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The Republic of India is located in the south of the SIA and border with Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal and Button is historically part of the Indian subcontinent or higher than India. It is the greatest worldwide country in terms of geographic dimension. It is also the world's largest democracy democracy and the second most populous pans after China. He is also a very diverse country with different cultures and mutually coexisting religions. Hindi and English are the official languages for federal companies, while the Constitution recognizes the existence of many other languages. This day is a federal state with 28 federated entities divided between seven unions. His system of government is parliamentary and based on the Westminster model. Incia first came in contact with the west at the beginning of the 20th, when it was attacked by the British Company of the Eastern Nds. In the mid-19th century, he fell under the British colonial domain. The colonial administration in the British or British India Raj Ā ĉ As well as it was called - it was headed by a viceroy that also accumulated the title of governor-general until 1947. When the struggle for independence, marked by a movement of violent resistance not widespread resulted in the independence of the British colonial imposition. Before the Constituent Assembly, which met in 1948 to write the Indian constitution adopted in 1950 and still in force until the date, the fundamental law of India was mainly incarnated in a series of laws approved by the British Parliament ĉ Nico. The main among them was the Government of India Acts of 1919 and 1935. He passed as a measure of gratitude by India's role in World War I, the main objective of this act was to expand the native participation in government. Fundamental reforms of the law were the establishment of a double form of government with limited powers for the main provinces. The Imperial Legislative Council was transformed into a bicameral legislature for all in India. Finally, the law established the position of a high commission with residence in London to represent India in the United Kingdom. This law was adopted in response to the opposition and chronic of the National Congress of India for 1919 Act for doing very little in terms of autonomy concession. Its main provisions included: abolition of the dual form of government or diarchy and the concession of a greater degree of autonomy for the provinces establishment of a Federation of India (who has never entered into force though) introducing Of direct suffer and extension of the franchise for 37 million people from the original 5 million membership of the Provincial Assemblies was altered in order to include more elected indigenous representatives, which were now capable of forming majorities and Governments from the creation of a federal court in 1946, the Britchains decided to examine the possibility of granting independence to India. As a result, a British office mission was dispatched for India for (1) Discussions Holding with representatives of British India and Indian States in order to reach agreement on the To write a constitution, and (2), create a constituent management and an executive board. In the sequence of this mission and the negotiations that followed, the Constituent Assembly was indirectly elected by the provincial legislatures comprising 278 representatives and 15 women. Parties represented in CA were the party of the Congress, which had a majority, Muslim League, scheduled Cote Federation, the Communist Party of India and the Party of the Union. The CA met for the first time in December 1946 and by November 1949 the draft constitution was approved. The Constitution entered into force in January 1950 and the CA was transformed into a provisional parliament. The constitution, which is still in force, more than 90 times becomes one of the constitutions more frequent changes in the world. He is also because it is one of the longest and most detailed in the world, with 395 articles and 10 Apparency called Called Extensively modeled in western legal and constitutional praćticing, its main characteristics include: the establishment of a federal system with residual powers in a government the central list of fundamental rights style a Westminster 1946 government parliamentary system The Grand -Britanha decides Independence Concessăo for the India and Mission Armărio is dispatched for India to discuss the modalities of power transfer 14 August 1947 Committee creation proposal is presented 29 August 1947 Committee is established 