

Features of the Indian Constitution

1. When was the Indian Constitution adopted?

Ans. 26th November, 1949 by Constituent Assembly.

2. How many chapters were there in the original constitution?

Ans. 22 chapters/parts

2. How many chapters/parts are there in the present Constitution?

Ans. 25 chapters/parts

3. How many schedules were there in the original constitution?

Ans. 8 schedules

4. How many schedules are there in the present Constitution?

Ans. 12 schedules

5. How many Articles were there in the original constitution?

Ans. 395

6. How many Articles are there in the present Constitution?

Ans. 448

7. How many Constitutional Amendment Act had been made till date?

Ans. 103 constitutional amendment act already approved upto 2019.

8. How many languages have already been included in the 8th schedule of the Indian Constitution?

Ans. 22

9. In the original Constitution how many languages were there in the 8th schedule of the constitution?

Ans. 14

10. What is the 9th schedule of the Indian Constitution?

Ans. Validation of certain Acts and Regulations.

11. What is the 10th schedule of the Indian Constitution?

Ans. Provisions as to disqualification on ground of defection.

12. What is the 11th schedule of the Indian Constitution?

Ans. Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayat.

13. What is the 12th schedule of the Indian Constitution?

Ans. Powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities, etc.

14. Which schedule is related to the Union list, State list and the Concurrent list?

Ans. Seventh schedule

15. Which Constitutional Amendment added the 9th schedule?

Ans. First Constitutional Amendment Act in 1951

16. Which Constitutional Amendment added the 10th schedule?

Ans. 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985

17. Which Constitutional Amendment added the 11th schedule?

Ans. 73rd constitutional amendment act, 1993

18. Which Constitutional Amendment added the 12th schedule?

Ans. 74th constitutional amendment act, 1994

19. Which Constitutional Amendment Act reduced the age of universal Adult suffrage/ franchise from 21 to 18 years of age in India?

Ans. 61st Amendment Act, 1989

20. Which article of Indian Constitution is related with Election of Indian President?

Ans. Art. 54

21. Which article of Indian Constitution is related to the Election of the Vice-president of India?

Ans. Art. 66

22. Under which article President of India can grant pardons?

Ans. Art. 72

23. Which article of Indian Constitution defines a money bill?

Ans. Art. 110

24. Which article of Indian Constitution allowed a joint meeting of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

Ans. Art. 108

25. How many fundamental rights were there in the original constitution?

Ans. 7 types

26. Which fundamental rights have been deleted from the chapter of fundamental rights?

Ans. Right to Property

27. Through which Constitutional Amendment Act right to property had been deleted from the chapter of fundamental rights?

Ans. 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978

28. Which Constitutional Amendment Act included Right to Education as a fundamental right?

Ans. 86th amendment act, 2002

29. Which article of the Indian Constitution guaranteed the right to education as a fundamental right?

Ans. Art. 21(a)

30. Under which Constitutional Amendment Act the fundamental duties of Indian citizens incorporated in the Indian Constitution?

Ans. 42nd amendment act, 1976

31. What is Article 1 of the Indian Constitution?/ What does Article 1 of the Constitution deal with?

Ans. India that is Bharat shall be a Union of States.

32. Which Constitutional Amendment Act included The principle of secularism in the Indian Constitution?

Ans. 42nd amendment act, 1976

33. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policies?

Ans. Part-IV of the Constitution

34. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Fundamental Rights?

Ans. Part-III of the Constitution

35. Where from the framers of the constitution borrowed the concept of Directive Principles of State Policies?

Ans. From Irish Constitution]

36. Where did we borrow the concept of the Emergency Provision in our constitution?

Ans. German Constitution

37. Where did we get the idea of the Parliamentary System?

Ans. British Constitution

38. Which article of the Indian Constitution is regarded as the very soul of the constitution and the very heart of it?

Ans. Art. 32

39. Who was the Prime Minister of England when India became independent?

Ans. Clement Attlee

40. Who was the first Prime Minister of India?

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru

41. Where did we borrow the concept of amendment procedure of the Indian Constitution?

Ans. Amendment procedure of the Indian Constitution borrowed from the Constitution of South Africa. ভারতীয় সংবিধান সংশোধন পদ্ধতি গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার সংবিধানের সংশোধন পদ্ধতি থেকে।

42. Where from we borrowed the concept of election procedure of the members of the Rajya Sabha?

Ans. The Election procedure of the members of the Rajya Sabha we borrowed from the Constitution of South Africa./ ভারতের সংসদের উচ্চক্ষ রাজ্যসভার সদস্যদের নির্বাচন পদ্ধতি আমরা গ্রহণ করেছি দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার সংসদের উচ্চক্ষের সদস্যদের নির্বাচন পদ্ধতির অনুকরণে।

43. Who is an ex officio chairman of Rajya sabha?

Ans. Vice President

44. Women reservation in panchayat was provided under which constitutional amendment act?

Ans. 73rd Constitution amendment act. 1993

45. The words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were inserted in the preamble by which Constitutional Amendment Act?

