



# LAST MINUTE PRELIMS RECKONER 2025

**POLITY**

**SOURCES OF THE  
INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

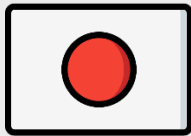
## SOURCES OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

COUNTRIES	BORROWED FEATURES	
 <b>GOI ACT, 1935</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Federal Scheme</li> <li>✓ Emergency Provisions</li> <li>✓ Public Service Commissions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Office of Governor</li> <li>✓ Judiciary</li> <li>✓ Administrative Details</li> </ul>
 <b>U.S.A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Preamble</li> <li>✓ Fundamental Rights</li> <li>✓ Removal of SC &amp; HC Judges</li> <li>✓ Post of Vice President</li> <li>✓ Independence of Judiciary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Separation of Powers b/w 3 organs of the govt.</li> <li>✓ Judicial Review</li> <li>✓ Impeachment of the President</li> <li>✓ Equal protection of the law</li> </ul>
 <b>BRITISH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Parliamentary Govt.</li> <li>✓ Rule of Law</li> <li>✓ Legislative Procedure</li> <li>✓ Single Citizenship</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Cabinet System</li> <li>✓ Prerogative Writs.</li> <li>✓ Parliamentary Privileges</li> <li>✓ Bicameralism</li> </ul>
 <b>IRISH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ DPSP (Directive Principles of State Policy)</li> <li>✓ Nomination of Members to Rajya Sabha</li> <li>✓ Method of election of the President</li> </ul>	
 <b>CANADIAN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Federation with a Strong Center</li> <li>✓ Residuary Powers with the Centre</li> <li>✓ Governor's appointment by the Centre</li> <li>✓ Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court</li> </ul>	
 <b>AUSTRALIAN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Concurrent List</li> <li>✓ Freedom of Trade, Commerce &amp; Inter-course</li> <li>✓ Joint Sitting of the Parliament</li> </ul>	
 <b>WEIMAR (GERMAN)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergencies.</li> </ul>	
 <b>SOVIET RUSSIA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Fundamental Duties</li> <li>✓ Ideas of Justice (Social, Economic &amp; Political) in the Preamble</li> </ul>	
 <b>FRENCH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Republic</li> <li>✓ Ideas of Liberty, Equality &amp; Fraternity in the Preamble</li> </ul>	



SOUTH AFRICAN

- ✓ Procedure to Amend the Constitution
- ✓ Election of Members to Rajya Sabha



JAPANESE

- ✓ Procedure established by Law



### DID YOU KNOW ?

*"As to the accusation that the Draft Constitution has [re]produced a good part of the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, I make no apologies. There is nothing to be ashamed of in borrowing. It involves no plagiarism. Nobody holds any patent rights in the fundamental ideas of a Constitution...."*

*– Dr B.R Ambedkar*

- ✓ The Constitution was ratified on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949 and legally validated (came into effect) on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950. There are a total of **105 amendments** in the Constitution.
- ✓ There was a total of 395 articles, 22 parts, and eight schedules; however, now there are **448 Articles, 25 Parts & 12 Schedules**.
- ✓ 284 of the 299 members each signed two copies of the constitution, one in **Hindi** and the other in **English**. The original constitution is hand-written, with each page decorated by artists from Shantiniketan including B. Rammanohar Sinha and Nandalal Bose. Its calligrapher was Prem Behari Narain Raizada.
- ✓ It took **2 years, 11 months, and 18 days** to write the Constitution. Currently, the original copies are preserved in helium filled containers in the Indian Parliament at Delhi, India.