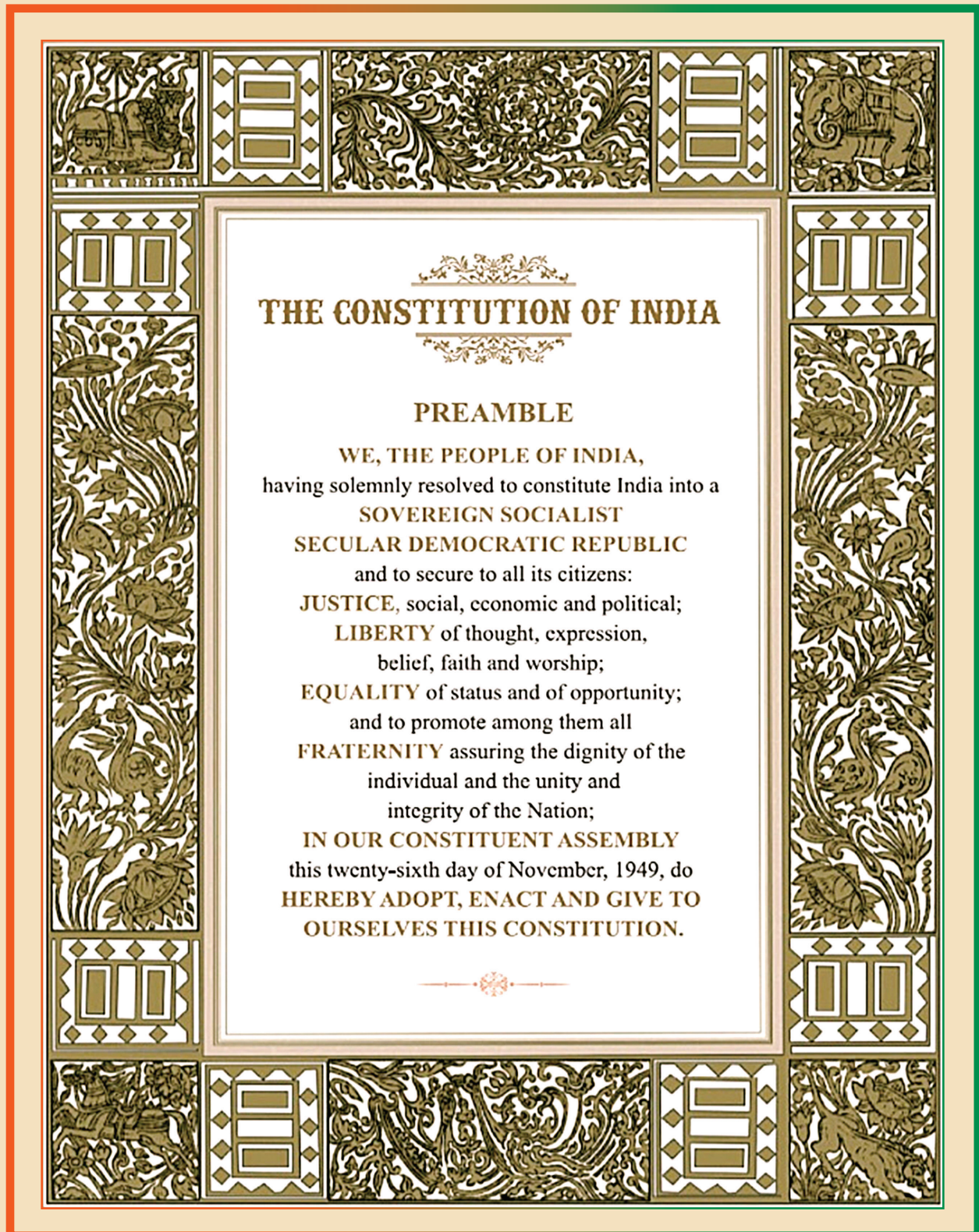


Important Provisions
of
CONSTITUTION
OF
INDIA



The 'Preamble' of 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 which derives its authority, meaning, the people. It was adopted on 26 November 1949 by the Constituent Assembly of India and came into effect on 26th January 1950.



