

Essay On Indian Constitution

Long Essay on Indian Constitution | Introduction

The Constitution of India is the longest in the world containing the framework of the political system, the duties, rights, limitations, and structure of the government that this nation ought to follow. The Constitution of India was written on 26th November 1949 and came into existence on 26th January 1950. In this essay on the Constitution of India, students will become familiar with the prominent features of India's Constitution and how it was established. The Constitution of India starts with the lead-in phrases of "we the people" and talks about the values of the Constitution which are about equality, liberty, secularism, and fraternity. Our Indian Constitution consists of 395 articles and 12 schedules. Indian Constitution is a unique constitution that was penned in two languages, English and Hindi

How was The Constitution of India Created?

The first meeting of the new Constituent Assembly was conducted on 9th December 1946. The next meeting was conducted on 11th December 1946 under the chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, and Sarojini Naidu have also participated in this meeting. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, chairman of the Drafting Committee, is often called the Father of the Indian Constitution.

The Constituent Assembly, which came into existence on 11th December 1946, and finally the Indian Constitution was approved on 26th November 1949 and came into result on 26th January 1950. This day (January 26th) is celebrated as Republic Day in India every year.

Features of The Indian Constitution

Here we gave some of the important features of the Indian Constitution, where students can understand easily.

I. Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties

The Indian Constitution produces a detailed list of Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India, where no one can take hold of or reduce by any law made by the States (Article 12-35). Likewise, the Constitution also produces a list of 11 duties to the citizens, which is known as the Fundamental Duties (Article 51A).

II. Parliamentary System of Government

The Indian Constitution produces for a Parliamentary System of Government, i.e., the real executive power deals with the council of President and the Ministers is only a nominal ruler (Article 74)

III. Federal System with a Unitary Bias

The Indian Constitution described India as a "Union of States" (Article 1), which intimates that the Indian Federation is not the result of any agreement among the units and the units cannot break away from it.

IV. Rigidity and Flexibility

The Indian Constitution is the combination of both rigidity and flexibility, which means some parts of it can be adapted by the Parliament by a Simple Majority, whereas some parts called for a two-thirds majority as well as not less than one-half of the state legislatures.

v. The Enormous Constitution of The world

The Indian Constitution is one of the Enormous Constitution of the world, embraces 395 Articles, 22 Parts, and 12 Schedules

vi. Independent Judiciary

The Constitution presents an Independent Judiciary (Article 76) which declares that the government is moved on by the provisions of the Constitution and works as a guardian of the opportunities and the fundamental rights of the citizens

vii. Directive Principles of State Policy

The Indian Constitution affirms certain Directive Principles of State Policy (Article 36-51) which the government has to grasp in mind while expressing New Policy.

viii. Special Provisions For Minorities

The Constitution presents special provisions for minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc., by conferring their certain specific advantages and provisions

ix. Secularism

The Constitution addresses India as a Secular State by withdrawing from religious doctrines (Forty-Second Amendment)

X. Single Citizenship

The Indian Constitution provides a Single Citizenship for all the people residing in several parts of the country and there is no separate citizenship for the states. (Article 5-11)

XI. Bicameral Legislatures

The Indian Constitution produces a bicameral legislature at the center consisting of Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and Lok Sabha (House of the People) (Article 79).

XII. Emergency Powers

The Constitution vests remarkable powers, known as Emergency Powers in the President while emergencies out of well-armed rebellion or external aggression or due to breakdown of constitutional machinery in the state (Article 352-360)

These are some of the important features of the Indian Constitution. In addition to it, the constitution also has many other features.

Conclusion: The Constitution of India is created by the Indians. The democratic process was followed in the form of debates before implementing the Constitution. And finally, it stands to guard the fundamental rights of every citizen of India. We, the people of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to ensure to all its citizens Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

"Law and order are the medicine of the body politic and when the body politic gets sick, medicine must be administered." -B R Ambedkar