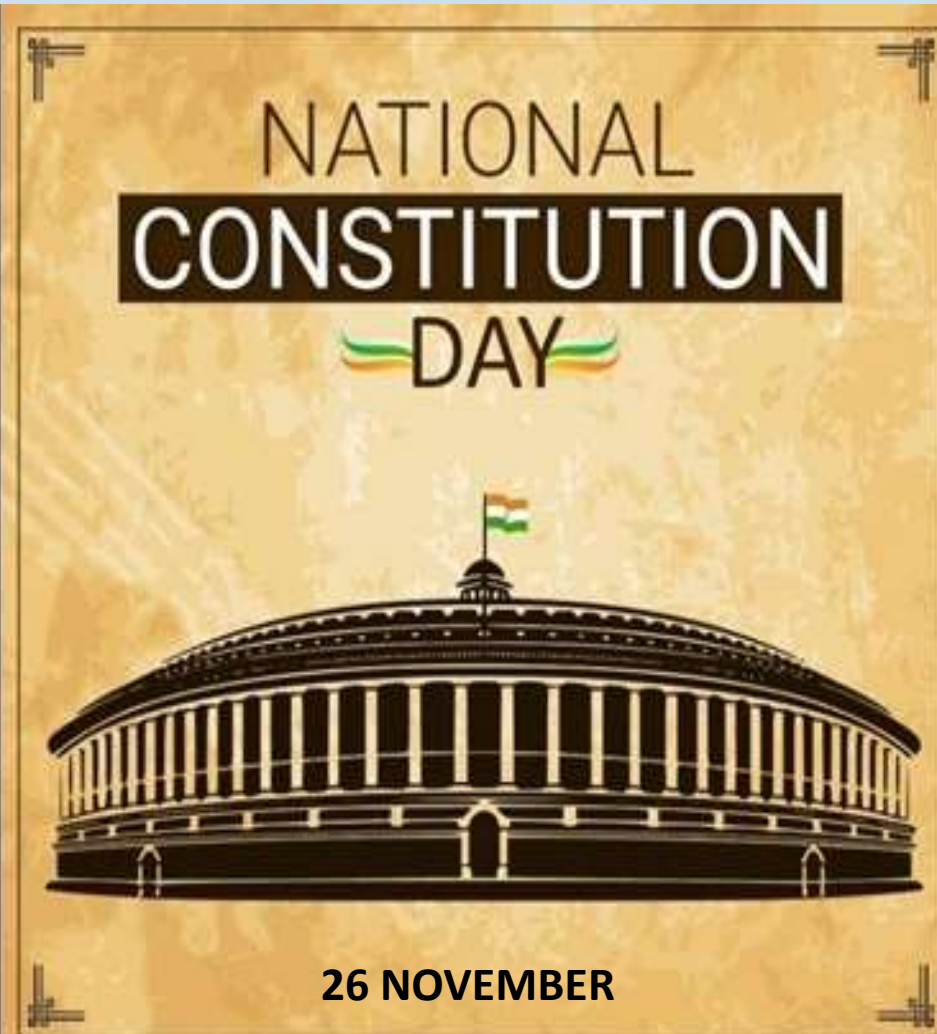


# SGGS COLLEGIATE PUBLIC SCHOOL- SECTOR 26 CHANDIGARH







# The Constitution of India

## PREAMBLE

**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 the Nation;

**IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY**  
this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do  
**HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO**  
**OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**