26 Facts You Didn't Know About the Indian Constitution

The final draft of the Indian Constitution which is the longest in the world, was adopted on 26 November 1949 after almost 2 years, 11 months and 17 days. It was legally enforced on 26 January 1950, the day that we celebrate as Republic Day ever since. On 26 January, here are 26 facts that you probably didn't know about the Indian Constitution.

1) Father of the Indian Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar, Was Ready to Burn It

On 2 September 1953 while debating how a Governor in the country should be invested with more powers, Dr Ambedkar argued strongly in favour of amending the Constitution.



Dr BR Ambedkar

"My friends tell me that I have made the Constitution. But I am quite prepared to say that I shall be the first person to burn it out. I do not want it. It does not suit anybody. But whatever that may be if our people want to carry on they must not forget that there are majorities and there are minorities and they simply cannot ignore the minorities by saying, "Oh, no. To recognise you is to harm democracy." I should say that the greatest harm will come by injuring the minorities.

Dr Br Ambedkar in the Rajya Sabha on 2 September 1953.

Preamble of Indian Constitution – Objective Resolution

In 1946, Objective Resolution was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru, describing the constitutional structure. In 1947 (22nd January) it was adopted. It shaped the Constitution of India and its modified version is reflected in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. The basic tenets that the objective resolution highlighted were:

- Constituent Assembly's resolve to see India as independent, sovereign and republic
- To draw a Constitution for India
- To make all territories of the pre-independent India into united states of post-independent India
- To realize residual powers, autonomy on such states as the Constitution of India reflects
- To realize union with the power which will be different than those given to such states
- The people of India to play the source of power and authority of the sovereignty, and the independence
- To provide justice, social, economic and political equality of status of opportunity and, freedom of thought,
- expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action, subject to law and public
- morality before the law
- To provide adequate safeguards to the minorities, tribal and backward areas and other depressed and backward classes
- To maintain the integrity of the Indian republic's territory and its territorial rights on land, sea, air according to the justice and law of the civilized nation
- To promote peace and welfare among the worldly nations.

Preamble of constitution – Facts

<i>Is preamble a part of Indian Constitution?</i>	Yes, it is a part of the Indian constitution, also emphasized in Kesavananda Bharti Case in 1973.
<i>Who wrote the preamble of India?</i>	The preamble of India contains tenets highlighted in the Objective Resolution drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946
<i>How many preambles does the Indian Constitution have?</i>	Only 1 preamble along with 22 parts and 12 schedules and 448 articles, Indian Constitution today exists
<i>What is the most important word in the Preamble of Indian Constitution?</i>	Though no particular word has been given more importance than others, however, 'We, the people of India' are the words which are termed as the most powerful in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution

Why do we need a Preamble?	It gives us fundamental values and highlights of the Constitution
In which case, did the Supreme Court passed a judgement that Preamble is not a part of Indian Constitution?	In Berubari Case (1960), SC declared Preamble not to be a part of Indian Constitution

The hopes and aspirations of the people, as well as the ideals before our nation, are described in the preamble in clear cut words. It may be considered as the soul of the Constitution. The preamble can be referred to as the preface which highlights the entire Constitution.

Interesting Facts about Preamble of Indian Constitution

- It was enacted after the enactment of the entire Constitution of India
- The term 'secular' was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.
- The Preamble secures to all citizens of India liberty of belief, faith and worship
- Ideal of justice (social, economic and political) in the Preamble are borrowed from the Soviet Union (Russia) Constitution
- Republic and the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity are borrowed from the French Constitution
- Preamble, in itself, has been first introduced through the American Constitution

