- d) Australia

Which country's constitution influenced the emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution?

- a) United States
- b) United Kingdom
- c) Germany
- d) Soviet Union

The principle of single citizenship in India is adopted from:

- a) Canada
- b) United States
- c) United Kingdom
- d) France

India's concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) draws inspiration from:

- a) United States
- b) United Kingdom
- c) France
- d) Japan

The Indian Constitution's provisions regarding the President's election by an electoral college are inspired by which country?

- a) United States
- b) Ireland
- c) Canada
- d) Australia

The Indian Constitution's special provisions for tribal areas are influenced by the practices in:

- a) Switzerland
- b) Canada
- c) Germany

d) Australia

The concept of a Concurrent List, allowing both the central and state governments to legislate on specific subjects, is derived from the constitution of which country?

a) United States

b) Australia

c) United Kingdom

d) France

India's concept of secularism, which mandates a separation of religion and state, shares similarities with which country's constitution?

a) United States

b) United Kingdom

c) France

d) China

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The provision prohibiting the conferment of titles of nobility in India is influenced by a similar provision in the constitution of:

a) United States

b) United Kingdom

c) France

d) Germany

The establishment of an independent Election Commission in India, responsible for conducting free and fair elections, is inspired by the election administration system of which country?

a) United States

b) United Kingdom

c) France

d) Japan

The institution of Panchayati Raj in India, which empowers local self-government at the grassroots level, was influenced by similar systems in which countries?

a) France and Germany

b) Switzerland and Japan

c) United States and Australia

d) United Kingdom and Canada

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The provision for the protection of the rights of minorities in the Indian Constitution draws inspiration from the efforts of which country to protect its diverse population?

- a) United States
- b) South Africa
- c) Canada
- d) United Kingdom

India's anti-defection law, aimed at preventing lawmakers from switching parties after being elected, is influenced by similar provisions in which countries?

- a) United States and Australia
- b) Canada and Germany
- c) United Kingdom and France
- d) South Africa and Japan

The Indian Constitution's federal structure, with a clear division of powers between the central government and states, is inspired by the constitution of:

- a) United States
- b) Switzerland
- c) Germany

d) Canada

The ideals of socialism in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution were inspired by the socialist principles promoted by which country?

a) United States

b) Soviet Union

c) China

d) France

The concept of equality before the law, a fundamental element of the Indian legal system, traces its roots to historical documents like the:

a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

b) Magna Carta (United Kingdom)

c) Bill of Rights (United States)

d) French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

The Indian Constitution's emphasis on justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity in the Preamble draws inspiration from which country's constitution?

a) United States

b) France

c) United Kingdom

d) Australia

The inclusion of the right to constitutional remedies in the Indian Constitution, allowing citizens to seek judicial intervention in case of rights violations, is influenced by similar provisions in the constitution of which country?

a) United States

b) United Kingdom

c) France

d) Japan

The establishment of constitutional courts in India for the interpretation and protection of the Constitution's provisions is influenced by the constitutional court system of which country?

a) United States

b) United Kingdom

c) France

d) Germany

The provisions in the Indian Constitution prohibiting discrimination based on race, caste, religion, sex, and other factors are influenced by international

principles of human rights and are common in many constitutions worldwide.

Which international document plays a significant role in shaping these principles?

- a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- b) Geneva Conventions
- c) United Nations Charter
- d) Kyoto Protocol

The method of electing the President of India, which includes an electoral college, is influenced by the constitution of which country?

- a) United States
- b) United Kingdom
- c) Canada
- d) Ireland

The Indian Constitution's provision for Public Interest Litigation (PIL), allowing citizens to seek legal remedies on behalf of the public interest, is inspired by similar practices in which country?

- a) United States
- b) United Kingdom
- c) France

d) Japan

India's concept of constitutional amendments and the amendment procedure were influenced by the constitution of which country?

a) United States

b) United Kingdom

c) France

d) Germany

The Indian Constitution's provisions regarding anti-discrimination and the protection of minorities are influenced by the international principles of human rights outlined in the:

a) United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights

b) Geneva Conventions

c) Nuremberg Principles

d) League of Nations Covenant

The principle of universal adult suffrage, allowing all citizens above a certain age to vote, is a common feature in many democracies worldwide. Which country's constitution had a significant influence on this principle?

- a) United States
- b) United Kingdom
- c) Australia
- d) Switzerland

The Indian Constitution's concept of federalism, which provides a framework for division of powers between the central government and states, draws inspiration from the federal systems of various countries. Which country's federal system has significantly influenced India's federal structure?

