



# The Constitution of India

## Quick Revision Notes for RRB Group D 2025

### Basic Details: Adoption and Amendments

Feature	Details
Country	India
Drafting Started	December 1946 (Constituent Assembly)
Adopted	26 November 1949
Enforced	26 January 1950 (Republic Day)
Drafting Committee Chairman	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
Total Members (original CA)	389 (later 299 after Partition)
Time Taken to Draft	2 years 11 months 18 days
World's Status	Largest written Constitution
Original Articles	395
Original Schedules	8
Original Parts	22
Current Status (2025)	448 Articles, 12 Schedules, 25 Parts, 105 Amendments
Last Major Amendment	105th Amendment (2021) - Related to OBC reservation

### Key Features of the Indian Constitution

Feature	Explanation
Longest	Largest written constitution in the world
Borrowed Features	Taken from various countries' constitutions



Federal with Unitary Bias	Division of powers but Centre is stronger
Parliamentary System	President is nominal head, PM real head
Partly Rigid, Partly Flexible	Some provisions easy, some difficult to amend
Secular State	Equal respect for all religions
Universal Adult Franchise	Right to vote for all citizens 18+
Independent Judiciary	Supreme Court is final authority
Fundamental Rights	Guaranteed to citizens (Part III)
Directive Principles	Guidelines to State (Part IV)
Fundamental Duties	Added by 42nd Amendment (1976)

## Inspirations, Sources, and Key Personalities

Category	Details
From UK	Parliamentary system, Rule of Law, Cabinet system
From USA	Fundamental Rights, Judicial Review, Preamble words
From USSR	Fundamental Duties, Five-Year Plans
From Ireland	Directive Principles of State Policy
From Canada	Federation with strong Centre
From South Africa	Procedure for constitutional amendment
From France	Republic, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
Key Personalities	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (Father of Constitution), Jawaharlal Nehru (Objectives Resolution), B. N. Rau (Advisor), Rajendra Prasad (President of CA)

## Supreme Court Views / Committees / Reports

Case/ Committee	Year	Significance
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Kesavananda Bharati Case	1973	Introduced “Basic Structure Doctrine”
Minerva Mills Case	1980	Strengthened basic structure
Swaran Singh Committee	1976	Recommended Fundamental Duties
Sarkaria Commission	1983	Centre-State relations
42nd Amendment	1976	Mini Constitution - added Socialist, Secular, Fundamental Duties
44th Amendment	1978	Restored democratic rights removed in Emergency

## Quick Facts and Exam Oriented Q&A

Question	Answer
Who is called Father of Indian Constitution?	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
Who was President of Constituent Assembly?	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
How much time taken to frame Constitution?	2 years 11 months 18 days
How many Articles in original Constitution?	395
How many Articles now (2025)?	448
How many Schedules in original Constitution?	8
How many Schedules now?	12
How many Parts originally?	22
How many Parts now?	25
When did Constitution come into force?	26 January 1950

## Expected Questions for Exams

Question	Answer
Who was Chairman of Drafting Committee?	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar



Who gave Objectives Resolution?	Jawaharlal Nehru
When was Constitution adopted?	26 November 1949
When was Constitution enforced?	26 January 1950
Which is the largest written Constitution in the world?	Indian Constitution
How many amendments till 2025?	105
Which amendment is called Mini Constitution?	42nd Amendment (1976)
Which case introduced Basic Structure Doctrine?	Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)
Fundamental Duties borrowed from which country?	USSR
Directive Principles borrowed from which country?	Ireland

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