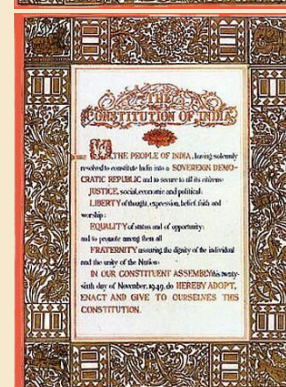
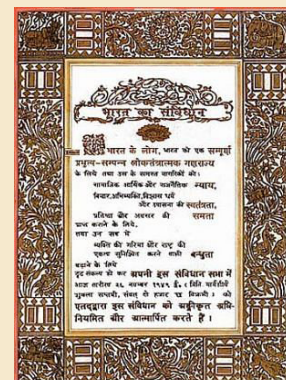
Four Main Ingredients of the Indian Preamble

The source of the Indian Constitution, nature of the Indian State, the objectives of the Constitution of India & the date of adoption of the Indian State, are four main ingredients of the Indian Preamble which you can read about in the table below:

Preamble to the Indian Constitution	
Source of the Indian Constitution	The People of India are revealed to be the source of the authority of the Indian Constitution. The words, 'We, the People of India' reflect the same.
Nature of the Indian State	The Preamble of India tags India as the sovereign, secular, republic, secular and democratic nation
Objective of the Indian Constitution	Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity are denoted as the objectives of the Preamble of India
Adoption Date of the Constitution of India	November 26, 1949 as the date when the Indian Constitution was adapted.

2) The Constitution Was Originally Written in Hindi and English

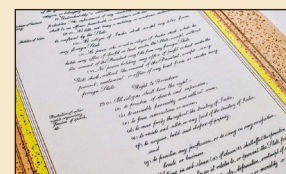
The original copies of the Indian Constitution were written in Hindi and English. Each member of the Constituent Assembly that drafted the Constitution, signed two copies of the constitution, one in Hindi and the other in English



The Constitution of India was originally written in Hindi and English

3) The English Version Has 117,369 Words

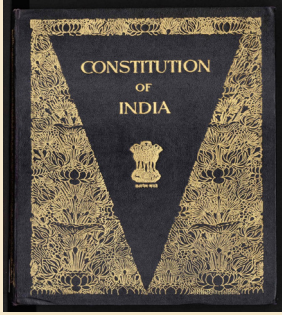
There are a total of 117,369 words in the English version of the Constitution of India which contains 444 articles in 22 parts, 12 schedules and 115 amendments.



There are 117,369 words in the English version of the Constitution

4) **It Is the Longest Constitution in the World**

With so much of writing, the Indian Constitution is the longest of any sovereign country in the world. In its current form, it has a Preamble, 22 parts with 448 articles, 12 schedules, 5 appendices and 115 amendments.



The Constitution of India

5) **The Constitution Wasn't Typed or Printed**

Both the versions of the Constitution, Hindi and English, were handwritten. It is the longest handwritten constitution of any country on earth.



The Indian Constitution is handwritten

6. **It Was Handwritten by Prem Behari Narain Raizada**

The original Constitution of India was handwritten by Prem Behari Narain Raizada in a flowing italic style with beautiful calligraphy. The Constitution was published in Dehradun and photolithographed by the Survey of India.



Prem Behari Narain Raizada

Keywords in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution

There are some important keywords in the Preamble of India like:

- Sovereign
- Socialist
- Secular
- Democratic
- Republic
- Justice
- Liberty
- Equality
- Fraternity

Fundamental Rights - Articles 12-35 (Part III of Indian Constitution)

Articles 12-35 of Indian Constitution deal with Fundamental Rights. These human rights are conferred upon the citizens of India for the Constitution tells that these rights are inviolable. Right to Life, Right to Dignity, Right to Education etc. all come under one of the six main fundamental rights.

What are the Fundamental Rights?

Fundamental rights are the basic human rights enshrined in the Constitution of India which are guaranteed to all citizens. They are applied without discrimination on the basis of race, religion, gender, etc. Significantly, **fundamental rights are enforceable by the courts**, subject to certain conditions.

Why are they called Fundamental Rights?