6 Dec 1947 for the Constituent Assembly formally reunites for the first time, after the elections, to begin the writing process a constitution. November 4, 1947 Project is finalized and submitted 1948 Ā ĉ 1949 Constituent Assembly is reinforced in sessions open to the public in November 26, 1949 Constituent Assembly adopts Final Version becoming official 26 January 1950 entry into force of the new Supreme Consitution Law of India IndiaRiginal Constitution Text of ProblemajurisDictionă, Indiaratifică26ă, November 1949: 71 years, 1949-11-26) Date and Effective26 in 1950; 71 years, 1950-01-26) SYSTEMFEDERAL Constitutional Republic (Executive, Legislativ and Judiciary) Chambertwo (Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha) Executive Finish Minister led the Office responsible for Parliament's Parliament's CămarajudiciăriosUpo Court , high courts and district courts [1] electoral collectivities, for presidential elections and vice-presidential elections25 January 2020 (104th) Citionconstitution of India (PDF), 9 September 2020, filed of the original (PDF) on 29 September 2020Location Parliament House, New Delhi, Indiaouthor (s) b. R. Ambedkar President of the Committee BN Rauconstitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly SureNDRA Nath Mukherjeechief Constituent Assembly [2] and other members of the members of the Constituent AssemblySignatories284 of the Constituent AssemblySupersGovernment of India Act 1935indian Independence Act 1947 From a Săst Rie About TheConstitution From India PREAM ĉ MBUL PARTSI A II A III A IV A VAT Ā ĉ v VI VII VIII A IX A IXA IXB Ā ĉ AXA XI XII Ā ĉ ĉ ĉ ĉ xiii xv Xvi Ā ĉ ĉ 33 to 37 to 38 to 33 to 40 to 38 to 39 to 40 to 41 to 42 to 43 to 26 to 40 to 32 to 33 to 40 to 33 to 40 to 33 to 40 to 33 to 40 to 43 to 44 to 45 to 46 to 47 to 48 to 50 to 51 to 52 to 53 to 54 to 55 to 56 AĀ 57 to 58 to 59 to 60 Ą C 61 to 64 to 64 to 64 to 68 to 67 to 70 to 71 to 72 to 74 to 74 to 78 to 79 to 80 81 to 82 to 83 to 84 to 85 to 86 to 87 to 89 to 90 to 92 to 93 to 94 to 95 to 96 to 99 Ą C 100 to 101 to 102 to 103 to 104 105 Related Topics Listing List Concurrent List Băsica Structure Doctrine Uniform Civil Code TEV The Constitution of India (IASI: BHA RATA Ā -YA SAVI' Vidha na) is the Supreme Law of the Incia. [3] [4] The document establishes the framework that marks fundamental policy, structure, procedures, powers and duties of government institutions and establishes fundamental rights, principles, and the duties of citizens. It is the longest writing constitution of any country. [A] [5] [6] [7] It transmits constitutional supremacy (non-parliamentary supremacy, provided that it was raised by a constituent assembly, rather than parliament) and was adopted by its people with a statement in your pre-member. [8] Parliament can not replace the constitution. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Constitution of India in a Postal Seal of India was adopted by the constituent assembly of India on 26 November 1949 and became effective on 26 January 1950. [9] The Constitution replaced the Government of India Act of 1935 As the fundamental government document of the Paăs, and the domain of India has become the republic of India. Ensuring constitutional autction, their frais revoked previous acts of the British Parliament in Article 395. [10] In India concludes its constitution on 26 January as the day of the republic. [11] The Constitution declares to India a sovereign, socialist, secular, [12] and the democratic republic, ensures the justice, equality and freedom of citizens, and If to promote fraternity. [13] The original constitution of 1950 is preserved in a case full of hospital in Parliament's house in New Delhi. The "secular" and "socialist" words were added to the pre-member by 42 and ACT amendment in 1976 during the emergency. [14] Babasaheb ambedkar, president of the elaboration committee, presenting the final outline of the Indian Constitution to the President of the Constituent Assembly Rajendra Prasad on November 25, 1949, in 1928, the conference of all parties convened a commission in Lucknow to prepare the constitution of India, which was known as the NEHRRU. [15] Most colonial indition was under the British domain of 1857 to 1947. From 1947 to 1950, the same legislation continued to be implemented as in India was a domain of Grand "It was for these three years, since each princely state was convinced by Sardar Patel and Vpmenon to sign the integration articles with India, and the British Government continued to be responsible for security The outside of the country. [16] Thus, the Constitution of India has repealed the law of the Indian independence of 1947 and the Government of India Act in 1935, when it became effective on 26 January 1950. Ndia left To be a british crown domain and became a sovereign democratic republic with the constitution. Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 379, 380, 388, 391, 392, 393 and 394 of the Constitution entered into force on 26 November 1949. And the remaining articles have become effective on January 26, 1950. [17] Previous legislation The constitution was taken from various sources. Conscious of the needs and conditions of India, its characteristic structures characteristic of legislation, as the Government of India, the Indian Councils act from 1861, 1892 and 1909, the India acts in 1919 and 1935, and the law of indigenous independence of 1947. This last, which led to the creation of India and Pakistan, divided the old constituent assembly into two. The 1935 Amendment Law is also a very important step to make the constitution for two new born countries. Each new assembly had sovereign power to elaborate and promulgate a new constitution for separate states. [18] Constituent Assembly 1950 Constituent Assembly Meeting Article: Constituent Assembly The Constitution was elaborated by the Constitutional Assembly, which was elected by members elected from the Assemblies Provincials. [19] The 389-member assembly (reduced to 299 after the partition of India) led almost three years to draw up the constitution, holding eleven sessions during a period of 165 days. [5] [18] Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was a constitutional specialist, he had studied the constitutions of about 60 countries. Ambedkar is recognized as the "Father of the Constitution of India". [20] [21] At the Constitution Assembly, a member of the Elaboration Committee, TT Krishnamachari stated: "Mr. President, Lord, I am one of those from the house they heard Dr. Ambedkar with a lot CAUTION. I am aware of the amount of work and enthusiasm that he brought to the work of elaborating this constitution. At the same time, I realize that this amount of attention that was needed for the purpose of developing a constitution so important for us at this time, moment was not given by the elaboration committee. The house perhaps aware of the seven members nominated by you, one had resigned from Home and was overridden. One died and the Ē was overridden. One was away in Amă ĉ rica and his place in the Ē was completed and another person was involved in the affairs of state, and Ē had a void to that extent. One or two people were far from Delhi and perhaps health-related reasons for the Ē allows them to participate. This happened in Āĭtima Analyzing that the Āĭnus of the drafting of this Ē Ē constituiĂĂ the fell on Dr. Ambedkar and me on Ē I have no doubt that we are grateful to him for having accomplished this task in a way that Ā Ą without doubt, louvĂivel." [22] [23] Timeline of Ē formaĂĂ the ConstituiĂĂ the Ē Ē India This section the sampler Ē cites no source. Please help to improve by adding Ē This section . citaiĂĂĂes A reliable sources Unourced material may be challenged and removed (July 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) December 6, 1946: FormaĂĂ Ē ConstituiĂĂ the Assembly Ē o (according to praćtica Frenchman) December 09, 1946: .. the first Meeting was held at the Ē room Ē the Ē constituiĂĂ (the now in the Central Hall of Parliament House) [24] the person to 1^ . the address was JB Kripalani, Sachchidananda Sinha became president tempoĂrio (Require a separate state, the League muĂşulmana boycotted the Meeting the Ē) December 11, 1946: the Assembly named Rajendra Prasad as its president [24] HC Mukherjee as its vice president and BN Rau as a constitutional jurĂdico consultant. (There were originally 389 members in total, who declined to 299 aft to partiĂĂ Ē Of the 389 members, 292 were government provĂncias, 4 provĂncias comissĂrio chief and 93 of princely states ..) December 13, 1946: A "Resolution Purpose "was presented by Jawaharlal Nehru, [24], establishing the fundamental princĂpios of Ē constituiĂĂ O. This later became the pre-member of the constitution. January 22, 1947: Objective-Resolution unanimously approved the Ē [24]. July 22, 1947: National flag adopted. August 15, 1947: independĂncia AlcanĂşados. India Ā Ē DomĂnio split in India and DomĂnio of the Pakistani Ē. August 29, 1947: ComitiĂ^ drafting of the named with Ē B. R. Ambedkar as its president. [24] The other 6 members were ComitiĂ^ Munshi Sadulla Muhammed, Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Khaitan and Mitter. July 16, 1948: Along with Harendra Coomar