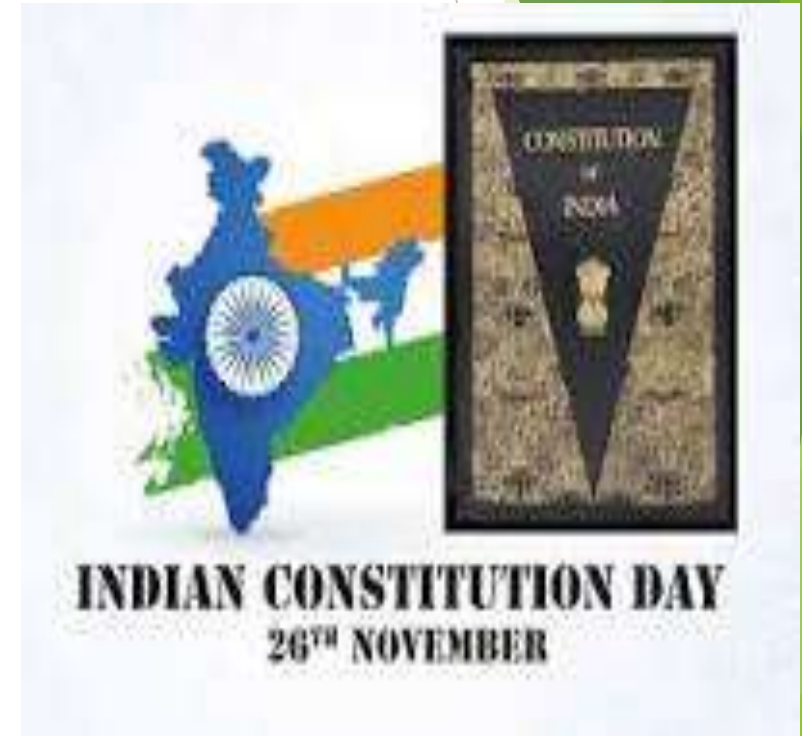


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II BCA
INDIA AND INDIAN
CONSTITUTION



SILENT FEATURE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

▶ 1. The Longest Written Constitution.

The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution. It originally contained a Preamble, 395 Articles in 22 Parts, 12 Schedules.

▶ 2. Parliamentary Form of Government.

After independence, Constitution makers had choices of Presidential system or Parliamentary system of government. While Presidential system involved separation of Legislature and Executive, review of performance only after four or five years and stability

▶ 3. A combination of Flexibility and rigidity.

The Constitution lays down special procedure for constitutional amendments. Based on the ease of amendment procedure, Constitutions can be flexible or rigid.

4. Parliamentary Form of Government.

After independence, Constitution makers had choices of Presidential system or Parliamentary system of government.

5. Fundamental Rights.

Under its Part III Articles 12-35, the Constitution of India grants and guarantees Fundamental Rights to its citizens. It is called the Indian Bill of Rights Initially, 7 Fundamental Rights were granted but after the deletion of the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights.

6. Fundamental Duties.

The Constitution 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 has introduced a Code of ten "Fundamental Duties" for Citizens. In 2002, one more duty was added to it.

7. Directive Principles of State Policy.

The Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Part IV are in the form of positive directions to the State which the State shall strive to promote welfare of the people

8. Federal structure of government.

The Union list- 98 Subjects –Defiance, Foreign affairs, Currency and Coinage , War and Peace , Railways, Post and Telegraph, Citizenship, Foreign Trade, ext

State List- 66 Subjects- public order, police, state court fees, prisons, local government, public health and sanitation, hospitals and dispensaries, ext

Concurrent List- 52- Education, Forests, Weights & Measures, Protection of Wild Animals and Birds. Administration of Justice.

9. Single citizenship.

Centre and States, it provides for a single citizenship for the whole of India. It means that every Indian is a citizen of India,

10. Universal adult franchise.

Under the Indian Constitution every adult above 18 years of age has been given the right to elect representatives for the legislatures without any discrimination or prescribing any qualification based either on religion, race, caste, sex, descent, and place of birth or residence or even property, education or the like

11. Emergency provisions.

1. National emergency – 352 Article
2. State emergency - 356 Article
3. Financial Emergency -360 Article

12. Secularism

In no other country of the world so many religions co-exist as in India. In view of such diversity the Constitution guarantees complete freedom of religion to all.

13. Systems of local self-government

The ideal for organizing village Panchayats as units of self-government was provided by the Constitution-makers under Article 40 of Part IV which received constitutional legitimacy or status through the 73rd Amendment Act of the Indian Constitution.

THANK YOU