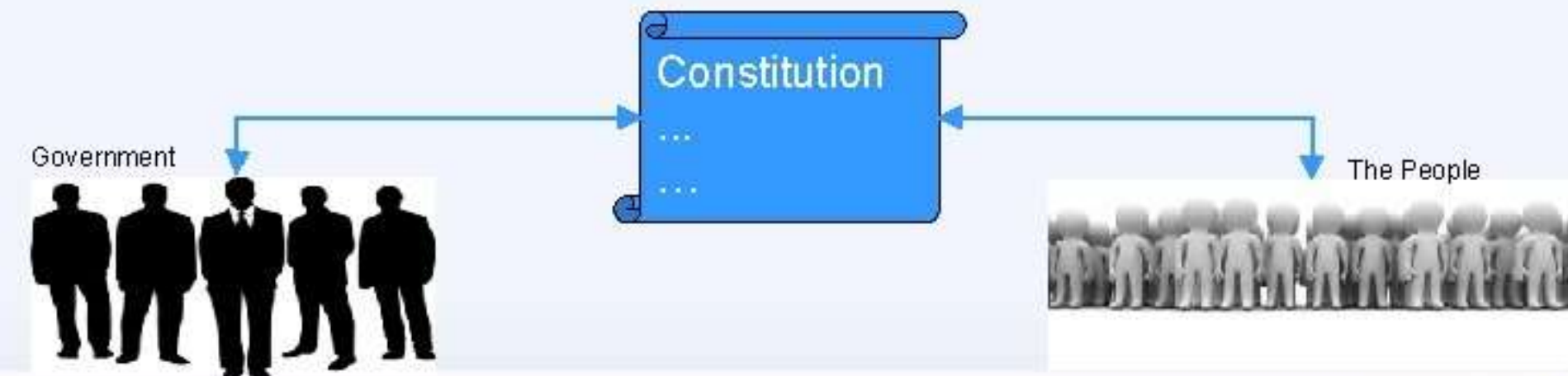
# 1. What Is Constitution Anyway?

## I) In General-

**The Constitution is the supreme law of the land.** All other laws have to conform to the Constitution. The constitution contains laws concerning the government and its relations with the people.

A constitution is concerned with 2 main aspects:-

- a) The relation between the different levels of government and
- b) Between the government and the citizens.





# Key Features of Indian Constitution



- **Why is the Constitution Day celebrated?**
- On November 26, 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India formally adopted the Constitution of India. It came into force on January 26, 1950. Constitution Day aims to bring awareness about the importance of the Constitution and Dr B R Ambedkar.