Ans. 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976

46. If the speaker of Lok Sabha intend to submit his resignation to whom he addressed?/

লোকসভার অধ্যক্ষ যদি পদত্যাগপত্র দেওয়ার ইচ্ছা প্রকাশ করে তাহলে কার কাছে তিনি পদত্যাগ পত্র পাঠাবেন?

Ans. Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha

47. Which part or amendment act of the Indian Constitution is known as the Mini Constitution?

Ans. 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976

48. Which writ is issued by the court on matters of illegal arrest and detention?

Ans. Habeas Corpus/ বন্দি প্রত্যক্ষিকরণ

49. How many days Rajya Sabha can delay a money Bill, without discussing or given ascent/approval? / কোন অর্থ বিল আলোচনা না করে বা সম্মতি না জানিয়ে রাজ্যসভা কতদিন আটকে রাখতে পারে?

Ans. 14 Days/ a fortnight / একপঞ্চ কাল

50. How many members are there in the Estimate Committee of the Indian Parliament from Lok Sabha?

Ans. 30

51. How many members are there in the Public Account Committee of the Indian Parliament?

Ans. 22 (from Lok Sabha 15 + Rajya Sabha 7)/ লোকসভা থেকে ১৫ জন ও রাজ্য সভা থেকে ৭ জন মোট ২২ জন সদস্য নিয়ে সরকারী গাণিতিক কমিটি গঠিত।

52. Who Presided over the joint meeting of the Indian Parliament?/ ভারতের সংসদের উভয় কক্ষের যৌথ অধিবেশনে সভাপতিত্ব করেন কে?

Ans. Speaker of Lok Sabha

53. Which article of the Indian Constitution related to the impeachment procedure of the President of India?

Ans. Article 61 of Indian Constitution

53. Under which Article provision for maternity relief is mentioned in the Indian constitution?

Ans. Article 42.

54. Under which Article does the state give within its limits, the right to work to its citizens?

Ans. Article 41.

55. Which article of the Indian Constitution related to organising village panchayats as a unit of self government?

Ans. Article 40.

56. Which article of the Indian Constitution is concerned with International Politics?

Ans. Art 51.

57. Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India is related with-

Ans. Article 44.

58. The Supreme court has given its verdict that the Parliament could amend the fundamental rights, but it could not amend the basic structure of the constitution.

Ans. Keshavananda Bharati Case 1973

59. According to whom the office of the Vice-president has been one of great dignity and prestige?

Ans. M. V. Pylee.

60. His Superfluous Highness is related in the Indian Executive is

Ans. Vice-president of India

61. How many standing committees are there in the Indian Parliament?

Ans. 14 (8 Committees are from Lok sabha each Committee has 15 members and others 6 are joint committee from Lok sabha and Rajya Sabha)

The 8 Lok Sabha Committees are:

1. Business Advisory Committee
2. Rules Committee
3. Committee on Government Assurances
4. Petitions Committee
5. Privilege Committee
6. Committee on Absence Members
7. Committee on Private Members Bills
8. Committee on subordinate legislation

6 joint committees are:

1. Estimate Committee (30 members from Lok sabha)
2. Public Accountant Committee (22 members 15 from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha)
3. Committee on Public Undertakings (15 Members 10 from Lok Sabha and 5 from Rajya Sabha)
4. Library Committee (9 Members 5 from Lok Sabha and 4 from Rajya Sabha)
5. House Committee (12 members from Lok Sabha)
6. Joint committee on salaries and allowances of the members of the Parliament (20 Members 15 from Lok sabha and 5 from Rajya Sabha)

62. Which state in India has no Panchayati Raj institution?

Ans. Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Mizoram, Union Territories of Delhi have no Panchayati Raj Institution.

63. In which list Panchayati Raj is included?

Ans. Panchayat Raj is included in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

64. Which state has the highest number of panchayats?

Ans. The state of Karnataka has the highest number of Panchayats.

65.