

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. It is a living document, an instrument which makes the government system work. It lays down the framework defining fundamental political principles, establishes the structure, procedures, powers and duties of government institutions and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles and the duties of citizens. It is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world, containing 448[Note 1] articles in 25[Note 2] parts, 12[Note 3] schedules, 5 appendices and 98[Note 4] amendments (out of 120 Constitution Amendment Bills). Besides the English version, there is an official Hindi translation. Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar is widely regarded as the architect of the Indian Constitution. The Constitution follows parliamentary system of government and the executive is directly accountable to the legislature. Article 74 provides that there shall be a Prime Minister of India as the head of government. It also states that there shall be a President of India and a Vice-President of India under Articles 52 and 63. Unlike the Prime Minister, the President largely performs ceremonial roles. The Constitution of India is federal in nature but unitary in spirit. The common features of a federation such as written Constitution, supremacy of Constitution, rigidity of Constitution, two government, division of powers, bicameralism and independent judiciary as well as unitary features like single Constitution, single citizenship, integrated judiciary, flexible Constitution, a strong Centre, appointment of state governor by the Centre, All-India Services, Emergency Provisions etc can be seen in Indian Constitution. This unique combination makes it Quasi-Federal in form. Each state and each Union territory of India has its own government. Analogues to President and Prime Minister, each has a Governor (in case of states) or Lieutenant Governor (in the case of Union territories) and a Chief Minister. The 73rd and 74th Amendment Act also introduced the system of Panchayati Raj in rural areas and Municipality in urban areas. Also, Article 370 of the Constitution gives special status to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Constitution was adopted by the India Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949, and came into effect on 26 January 1950. Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 367, 379, 380, 388, 391, 392, 393 and 394 came into force on 26 Nov 1949 and remaining articles on 26 Jan 1950. The date of 26 January was chosen to commemorate the Purna Swaraj declaration of independence of 1930. With its adoption, the Union of India officially became the modern and contemporary Republic of India and it replaced the Government of India Act 1935 as the country's fundamental governing document. To ensure constitutional autochthony, the framers of constitution inserted Article 395 in the constitution and by this Article the Indian Independence Act, 1947 was repealed. The Constitution declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic, assuring its citizens of justice, equality, and liberty, and endeavors to promote fraternity among them. The words socialist and secular were added to the definition in 1976 by the 42nd constitutional amendment (mini constitution). India celebrates the adoption of the constitution on 26 January each year as Republic Day.

Defending Pornography: Free Speech, Sex, and the Fight for Womens Rights (AUTHOR INSCRIBED FIRST EDITION), Uncertain Science ... Uncertain World, The Message Of The Lords Prayer To Men Of The Twentieth Century, Rashomon Nose [Japanese Edition], World City, The Organic Way to Plant Protection,

Constitution of India eBook: Ministry of Law India: shakethatbrain.com: Kindle Store. The Constitution of india: Indian Law Series. Shubham Sinha. out of 5 stars 1.

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. It is a living document, an instrument which makes the government system work. It lays down the framework . The Constitution of India (IAST: Bharatiya Sa?vidhana) is the supreme law of India. The document lays down the

framework demarcating fundamental political code, structure, procedures, powers, and duties of government institutions and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles, and the duties of citizens. Indian nationality law - Part I of the Constitution of India - Constitution of Alabama. Fundamental Rights are the basic rights of the common people and inalienable rights of the people who enjoy it under the charter of rights contained in Part III(Article 12 to 35) of Constitution of India. Part of a series on . Equality before law: Article 14 of the constitution guarantees that all people shall be equally protected.

government system work. Its flexibility lies in its amendments. In this edition, the text of the Constitution of India has been brought up-to-date by.

Constitution ifâ€™. (a) he or either of his parents or any of his grandparents was born in India as defined in the. Government of India Act, (as originally. Buy 3 or more books from the Constitutional Systems of the World series and get The important issue of constitutional change in India is approached from an undue legal jargon, the book aims at a general audience that is interested in. This blog is thus the first installment of an ambitious series that This task is only made harder by the fact that India's constitution is the longest. Symbiosis Law School Pune Learning Resource Centre is a vibrant hub in the 6, Directive Principles Of Staste Policy In The Constitution Of India, Hegde 10, Criminal Law And Punishment (Clarendon Law Series), Fitzgerald P.j., held Article 15(4) of the Constitution of India to be an exception to. Article 15(1). The relevant .. law. They are Articles 14, 19 and 21 which, in the words of Chandrachud,. C.J. in Minerva Mills . A series of decisions, including. Law Books - Buy Law Books Online at Best Prices - India's Largest Books Store - Huge Collection of Legal and Constitutional History of India: Ancient Lega. It has long been contended that the Indian Constitution of , a document Drawing upon the previously unexplored records of the Supreme Court of India, A People's Constitution upends this narrative Series. Histories of Economic Life .

Full text containing the act, Constitution of India, , with all the sections, schedules, short title, enactment date, and footnotes.

[\[PDF\] Defending Pornography: Free Speech, Sex, and the Fight for Womens Rights \(AUTHOR INSCRIBED FIRST EDITION\)](#)

[\[PDF\] Uncertain Science ... Uncertain World](#)

[\[PDF\] The Message Of The Lords Prayer To Men Of The Twentieth Century](#)

[\[PDF\] Rashomon Nose \[Japanese Edition\]](#)

[\[PDF\] World City](#)

[\[PDF\] The Organic Way to Plant Protection](#)

A book tell about is The Constitution of india: Indian Law Series. do not worry, we dont place any sense for download the book. All of file downloads at shakethatbrain.com are can to anyone who like. I sure some webs are post a pdf also, but in shakethatbrain.com, reader will be take a full copy of The Constitution of india: Indian Law Series book. Span the time to learn how to download, and you will take The Constitution of india: Indian Law Series in shakethatbrain.com!