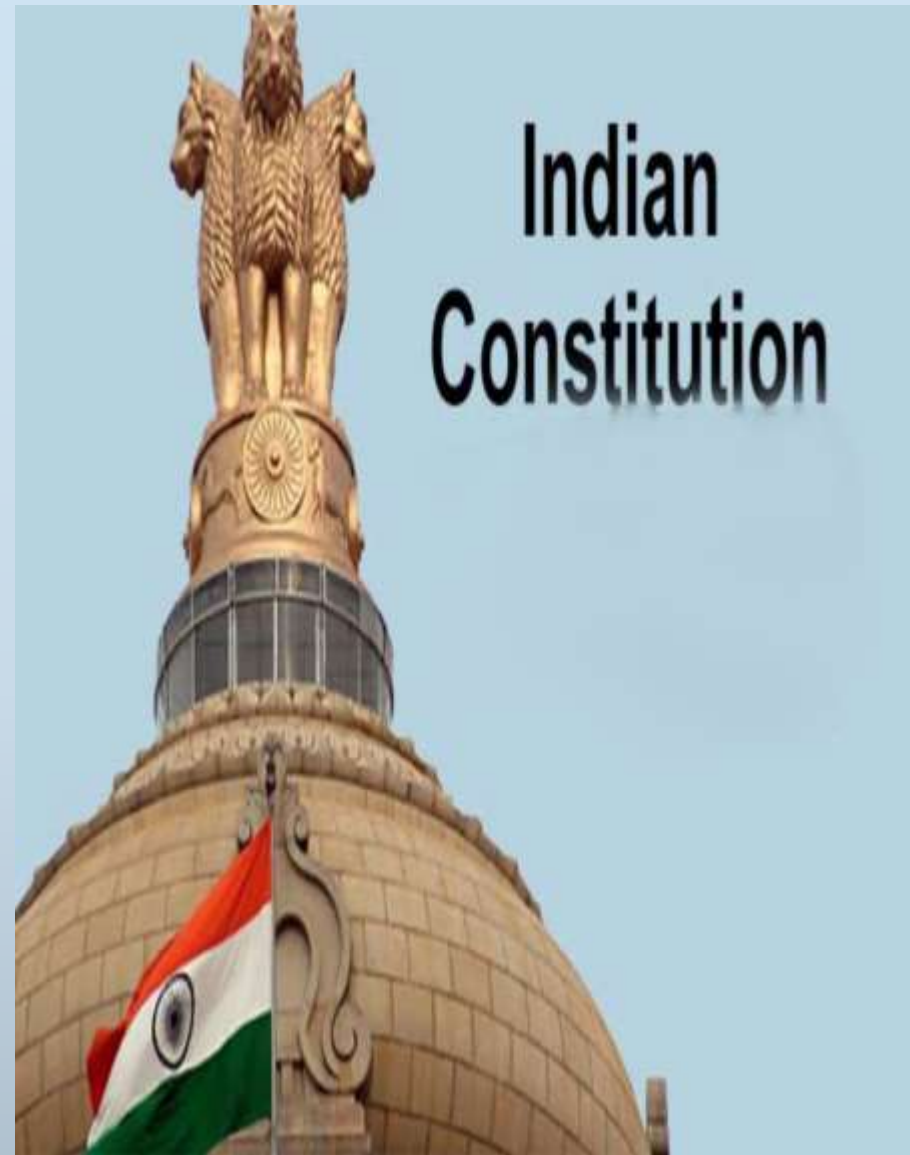


- **Who wrote the Constitution of India?**
- B R Ambedkar, chairman of the drafting committee, is considered to be the chief architect of the Constitution of India. He is also called the Father of the Indian Constitution. The Constitution of India was drafted by the members of the Constituent Assembly.



- **How did Constitution of India come into being?**

- From 1947 to 1950, India continued to use the legislation implemented when it was a dominion of Britain. In the meantime, the Constituent Assembly drafted the Constitution of India, which would replace the Government of India Act, 1935, as the country's fundamental governing document. The Constitution was drawn from a number of sources, while India's needs and conditions were given paramount importance. B R Ambedkar studied the Constitutions of over 60 countries before drafting the Constitution of India.





### 3.THE FRAMING OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was the first president (temporary) of the Constituent Assembly when it met on December 9, 1946. Later, Dr. Rajendra Prasad became the President of the Constituent Assembly and Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar became the Chairman of its drafting committee on December 11, 1946 .



First president (temporary) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha (Left) on December 9, 1946. Dr. Rajendra Prasad (Middle) the President of the Constituent Assembly and Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar (Right) the Chairman of its drafting committee as on December 11, 1946 .





# Framing of Constitution of India.

The Constituent Assembly consisted of 385 members, of which 292 were elected by the elected members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies while 93 members were nominated by the Princely States. To these were to be added a representative each from the four Chief Commissioners Provinces of Delhi, Ajmer- Marwar, Coorg and British Baluchistan.



**First day (December 9, 1946) of the Constituent Assembly.** From right: B. G. Kher and Sardar Vallabhai Patel; K. M. Munshi is seated behind Patel.



## 4.The Framing of Constitution of India.

### **Borrowed features of constitution of India**

**1.From U.K.** - Nominal Head – President, Cabinet System of Ministers, Post of PM, Parliamentary Type of Govt., Bicameral Parliament, Lower House more powerful, Council of Ministers responsible to Lower House, Provision of Speaker in Lok Sabha.

**2.From U.S.A-** Written constitution, Appointment of Vice President, Fundamental Rights, Supreme court, Head of the state known as president, Provision of states, Judicial review

