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Indian Constitution Facts & Trivia with Memory Tips – GK Notes for Bank & SSC Exam

To know about the Indian Constitution and its features is of great importance while preparing for Government Exams like SSC CGL, SSC MTS, IB ACIO, IBPS Clerk, IBPS PO, Insurance Exams & more! Moreover, these exams consist of various questions from this topic based on Indian Constitution Facts. The formation of the Indian Constitution embarked a major change in the country & its development. Therefore, it is crucial to know about the India Constitution Facts & Trivia from the exam point of view. Know all about the Indian Constitution since its formation. Also, you can take the [Online GK Mock Tests](#), to help you magnify the level of your preparations!

Constitution Day

Prime Minister Narendra Modi had declared that November 26 will be celebrated as the Constitution Day of India on 12th October 2015. The aim of declaring November 26 as the Constitution Day of India is to spread the importance of the Indian Constitution, and to spread awareness about its founder, Dr. B R Ambedkar.

Indian Constitution Facts in Sequence

Most of us are aware of the Indian constitution facts, but remembering the dates or the events can be a daunting task. So, the next best learning technique is to understand the facts as a sequence of events.

- **11th December 1946** - The Assembly elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as its permanent Chairman





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- **22nd July 1947** - The Constituent Assembly adopted the national flag.
- **26th November 1949** - Indian constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly.
- **24th January 1950** - The Constituent Assembly adopted the national anthem on.
- **24th January 1950** - The Constituent Assembly adopted the national song on.
- **26th January 1950** - The Indian Constitution came into effect.

Parts of the Indian Constitution

The Constitution of India is divided into 22 parts. Moreover, these parts are also divided into many subparts. We are mentioning some of the most important parts of the Constitution below:

- Part 1 - The Union & its Territories
- Part 2 - Citizenship
- Part 3 - Fundamental Rights
- Part 4 - Directive Principles & State Policy
- Part 9 - The Panchayats
- Part 15 - The Elections
- Part 20 - Amendment of Constitution

Schedule of the Indian Constitution

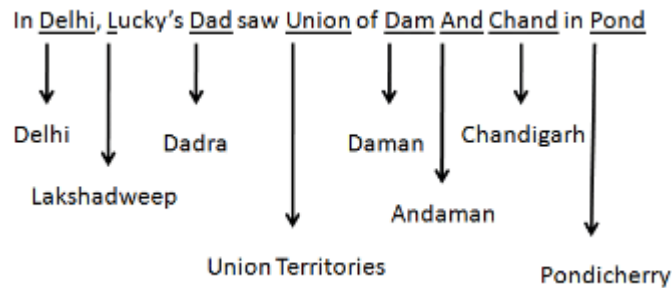
When you are reading the Schedules, you will find great difficulty in remembering the numbers. Even the cross-referencing can be difficult at times. Here, you need to prepare mnemonics in your own way to remember important sections of the **Schedules**. One of the Important mnemonic to remember the seven Union Territories of India.

1. Delhi





2. Andaman
3. Lakshadweep
4. Dadra
5. Daman
6. Pondicherry
7. Chandigarh



In a similar manner, you can also memorize the fundamental rights and duties of an Indian citizen. When you are creating such mnemonics, make sure that there is a little bit of humor and relevance. Most **Indian Constitution Facts** can be remembered using mnemonics.

Indian Constitution Facts - Important Points

1. The original Constitution of India was written by Prem Behari Narain Raizada in a flowing italic style with beautiful calligraphy. Each page was carved and decorated by artists from *Shantiniketan*.
2. The Indian Constitution is the longest written Constitution of any sovereign country in the world with 25 parts containing 448 articles and 12 schedules.
3. When the draft was prepared and put for debate and discussion. A total of 2000 amendments were made before it was finalized.



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4. The handwritten Constitution was signed on 24th January 1950. It was signed by 284 members of the Constituent Assembly including 15 women. It came into force two days later on 26th January.
5. The concept of Five Year Plans (FYP) was derived from the USSR while the Directive Principles from Ireland.
6. The Preamble to our Constitution was inspired by the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States of America, which starts with the sentence "We the people".
7. The Indian Constitution is considered as one of the world's best Constitution. This is due to the reason that in 62 years of its adoption, it had been amended only 94 times.
8. The original copies of the Indian Constitution, written in Hindi and English, are kept in special helium-filled cases in the Library which is located in the Parliament of India.
9. The Constituent Assembly took precisely 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to come up with the final draft. This led to the formation of the Indian Constitution.
10. The drafting of the Constitution was finally complete on 26th November 1949. But, it was legally enforced only after two months on 26th January 1950. This came to be known as the Republic Day.
11. The ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity in our Preamble have been taken from the French motto.
12. The fundamental rights recognized by our Constitution have also been adopted from the American Constitution. The Indian Constitution recognizes nine fundamental rights as the basic human rights of all its citizens.

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