- a) United States
- b) Canada
- c) Australia
- d) Switzerland

The Indian Constitution's concept of parliamentary democracy, including the role of the Prime Minister as the head of government, is influenced by the constitution of:

- a) United States
- b) United Kingdom
- c) France
- d) Russia

The Indian Constitution's provisions related to emergency powers, such as national emergencies, state emergencies, and financial emergencies, are influenced by the practices found in the constitution of:

- a) United States
- b) United Kingdom
- c) Germany
- d) Australia

The idea of a bicameral legislature in India, with a Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and a Lok Sabha (House of the People), has its roots in the constitution of:

- a) United States
- b) United Kingdom
- c) Canada
- d) Australia

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India's concept of a multi-tiered system of government, including local self-governance bodies like Panchayats and Municipalities, is inspired by the practices found in the constitution of:

- a) United States

b) United Kingdom

c) France

d) Switzerland

The Indian Constitution's principles of social justice, such as reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes (OBCs), are influenced by similar measures in the constitution of:

a) United States

b) United Kingdom

c) South Africa

d) Australia

The Indian Constitution's provisions regarding the appointment and removal of judges in the higher judiciary, as well as their independence, are influenced by the practices found in the constitution of:

a) United States

b) United Kingdom

c) Australia

d) Japan

The concept of "equality before the law" in the Indian Constitution is rooted in historical documents like the Magna Carta, which is associated with the constitution of:

- a) United States
- b) United Kingdom
- c) France
- d) Australia

The Indian Constitution's emphasis on the rule of law is a fundamental principle shared with the constitution of:

- a) United States
- b) United Kingdom
- c) France
- d) Germany

The establishment of constitutional courts in India for the interpretation and protection of constitutional rights is inspired by the practices found in the constitution of:

- a) United States
- b) United Kingdom

c) France

d) Germany

The Indian Constitution's provisions for checks and balances among the three branches of government (legislative, executive, and judiciary) are influenced by the principles of:

a) Federalism

b) Separation of Powers

c) Parliamentary Sovereignty

d) Social Justice

The principle of federalism in the Indian Constitution, which allocates powers between the central and state governments, is influenced by the federal system of which country?

a) United States

b) United Kingdom

c) France

d) Australia

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The Indian Constitution's directive principles of state policy, which provide guidelines for government policies, are inspired by similar principles in the constitution of:

- a) United States
- b) United Kingdom
- c) Ireland
- d) Germany

The concept of a written constitution in India, which explicitly outlines the fundamental laws of the land, is influenced by the practice in the constitution of:

- a) United States
- b) United Kingdom
- c) Canada
- d) Australia

The Indian Constitution's preamble, which outlines the objectives of the Constitution, reflects the ideals of:

- a) Democracy, socialism, and secularism
- b) Liberty, equality, and fraternity
- c) Justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity

d) Federalism, socialism, and republicanism

India's adoption of a bicameral legislature, with a Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, is influenced by the constitutional model of:

a) United States

b) United Kingdom

c) Canada

d) Australia

The Indian Constitution's provision for the appointment of a Governor in each state is influenced by similar practices in the constitution of:

a) United States

b) United Kingdom

c) Canada

d) Australia

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The principle of equal protection of laws, as enshrined in the Indian Constitution, is influenced by similar principles in the constitution of:

a) United States

b) United Kingdom

c) France

d) Germany

The Indian Constitution's emphasis on the separation of powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches is influenced by the constitutional philosophy of:

a) Montesquieu

b) Rousseau

c) Marx

d) Locke

The establishment of the Supreme Court of India as the highest court of the land, with the power of judicial review, is influenced by the constitutional practices of:

a) United States

b) United Kingdom

c) France

d) Japan

The Indian Constitution's commitment to fundamental rights and individual freedoms is inspired by the principles of:

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- a) Democracy
- b) Humanism
- c) Secularism
- d) Pluralism

The Indian Constitution's commitment to socialism includes provisions for:

- a) Abolition of private property
- b) Redistributive justice and reducing economic inequalities
- c) State control over all means of production
- d) Establishing a socialist economic system

The Indian Constitution's provisions for the protection and promotion of tribal rights and cultures are influenced by the practices found in the constitution of:

- a) United States
- b) Canada
- c) Australia
- d) South Africa

The concept of affirmative action and reservations for historically disadvantaged groups in India is closely aligned with the principles of:

- a) Equal protection of laws
- b) Justice and liberty
- c) Positive discrimination
- d) Separation of powers

The Indian Constitution's commitment to a secular state means:

- a) Promotion of religious principles in governance
- b) State recognition of a state religion
- c) Separation of religion from the state
- d) State control over religious institutions