**3.From Australia-** Concurrent List, Centre-State relationship, Language of the Preamble

**4.From USSR-** Fundamental Duties, Five year plan

**5.From Germany-** Emergency provisions

**6.From Japan-** Law on which the Supreme Court functions

**7.From Canada-** Federal System and Residuary powers

**8.From South Africa-** Procedure of constitutional amendment

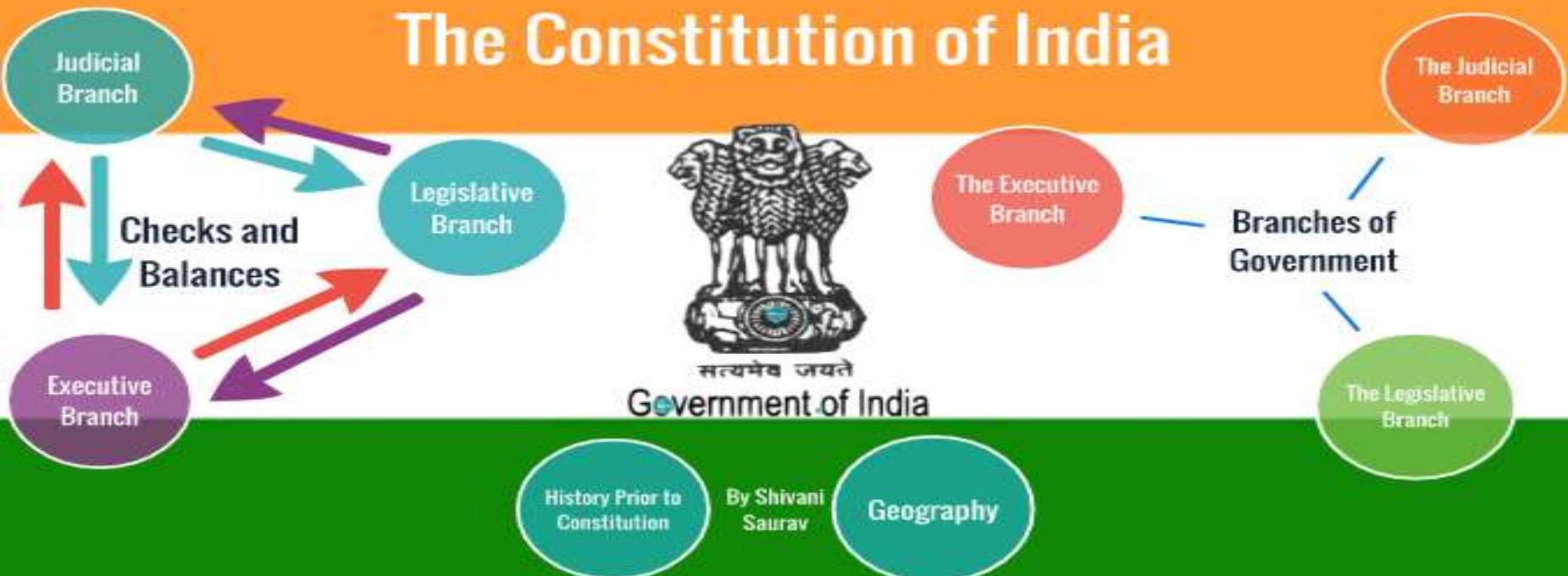
**9.From Ireland-** Concept of Directive Principles of state policy.



