



Introduction to the Constitution of India

By Durga Das Basu

LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa Group, Nagpur, India, 2013. Soft cover. Condition: New. Introduction to the Constitution of India provides an in-depth look at the intricacies of the Indian Constitution, the longest written constitution of any sovereign state in the world. The Indian Constitution came into play on January 26, 1950, and has undergone several amendments since its enactment. It has an English version and an official Hindi translation. The original version is handwritten and has beautiful calligraphy. Durga Das Basu has attempted to decipher its individual articles for the benefit of the layman. His book, Introduction to the Constitution of India, aims to take the reader through every detail of the Indian Constitution. The book is divided into eight sections. The sequence of chapters more or less matches the sequence of the corresponding parts in the written Constitution. The first section introduces the Indian Constitution, and delves into its historical background, creation, philosophy, and outstanding features. It acquaints the reader with the Fundamental Rights and Duties, and the Directive Principles of State Policy as written in the Constitution. It also covers the possibilities and procedures of amendment. The remaining sections include information about the government of the Union, the government of...



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The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land. It lays down the frame-work defining fundamental political principles, establishes the structure, procedures, powers and duties of government and spells out the fundamental rights, directive principles and duties of the citizens. It is the largest written. Figure 17.1 The Constitution of India INTRODUCTION TO LAW. 239. MODULE - 5. The Constitution of India-I. Notes. The Constitution of India – its Nature. Constitution of any sovereign country in the world, containing more than 395 Articles and divided into 24 parts and 12 schedules pass Introduction. The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. It frames fundamental political principles, procedures, practices, rights, powers, and duties of the government. It imparts constitutional supremacy and not parliamentary supremacy, as it is not created by the Parliament but, by a constituent assembly, and adopted by its people, with a declaration in its preamble. Parliament cannot override it. The world’s longest constitution is the Indian’s constitution. History. The constitution of India was adopted on the 26th of November, in the year 1949. However, it came to effect on the 26th of January, 1950. 26th of January is celebrated as the Republic Day of India. It was adopted by the Constitution Assembly. Constitution of India. admin Indian Polity, TNPSC Study Materials 0 Comment. Introduction to the Constitution of India: The Constitution is the fundamental law of a country that reflects the fundamental principles on which the government of that country is based. It is the vehicle of a Nation’s progress. The term “preamble” refers to the introduction or preface to the Constitution. It consists of the ideals, objectives and basic principles of the Constitution. It contains the summary or essence of the Constitution. It has a great value and has been described as the “key to the Constitution”. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the “Objective Resolution”, drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru, which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1947. India, also known as Bharat, is a Union of States. It is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a parliamentary system of government. The Republic is governed in terms of the Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950. The Constitution provides for a Parliamentary form of government which is federal in structure with certain unitary features. The constitutional head of the Executive of the Union is the President. As per Article 79 of the Constitution of India, the council of the Parliament The Constitution of India (IAST: Bhāratāya Sā́'fvidhāna) 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. It is the longest written constitution of any country on earth. B. R. Ambedkar, chairman of the drafting committee, is widely considered to be its chief architect.