These rights are called fundamental rights because of two reasons:

- They are enshrined in the Constitution which guarantees them
- They are justiciable (enforceable by courts). In case of a violation, a person can approach a court of law.

List of Fundamental Rights

There are six fundamental rights of Indian Constitution along with the constitutional articles related to them are mentioned below:

- Right to Equality (Article 14-18)
- Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)
- Right against Exploitation (Article 23-24)
- Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28)
- Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29-30)
- Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

Why Right to Property is not a Fundamental Right?

There was one more fundamental right in the Constitution, i.e., the right to property.

However, this right was removed from the list of fundamental rights by the 44th Constitutional Amendment in 1978.

This was because this right proved to be a hindrance towards attaining the goal of socialism and redistributing wealth (property) equitably among the people.

Note: The right to property is now a legal right and not a fundamental right.

Introduction to Six Fundamental Rights (Articles 12 to 35)

Under this section, we list the fundamental rights in India and briefly describe each of them.

1. Right to Equality (Articles 14 – 18)

Right to equality guarantees equal rights for everyone, irrespective of religion, gender, caste, race or place of birth. It ensures equal employment opportunities in the government and insures against discrimination by the State in matters of employment on the basis of caste, religion, etc. This right also includes the abolition of titles as well as untouchability.

2. Right to Freedom (Articles 19 – 22)

Freedom is one of the most important ideals cherished by any democratic society. The Indian Constitution guarantees freedom to citizens. The freedom right includes many rights such as:

- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of expression
- Freedom of assembly without arms
- Freedom of association
- Freedom to practise any profession
- Freedom to reside in any part of the country

Some of these rights are subject to certain conditions of state security, public morality and decency and friendly relations with foreign countries. This means that the State has the right to impose reasonable restrictions on them under article 19(2).

3. Right against Exploitation (Articles 23 – 24)

This right implies the prohibition of trafficking in human beings, *begar*, and other forms of forced labour. It also implies the prohibition of children in factories, etc. The Constitution prohibits the employment of children under 14 years in hazardous conditions.

4. Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25 – 28)

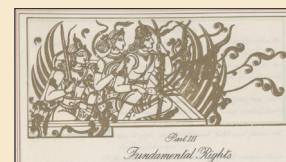
This indicates the secular nature of Indian polity. There is equal respect given to all religions. There is freedom of conscience, profession, practice and propagation of religion. The State has no official religion. Every person has the right to freely practice his or her faith, establish and maintain religious and charitable institutions.

5. Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29 – 30)

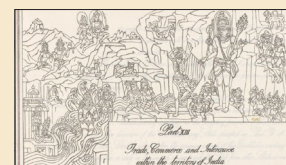
These rights protect the rights of religious, cultural and linguistic minorities, by facilitating them to preserve their heritage and culture. Educational rights are for ensuring education for everyone without any discrimination.

7. Each Page Was Decorated by Artists from Shantiniketan

The original Constitution is hand-written, with each page uniquely decorated by artists from Shantiniketan including Beohar Rammanohar Sinha and Nandalal Bose.



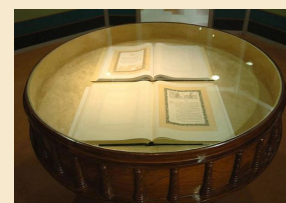
Each page of The Constitution was decorated by artists from Shantiniketan.



Each page of The Constitution was decorated by artists from Shantiniketan.

8) The Original Copies Are Stored in Special Cases

The original copies of the Indian Constitution, written in Hindi and English, are kept in special helium-filled cases in the Library of the Parliament of India.



The original copies of The Constitution are stored in the Library of the Parliament of India.

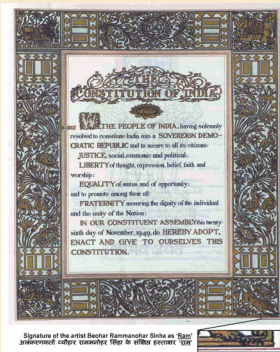
9) The Constitution Declares India a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular and Democratic Republic

The Preamble to the Constitution declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic republic and a welfare state

committed to secure justice, liberty and equality for the people and for promoting fraternity, dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the nation.