## Role of Constitution in relationship between Government and its people:-



## The Constitution of India

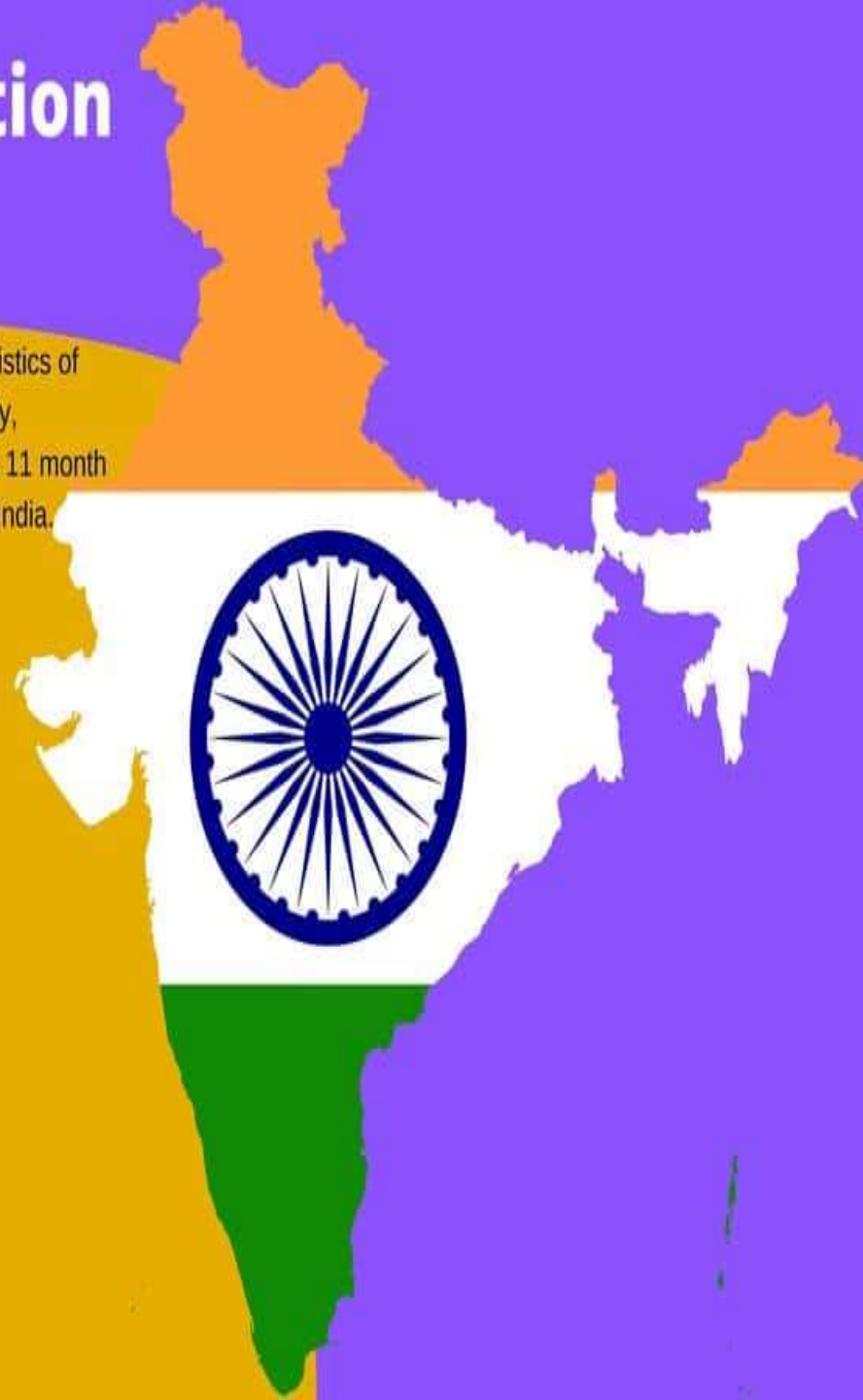


# Characteristics of constitution of India

Constitution of India is a sacred document. Indian constitution includes the characteristics of main Constitutions of World. Indian Constitution is a result of continues attempt, study, discussion, thinking and hard work of drafting committee during the period of 2 years 11 month and 18 days. Indian constitution was enforced in 26th January, 1950 throughout the India.

**The major characteristics of the Constitution of India are :**

1. Biggest Constitution
2. Establishment of Sovereign Democratic Republic -
3. Socialism and secularism -
4. Origin of Parliamentary Governance -
5. Fundamental Rights -
6. Fundamental Duties -
7. Directive Principles of State -
8. Co-ordination of rigidity and flexibility -
9. Adult Suffrage -
10. Independence of Judiciary -
11. Single Citizenship -
12. Decentralisation of Powers -





# Conclusion

A Constitution symbolizes independence of a country. Framework and structure for the governance of a free country are provided in the Constitution. The Constituent Assembly prepared the draft of the Constitution by keeping the 'Objectives Resolution' as the backdrop which reflected the aspirations of the people of India.

The framing of the Constitution was completed on November 26, 1949 when the Constituent Assembly formally adopted the new Constitution. The Constitution came into force with effect from January 26, 1950.

The Constitution begins with a Preamble which declares India to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic. The Preamble also mentions the goals of securing justice, liberty and equality for all its citizens and promotion of national unity and integrity on the basis of fraternity among the people assuring dignity of the individual.



*Thank You*