



## 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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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 Home & Constitutional Law & Introduction to the Constitution of India, 1950. Introduction to the Constitution of India, 1950. By Mayank Shekhar | May 9, 2019. 2 Comments. Introduction to the Constitution of India, 1950 | Overview. Sources of the Constitution. The Constitution of India which was brought into force on 26 January 1950 announcing the birth of a new republic to the entire world. It is the Supreme Lex, it reflects upon the struggle and aspirations of the people of a country which was subjected to the oppressive rule of a colonial power for more than two centuries. The Constitution of India is also known as the father of all laws i.e., grundnorm as all the other existing laws get the effect and drive their force from the constitution itself. 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. The Constitution of India (IAST: Bhāratāya Sā́vīdhāna) 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. The Preamble to the Constitution of India is a brief introductory statement that sets out the guiding purpose and principles of the document and it indicates the source from which the document derives its authority, which is, the people. This is brought out in the preamble, the introduction to the constitution so to speak. It states that, "We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign socialist secular democratic republic and to secure to all its citizens: Justice, social, economic and political; Liberty, of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; Equality of status and of opportunity; And to promote among them all Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of.