10) Assures Its Citizens Justice, Equality and Liberty, and Endeavours to Promote Fraternity

The fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution are contained in the Preamble which guarantees its citizens social, economic and political Justice; Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; Equality of status and opportunity, and to promote among them all Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individuals



The Preamble to the Constitution

11) 9 December 1946 : The Constituent Assembly Met for the First Time

The Constituent Assembly was the first Parliament of Independent India. Dr Sachchidananda Sinha was the first president (temporary Chairman of the Assembly) of the Constituent Assembly when it met on 9 December 1946.



Meeting of the Constituent Assembly

6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (32 – 35)

The Constitution guarantees remedies if citizens' fundamental rights are violated. The government cannot infringe upon or curb anyone's rights. When these rights are violated, the aggrieved party can approach the courts. Citizens can even go directly to the Supreme Court which can issue writs for enforcing fundamental rights.

Unique Features of Fundamental Rights

- Fundamental rights are different from ordinary legal rights in the manner in which they are enforced. If a legal right is violated, the aggrieved person cannot directly approach the Supreme Court by passing the lower courts. He or she should first approach the lower courts.
- Some of the fundamental rights are available to all citizens only while the rest are for all persons (citizens and foreigners).
- Fundamental rights are not absolute rights. They have reasonable restrictions, which means they are subject to the conditions of state security, public morality and decency and friendly relations with foreign countries.
- They are justiciable, implying they are enforceable by courts. People can approach the Supreme Court directly in case of violation of fundamental rights.
- Fundamental rights can be amended by the Parliament by a constitutional amendment provided the amendment does not alter the basic structure of the Constitution.
- Fundamental rights can be suspended during a National Emergency. But, the rights guaranteed under Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended.
- The application of fundamental rights can be restricted in an area that has been placed under Martial law or Military rule.

Fundamental Rights Available Only to Citizens

The following is the list of fundamental rights that are available **only to citizens** (and not to foreigners):

- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of race, religion, caste, gender or place of birth (Article 15).
- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16).
- Protection of freedom of: (Article 19)
 - Speech and expression
 - Association
 - Assembly
 - Movement
 - Residence
 - Profession
- Protection of the culture, language and script of minorities (Article 29).
- Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Article 30).

Importance of Fundamental Rights

Fundamental rights are very important because they are like the backbone of the country. They are essential for safeguarding the people's interests.

According to Article 13, all laws that are violative of fundamental rights shall be void. Here, there is an express provision for judicial review. The Supreme Court and the High Courts can declare any law unconstitutional on the grounds that it is violative of the fundamental rights. Article 13 talks about not just laws, but also ordinances, orders, regulations, notifications, etc.

Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)

Part IV Articles 36-51

What are the Directive Principles of State Policy?

The Sapru Committee in 1945 suggested two categories of individual rights. One being justiciable and the other being non-justiciable rights. The justiciable rights, as we know, are the Fundamental rights, whereas the non-justiciable ones are the Directive Principles of State Policy.

DPSP are ideals which are meant to be kept in mind by the state when it formulates policies and enacts laws. There are various definitions to Directive Principles of State which are given below:

- They are an 'instrument of instructions' which are enumerated in the Government of India Act, 1935.
- They seek to establish economic and social democracy in the country.
- DPSPs are ideals which are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation

Directive Principles of State Policy – Classification

Indian Constitution has not originally classified DPSPs but on the basis of their content and direction, they are usually classified into three types-

- **Socialistic Principles,**
- **Gandhian Principles** and,
- **Liberal-Intellectual Principles.**

The details of the three types of DPSPs are given below:

DPSP – Socialistic Principles	
Definition: They are the principles that aim at providing social and economic justice and set the path towards the welfare state. Under various articles, they direct the state to:	
Article 38	Promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order through justice—social, economic and political—and to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities
Article 39	Secure citizens: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens • Equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good • Prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production • Equal pay for equal work for men and women • Preservation of the health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse • Opportunities for the healthy development of children
Article 39A	Promote equal justice and free legal aid to the poor

12) It Took Nearly 3 Years To Write It Down

The Constituent Assembly, which first met on 9 December 1946, took precisely 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to come up with the final draft.