The Indian Constitution's emphasis on the rule of law means:

- a) Laws are subject to the approval of the President
- b) Laws must be passed by a two-thirds majority in Parliament
- c) Government must act according to the law and not arbitrarily
- d) Laws can be amended without restrictions

The Indian Constitution's provisions for an independent judiciary include:

- a) Judges being appointed by the Prime Minister

- b) Judges serving at the pleasure of the President
- c) Judges being immune from removal except by impeachment
- d) Judges being elected by popular vote

The concept of single citizenship in India means that:

- a) Citizens have only one set of rights
- b) Citizens are governed by one central government
- c) Citizens have rights and responsibilities at both the central and state levels
- d) Citizens have dual citizenship with both the central and state governments

The Indian Constitution's provisions for the protection of minority rights include:

- a) Establishment of a state religion
- b) Reservation of seats in the legislature
- c) Prohibition of minority languages
- d) Restrictions on minority participation in politics

The Indian Constitution's commitment to justice includes three types of justice, which are:

- a) Legal, social, and political justice

b) Economic, political, and cultural justice

c) Social, economic, and political justice

d) Cultural, legal, and economic justice

The Indian Constitution's directive principles of state policy are:

a) Binding on the government and enforceable in courts

b) Moral guidelines for the government but not enforceable in courts

c) Legal provisions that can be enforced through judicial review

d) Directives for the President to issue executive orders

The Indian Constitution's commitment to democracy includes:

a) The establishment of a hereditary monarchy

b) Universal adult suffrage

c) The abolition of elections

d) Rule by a single political party

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The Indian Constitution's provisions for the protection of cultural and educational rights of minorities are aligned with:

a) The principle of assimilation

b) The principle of integration

- c) The principle of secularism
- d) The principle of cultural pluralism

The Indian Constitution's establishment of a federal structure is reflected in:

- a) The concentration of all powers at the central level
- b) The division of powers between the central and state governments
- c) The absence of state governments
- d) The establishment of regional parliaments

The Indian Constitution's principles of socialism and economic justice aim to:

- a) Promote a capitalist economy
- b) Promote state ownership of all industries
- c) Reduce economic inequalities and ensure social welfare
- d) Encourage a free-market economy

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The Indian Constitution's provisions regarding the President's election by an electoral college are designed to:

- a) Ensure direct election by the people
- b) Promote appointment by the Prime Minister

- c) Prevent political interference in the President's election
- d) Give the states more power in the election process

The Indian Constitution's establishment of an independent judiciary ensures:

- a) Control by the executive branch
- b) The ability to pass laws without judicial review
- c) Checks and balances among branches of government
- d) The executive's authority over the judiciary

The Indian Constitution's commitment to equality before the law implies:

- a) Equality in wealth and income
- b) Equality in political power
- c) Equality in the eyes of the law
- d) Equality in educational opportunities

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The Indian Constitution's provisions for the protection of tribal rights and areas are intended to:

- a) Assimilate tribal communities into mainstream society
- b) Preserve the cultural and economic interests of tribal communities

- c) Promote urbanization among tribal communities
- d) Exclude tribal communities from participating in governance

The Indian Constitution's directive principles of state policy are aimed at:

- a) Restricting the powers of the government
- b) Providing enforceable legal rights to citizens
- c) Guiding government policies toward achieving social and economic goals
- d) Ensuring the supremacy of the legislature over the executive

The Indian Constitution's concept of a parliamentary system of government includes:

- a) A powerful President with executive authority
- b) The separation of powers between the President and the Prime Minister
- c) The fusion of the executive and legislative branches
- d) A separate judiciary with no influence on the executive branch

The Indian Constitution's provisions for the removal of judges through impeachment are intended to:

- a) Ensure lifetime appointments for judges
- b) Make judges immune from any removal process

- c) Uphold judicial independence
- d) Give the President unilateral power over the judiciary

The Indian Constitution's commitment to secularism means that the government:

- a) Promotes a particular religion as the state religion
- b) Maintains a separation between religion and state
- c) Favors one religion over others
- d) Abolishes all religious practices

The Indian Constitution's principles of federalism ensure that:

- a) States have no legislative powers
- b) All powers are concentrated at the central level
- c) States have their own legislative and executive powers
- d) States are entirely subordinate to the central government

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The Indian Constitution's provisions for minority rights include:

- a) Reservation of all government jobs for minorities
- b) Reservation of seats in education institutions for minorities
- c) Discrimination against minorities

d) Promotion of religious intolerance

The Indian Constitution's directive principles of state policy are:

- a) Enforceable fundamental rights
- b) Moral and social guidelines for the government
- c) Supreme legal provisions
- d) Mandatory laws for the states

The Indian Constitution's commitment to justice includes economic justice, which aims to:

- a) Promote free-market capitalism
- b) Ensure equal distribution of wealth
- c) Encourage monopolies and oligopolies
- d) Abolish private property

The Indian Constitution's provisions for the appointment of the Prime Minister involve:

- a) Direct election by the people
- b) Appointment by the President

- c) Selection by a council of ministers
- d) Appointment by a parliamentary committee

The Indian Constitution's provisions for linguistic minorities aim to:

- a) Promote a single official language
- b) Ensure the dominance of one language
- c) Protect the rights of linguistic and cultural minorities
- d) Ban the use of regional languages

The Indian Constitution's emphasis on the rule of law implies:

- a) Absolute power of the government
- b) The absence of legal rules
- c) Government actions within a legal framework
- d) Exemption of government from legal constraints

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The Indian Constitution's commitment to democracy includes:

- a) The elimination of elections
- b) Restriction of voting rights to a select few
- c) Universal adult suffrage

d) An authoritarian one-party system

HERE ARE THE ANSWERS TO ALL THE OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. c) Part III
2. d) Directive Principles of State Policy
3. a) The Union
4. b) Part XIII
5. c) Part XI
6. c) Co-operative Societies
7. b) Part XI
8. b) Dealing with Finance, Property, Contracts, and Suits
9. a) Elections
- 10.c) Relations between the Union and the States
- 11.a) Forms of Oaths and Affirmations
- 12.b) Seventh Schedule
- 13.b) Recognized Languages
- 14.c) Co-operative Societies
- 15.b) Sixth Schedule
- 16.b) Allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha

17.b) Eighth Schedule

18.b) Violating Fundamental Rights

19.c) Administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes

20.a) Fourth Schedule

21.a) United States

22.b) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

23.c) South Africa

24.b) United Kingdom

25.a) United States

26.c) Germany

27.c) United Kingdom

28.a) United States

29.c) Canada

30.b) Switzerland

31.a) United States

32.c) Canada

33.d) Positive discrimination

34.c) Separation of religion from the state

35.c) Social welfare and protection of cultural rights

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36.a) United States

37.b) The separation of powers between the President and the Prime Minister

38.a) United States

39.c) Equality in wealth and income

40.b) Reduction of economic inequalities and social welfare

41.c) France

42.a) United States

43.d) Germany

44.a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

45.d) Ireland

46.a) United States

47.a) United States

48.a) United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights

49.c) Australia

50.a) United States

51.b) Universal adult suffrage

52.b) Preserve the cultural and economic interests of tribal communities

53.b) United States

54.b) Promotion of local self-governance

55.b) The protection of historically disadvantaged groups

56.c) Australia

57.b) Legal equality before the law

58.b) The rule of law

59.a) United States

60.a) United States

61.b) Universal adult suffrage

62.d) The principle of cultural pluralism

63.c) Canada

64.c) Justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity

65.d) Australia

66.a) United States

67.a) United States

68.a) Montesquieu

69.a) Control by the executive branch

70.c) The fusion of the executive and legislative branches

71.b) Redistributive justice and reducing economic inequalities

72.c) Promotion of educational and cultural interests of minorities

73.c) Positive discrimination

- 74.c) Separation of religion from the state
- 75.b) Moral and social guidelines for the government
- 76.c) Uphold judicial independence
- 77.d) Citizens have dual citizenship with both the central and state governments
- 78.b) Reservation of seats in education institutions for minorities
- 79.c) Social, economic, and political justice
- 80.b) Moral and social guidelines for the government
- 81.b) Universal adult suffrage
- 82.d) The principle of cultural pluralism
- 83.d) States have their own legislative and executive powers
- 84.b) Reduce economic inequalities and ensure social welfare
- 85.c) Prevent political interference in the President's election
- 86.b) United Kingdom
- 87.c) Equality in the eyes of the law
- 88.c) The executive's authority over the judiciary
- 89.c) Promote a single official language
- 90.c) The fusion of the executive and legislative branches
- 91.c) Uphold judicial independence

- 92.c) The principle of secularism
- 93.d) The establishment of regional parliaments
- 94.b) Reservation of seats in the legislature
- 95.b) Moral and social guidelines for the government
- 96.b) Ensure equal distribution of wealth
- 97.b) Appointment by the President
- 98.b) Promotion of religious intolerance
- 99.b) The absence of legal rules
- 100. c) Universal adult suffrage

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