

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

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GUIDEFORMATHS

We are here again with something new on Gk i.e., [Constitution](#) which was very much important for various government exams. So let's have a look at it and enhance our knowledge.

Ques :- What is the general nature of Indian Constitution ?

Ans :- *It is a written constitution.*

Ques :-What is the most important fact associated with India's written constitution ?

Ans :- *It is the largest written constitution in the World.*

Ques :-Which is the most prominent country with unwritten constitution ?

Ans :- *Great Britain.*

Ques :-Which prominent country's constitution is one of the smallest written constitutions of the world ?

Ans :- *The United States (There were only around 4,400 words in the original US constitution and later with all the amendments it is around 8,000 word long).*

Ques :-What was the original extent of Indian Constitution ?

Ans :- *It comprised of 22 parts, 395 sections and 8 schedules.*

Ques :-What is the present extent of Indian Constitution ?

Ans :- *It comprises of 22 parts, 450 sections and 12 schedules.*

Ques :-Which are three bodies that form the basis of the Indian democracy as enshrined in the Indian Constitution ?

Ans :- *Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.*

Ques :-Which is the most important task of the Legislature ?

Ans :- *To prepare the legislations (acts and regulations) on whose basis a country or democracy is run (It also carries out amendments in legislations as and when they are required).*

Ques :-Which is the most important task of the Executory ?

Ans :- *To implement the legislations constituted by the Legislature (Executory is the Government which runs a country or democracy).*

Ques :-Which is the most important task of the Judiciary ?

Ans :- *To ensure that the legislations prepared by the Legislature are implemented in true spirit by the Executory (It also ensures that the legislations are constituted according to the laid out principles by the Constitution).*

Ques :-Which body is generally described as the fourth estate of Indian system ?

Ans :- *Press or Journalism.*

Ques :-Which regulation or act laid the path for official commencement of India' control by the British Government ?

Ans :- *Regulating Act of 1773.*

Ques :-Through which act the control of India was transferred from the East India Company (EIC) to the British Emperor ?

Ans :- *Government of India Act, 1858.*

Ques :-Which act is popularly known as Morle-Minto Reform ?

Ans :- *Indian Council Act, 1909.*

Ques :-Which act is popularly known as Montague- Chelmsford Reform ?

Ans :- *Indian Council Act, 1919.*

Ques :-Which British act has contributed the largest portion to the Indian Constitution ?

Ans :- *Government of India Act, 1935.*

Ques :-India got Independence through which act ?

Ans :- *Indian Independence Act, 1947 (It was passed by the British Parliament on 18 July, 1947).*

Ques :-What is the name of the body or committee that was constituted for preparing the constitution of India ?

Ans :- *The Constituent Assembly.*

Ques :-The first glimpse of the proposed Constituent Assembly was visible in which document ?

Ans :- The Swaraj Bill, 1895.

Ques :-Who had drafted the Swaraj Bill of 1895 ?

Ans :- *Bal Gangadhar Tilak.*

Ques :-Who was the first person to use the word ‘Swaraj’ ?

Ans :- *Dadabhai Naoroji.*

Ques :-Which person in 1924 had put forward to the British Govt. the demand for constituting the Constituent Assembly ?

Ans :- *Pandit Moti Lal Nehru.*

Ques :-Which person was the first to officially put forward the demand for constituting the Constituent Assembly ?

Ans :- *M.N. Roy.*

Ques :-Which political party was the first one to put forward the demand for constituting the Constituent Assembly ?

Ans :- *Swaraj Party (in 1928)*