Meeting of the Constituent Assembly

13) 2,000 Amendments Were Made to the First Draft

When the draft was prepared and put up for debate and discussion, over 2000 amendments were made before it was finalised.



2,000 amendments were made to the first draft of the Constitution.

14) 26 November 1949: The Final Draft Was Ready

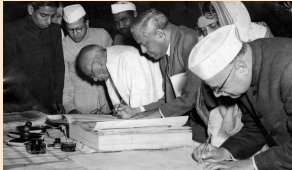
The Constituent Assembly sat for a total of 11 sessions. The 11th session was held between 14-26 November 1949. On 26 November 1949, the final draft of the Constitution was ready.



Rajendra Prasad signing a copy of the new Constitution at the Constitution Hall

15) 24 January 1950: Signing of The Constitution

On 24 January 1950, 284 members of the Constituent Assembly signed the Indian Constitution at the Constitution Hall, now known as the Central Hall of Parliament, in New Delhi.



Members of the Constituent Assembly signing the Constitution

16) 26 January 1950: The Constitution Was Legally Enforced

Passed by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949, it came into effect on 26 January 1950. The date 26 January was chosen to commemorate the declaration of Purna Swaraj (complete Independence) of 1930.



The Constitution of India

17) 26 January 1950: The National Emblem of India Was Adopted

The National Emblem was adopted on 26 January 1950 – the day India was declared a republic with its Constitution coming into effect. A representation of Lion Capital of Ashoka was initially adopted as the emblem of the Dominion of India in December 1947. The current version of the emblem was officially adopted on 26 January 1950, the day India became a republic.



The National Emblem of India

Article 41	In cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, secure citizens: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to work • Right to education • Right to public assistance
Article 42	Make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
Article 43	Secure a living wage, a decent standard of living and social and cultural opportunities for all workers
Article 43A	Take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries
Article 47	Raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and to improve public health

DPSP – Gandhian Principles

Definition: These principles are based on Gandhian ideology used to represent the programme of reconstruction enunciated by Gandhi during the national movement. Under various articles, they direct the state to:

Article 40	Organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government
Article 43	Promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operation basis in rural areas
Article 43B	Promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies
Article 46	Promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation
Article 47	Prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health
Article 48	Prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds

DPSP – Liberal-Intellectual Principles

Definition: These principles reflect the ideology of liberalism. Under various articles, they direct the state to:

Article 44	Secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country
Article 45	Provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years

Article 48	Organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines
Article 49	Protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest which are declared to be of National importance
Article 50	Separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State
Article 51	Promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between Nations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations • Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration

What are the new DPSPs added by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976?

42nd Amendment Act, 1976 added four new Directive Principles in the list:

S.No	Article	New DPSPs
1	Article 39	To secure opportunities for the healthy development of children
2	Article 39A	To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor
3	Article 43A	To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries
4	Article 48A	To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife

Facts about Directive Principles of State Policy:

- A new DPSP under **Article 38** was added by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978, which requires the State to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities.
- The 86th Amendment Act of 2002 changed the subject-matter of **Article 45** and made elementary education a fundamental right under **Article 21A**. The amended directive requires the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years.
- A new DPSP under **Article 43B** was added by the 97th Amendment Act of 2011 relating to co-operative societies. It requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies.
- The Indian Constitution under **Article 37** makes it clear that 'DPSPs are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws.'

