MAYNAGURI COLLEGE
1st Semester Major
PAPER–Introduction to the Constitution of India
One-Liner Questions & Answers

Unit I: Framing of the Constitution of India

Question: Which Act introduced separate electorates for Muslims in British India?

Answer: ১৯০৯ সালের ভারত শাসন আইন (মরলে-মিন্টো সংস্কার)।

Question: In which year was the Government of India Act passed that introduced Dyarchy in the provinces?

Answer: ১৯১৯ সালে (মন্ট্যাগু-চেমসফোর্ড সংস্কার)।

Question: Which Act served as the main basis and framework for drafting the Constitution of India?

Answer: ১৯৩৫ সালের ভারত শাসন আইন (Government of India Act, 1935)।

Question: Which Act partitioned British India into two independent Dominions, India and Pakistan?

Answer: ১৯৪৭ সালের ভারতীয় স্বাধীনতা আইন (Indian Independence Act, 1947)।

Question: Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India?

Answer: ড. রাজেন্দ্র প্রসাদ (Dr. Rajendra Prasad)।

Question: Who moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: পণ্ডিত জওহরলাল নেহরু (Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru)।

Question: What is the main function of the Constituent Assembly of India?

Answer: স্বাধীন ভারতের জন্য একটি সংবিধান প্রণয়ন করা।

Question: Which part of the Indian Constitution is known as the 'Soul of the Constitution'?

Answer: প্রস্তাবনা (Preamble)।

Question: Which words were added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976?

Answer: সমাজতান্ত্রিক (Socialist), ধর্মনিরপেক্ষ (Secular), এবং সংহতি (Integrity)।

Question: What is a salient feature of the Indian Constitution regarding its length?


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Answer: এটি বিশ্বের দীর্ঘতম লিখিত সংবিধান (Lengthiest Written Constitution)।

Unit II: Rights and Duties of the Indian Citizens

Question: Which Articles of the Indian Constitution deal with Citizenship?

Answer: অনুচ্ছেদ ৫ থেকে ১১ (Articles 5 to 11)।

Question: Which part of the Indian Constitution contains the Fundamental Rights?

Answer: অংশ ৩ / পার্ট ৩ (Part III)।

Question: How many Fundamental Rights are currently guaranteed to the citizens of India?

Answer: ৬টি মৌলিক অধিকার (6 Fundamental Rights)।

Question: Right to Equality is covered under which Articles of the Indian Constitution?

Answer: অনুচ্ছেদ ১৪ থেকে ১৮ (Articles 14 to 18)।

Question: Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability?

Answer: অনুচ্ছেদ ১৭ (Article 17)।

Question: Which part and Article of the Indian Constitution deal with Fundamental Duties?

Answer: পার্ট IV-A এবং অনুচ্ছেদ ৫১A (Part IV-A, Article 51A)।

Question: How many Fundamental Duties are listed in Article 51A of the Indian Constitution?

Answer: ১১টি মৌলিক কর্তব্য (11 Fundamental Duties)।

Question: By which Constitutional Amendment Act were the Fundamental Duties incorporated into the Constitution?

Answer: ১৯৭৬ সালের ৪২তম সংবিধান সংশোধনী আইন।

Question: In which Part of the Indian Constitution are the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) contained?

Answer: অংশ ৪ / পার্ট IV (Part IV)।

Question: Are the Directive Principles of State Policy enforceable by courts?

Answer: না, এগুলি আদালত কর্তৃক বলবৎযোগ্য নয় (Non-justiciable)।

Unit III: Union Government: Structures and Functions

Question: What are the two Houses of the Indian Parliament?


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Answer: লোকসভা (নিম্নকক্ষ) এবং রাজ্যসভা (উচ্চকক্ষ)।

Question: Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha?

Answer: লোকসভার স্পিকার (Speaker of the Lok Sabha)।

Question: What is the maximum tenure of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

Answer: ৫ বছর (বা লোকসভা ভেঙে যাওয়া পর্যন্ত)।

Question: Who is the executive head of the Union of India?

Answer: ভারতের রাষ্ট্রপতি (President of India)।

Question: Who acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

Answer: ভারতের উপরাষ্ট্রপতি (Vice-President of India)।

Question: Who is the real executive head and leader of the Council of Ministers in India?

Answer: ভারতের প্রধানমন্ত্রী (Prime Minister of India)।

Question: To whom is the Union Council of Ministers collectively responsible?

Answer: লোকসভার কাছে (Lok Sabha)।

Question: Which is the apex court of the judicial system in India?

Answer: ভারতের সুপ্রিম কোর্ট (Supreme Court of India)।

Question: What is the retirement age of a judge of the Supreme Court of India?

Answer: ৬৫ বছর (65 years)।

Question: What is the retirement age of a judge of a High Court in India?

Answer: ৬২ বছর (62 years)।

Unit IV: State Government: Structures and Functions

Question: What is the lower house of a state legislature in India called?

Answer: বিধানসভা (Legislative Assembly / Vidhan Sabha)।

Question: Who has the power to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of a state?

Answer: রাজ্যের রাজ্যপাল (Governor of the state)।

Question: Who appoints the Chief Minister of a state?

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Answer: সংশ্লিষ্ট রাজ্যের রাজ্যপাল (Governor of the state)।

Question: Who is the constitutional head of a state in India?

Answer: রাজ্যপাল (Governor)।

Question: Who heads the Council of Ministers at the state level?

Answer: মুখ্যমন্ত্রী (Chief Minister)।

Question: Which Constitutional Amendment Act gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions (Rural Local Government)?

Answer: ১৯৯২ সালের ৭৩তম সংবিধান সংশোধনী আইন।

Question: Which Constitutional Amendment Act is related to Urban Local Self-Government (Municipalities)?

Answer: ১৯৯২ সালের ৭৪তম সংবিধান সংশোধনী আইন।

Question: What is the lowest tier of the Panchayati Raj system at the village level?

Answer: গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত (Gram Panchayat)।

Question: What is the urban local self-government body called in large metropolitan cities?

Answer: পৌরনিগম বা মিউনিসিপ্যাল কর্পোরেশন (Municipal Corporation)।

Question: What is the minimum age required to contest local self-government elections in India?

Answer: ২১ বছর (21 years)।

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