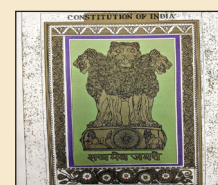
Criticism of Directive Principles of State Policy

As a point of debate, the following reasons are stated for the criticism of Directive Principles of State Policy:

- It has no legal force
- It is illogically arranged
- It is conservative in nature
- It may produce constitutional conflict between Centre and State

18) Constitution of India: A 'Bag of Borrowings'

The Indian Constitution is often called a 'bag of borrowings'. It is called so because it has borrowed provisions from the constitutions of various other countries. However, it is much more than a mere copy of other constitutions.



The Constitution of India

19) Based on a Series of Statutes Enacted by the British Parliament

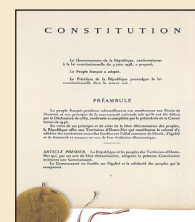
Prior to the Constituent Assembly that convened in 1948 to draft the Indian Constitution adopted in 1950 and still in force to date, the fundamental law of India was mostly embodied on a series of statutes enacted by the British Parliament.



The British Parliament

20) Borrowings From The French Constitution

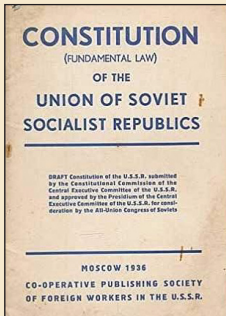
The Ideals of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity Come from the French Constitution. These words appear in the Preamble to the Constitution of India. Many other nations have also adopted the French slogan of "liberty, equality, and fraternity" as an ideal.



The Preamble to The Constitution of France

21. Borrowings From The USSR

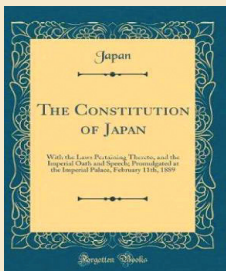
The concept of the five year plans in The Indian Constitution was borrowed from the Constitution of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.



The Constitution of USSR

22. Borrowings From Japan

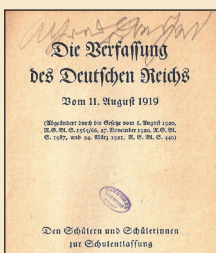
The laws governing our Supreme Court and the concept of "procedure established by Law" were adopted from the Constitution of Japan.



The Constitution of Japan

23. Borrowings From Weimar Constitution of Germany

India borrowed the concept of suspension of fundamental rights during Emergency rule was taken from the Weimar Constitution of Germany.



Weimar Constitution of Germany

Fundamental Duties in India - Article 51A

42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added 10 Fundamental Duties to the Indian Constitution. 86th Amendment Act 2002 later added 11th Fundamental Duty to the list. Swaran Singh Committee in 1976 recommended Fundamental Duties, the necessity of which was felt during the internal emergency of 1975-77.

Introduction to 11 Fundamental Duties in India

The fundamental duties which were added by the 42nd Amendment Act of the Constitution in 1976, in addition to creating and promoting culture, also strengthen the hands of the legislature in enforcing these duties vis-a-vis the fundamental rights.

The list of 11 Fundamental Duties under article 51-A to be obeyed by every Indian citizen is given in the table below:

S.No	11 Fundamental Duties
1.	Abide by the Indian Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem
2.	Cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom
3.	Uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
4.	Defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so
5.	Promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women
6.	Value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture
7.	Protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures
8.	Develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform
9.	Safeguard public property and to abjure violence
10.	Strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement
11.	Provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years. This duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002

Importance of Fundamental Duties- Part IV-A

Fundamental Duties are an inalienable part of fundamental rights. The importance of these are given in the table below:

S.No	Importance of Fundamental Duties
1.	They remind Indian Citizens of their duty towards their society, fellow citizens and the Nation
2.	They warn citizens against anti-national and anti-social activities
3.	They inspire citizens & promote a sense of discipline and commitment among them
4.	They help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law

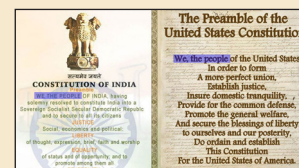
Criticism of Fundamental Duties

The Fundamental Duties mentioned in Part IVA of the Constitution have been criticized on the following grounds:

- They have been described by the critics as a code of moral precepts due to their non-justiciable character. Their inclusion in the Constitution was described by the critics as superfluous. This is because the duties included in the Constitution as fundamental would be performed by the people even though they were not incorporated into the Constitution.
- Some of the duties are vague, ambiguous and difficult to be understood by the common man.
- The list of duties is not exhaustive as it does not cover other important duties like casting vote, paying taxes, family planning and so on. In fact, the duty to pay taxes was recommended by the Swaran Singh Committee.
- The critics said that the inclusion of fundamental duties as an appendage to Part IV of the Constitution has reduced their value and significance. They should have been added after Part III so as to keep them on par with Fundamental Rights.
- Swaran Singh's Committee recommended more than 10 Fundamental Duties, however, not all were included in the Constitution. Those duties recommended by the committee which were not accepted were:
 - Citizens to be penalized/punished by the parliament for any non-compliance with or refusal to observe any of the duties.
 - The punishments/penalties decided by the Parliament shall not be called in question in any court on the ground of infringement of any of Fundamental Rights or on the ground of repugnancy to any other provision of the Constitution.
 - Duty to pay taxes.

24. Borrowings From The US Constitution

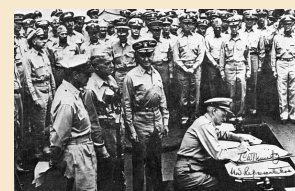
The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was inspired by the US Constitution's Preamble. Both the Preambles begin with "We the People".



The Preamble to the Indian Constitution and US Constitution start with 'We The People'

25. Basic Structure of the Constitution Stands on the Government of India Act, 1935

The Government of India Act 1935 was originally passed in August 1935 and is said to be the longest Act of (British) Parliament ever enacted by that time. The 1935 Act was the second installment of constitutional reforms passed by British Parliament for implementing the ideal of responsible government in India.



The Government of India Act 1935 passed in August 1935

26. Amended Only 94 Times in Over 60 Years

Amended only 94 times in the first 62 years, the Constitution of India has stood the test of time. As of January 2019, there have been 103 amendments to the Constitution of India since it was first enacted in 1950.



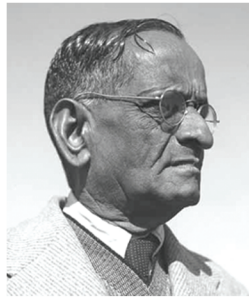
The Constitution Of India

People involved in the Drafting of the Constitution of India

Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar



N. Gopalswami Ayyanger



K. M. Munshi



Dr. B.R. Ambedkar



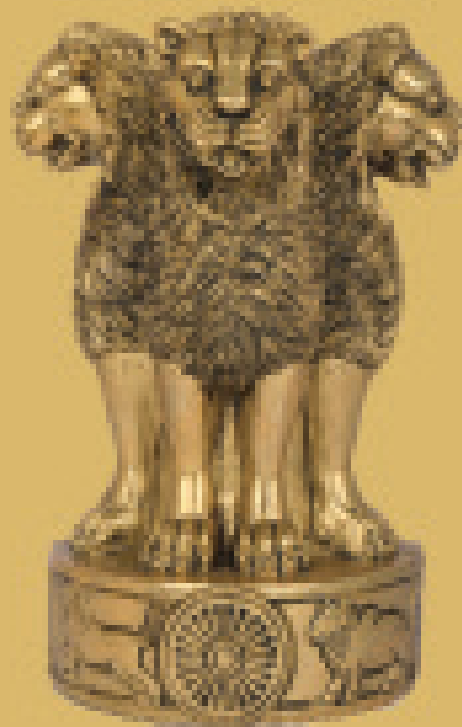
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