Mookerjee, V. T. Krishnamachari Tamba Ą m was elected as second vice president of assembla Ą would Constituent Assembly. November 26, 1949: The constituiĂĂ the Ē Ē India was approved and adopted by Assembla Ą would. [24] January 24, 1950: The last gathered Ē Ą assembles the constituent would. The Ē ConstituiĂĂ and accepts the signed. (With 395 articles, 8 schedules, 22 shares) January 26, 1950: The ConstituiĂĂ the Ē entered into force. (The process took two years, 11 months and 18 days - for a total expenditure of Ą = 6.4 millions to finish.) The GV Mavlanka is the first speaker of the Lok Sabha (House of Parliament leased) after Ē India became Republica. Membership BR Ambedkar, Sanjay Phakey Jawaharlal Nehru C. Rajagopalachari, Rajendra Prasad, Vallabhbhai Patel, Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi, Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar, Sandipkumar Patel, Abul Kalam Azad, Bharti Prasad Mukherjee Nalini Ranjan Ghosh and Mehta were Balwantrai key figures assembly, [5] [18] who had over 30 represented by the regular classes, Frank Anthony represented AngloIndian community, [5] and Parsi have been represented by H. P. Modi. [5] Harendra Coomar Mookerjee, a vice-president of assembla Ą Ą Christian Ē chaired the ComitĂ^ of Minorities and represented the Christian Ē Ē them in the Anglo-Indian. [5] Ari Bahadur Gurung represented the Gorkha community. [5] JuĂzes as Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, Narsing Benegal Rau, M. K. Munshi and Ganesh were members of the assemblies Mavlankar would Ą. [5] Members female incluĂam Sarojini Naido, Hansa Mehta, Durrogabai Deshmukh, Amrit Kaur and Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. [5] The first president two days of assembla Ą'd been Sachchidananda Sinha; Rajendra Pasad was later elected president. [19] He met for the first time on 9 December 1946. [5] [19] [14] Elaboration Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, a public officer who became the O Indian judge in the International Court JustiĂşae was president of the Security Council of the United Naćoes, was named as a constitutional advisor to the Assembly in 1946. [25] ResponsĂvel by the general structure of the ConstituiĂĂ Ē Rau prepared its initial draft in February 1948. [25] [26] [27] BN draft Rau consisted of 13 items and 243 schedules which reached 395 articles and 8 schedules aft Discussions, and Changes discussions. [28] In August 14, 1947 assemblies the assembled Ē Ą was the comitiĂ^s been proposed. [19] The draft Rau was considered, debated and amended by Ą COMMITTEE of Ē drafting the eight people, who was appointed on August 29, 1947 to B. R. Ambedkar as chair. [5] [14] A draft of the Ē constituiĂĂ revised was prepared by COMMITTEE Ą undergoes Assembly on 4 November 1947. [14] Dr. BR Ambedkar in his speech would Ą assemblies the concluĂdo 25 Constituent November 1949 he stated that: [29] the crĂ Ą Ą said that given to me in the Ē belongs to me. Sir partially belongs B.N. RAU The constitutional adviser of the Constituent Assembly who prepared an approximate esboĂso ConstituiĂĂ the Ē for Ē consideraĂĂ the comitiĂ^ drafting of the Ē. In deliberating the project constituiĂĂ Ē the revised, the assembla Ą'd been moved, discussed and discarded updates to 2473 a total of 7,635. [18] [30] Before adopting the ConstituiĂĂ Ē o, the assembla Ą'd had eleven sessĂpes in 165 days. [5] [18] On November 26, 1949, the adopted ConstituiĂĂ Ē [5] [18] [14] [27] [31] signed by 284 members. [5] [18] [27] [31] Ą entered the day as the National Day Law. [5] [32] Day ConstituiĂĂ or the Ē. [5] [33] The day was chosen to spread the matter of constituiĂĂ INSTANCE Ē Ē Ē Ē IDA spread thoughts and IAS Ambedkar. [34] Jawaharlal Nehru signing the Ē constituiĂĂ the Sessa Ē Ą assembles the late going convened on January 24, 1950. Each member signed two copies of the Ē ConstituiĂĂ, one in Hindi and one in English. [5] [27] The original consituiĂĂ Ē Ą Ą written Ma Ē o, with each page decorated by artists including Shantiniketan Beohar Rammanohar Sinha and Nandalal Bose. [14] [27] His calĂgrafo was Prem Behari Narain Raizada. [14] published the constituiĂĂ Ē Dehradun and the photolithographed Survey of India. ProduĂĂ Ē the Ē constituiĂĂ the original took almost five years. Two days later, on January 26, 1950, it became the law of Ē India. [14] [35] The estimated cost of the constituent was a A^6.3 crore (millions). [18] The constituiĂĂ Ē o had more than 100 Changes since it was enacted. [36] InfluaĂncia other InfluaĂncia constituiĂĂĂes the United Kingdom [5] [37] nominal chief of the Parliamentary government [37] post of Prime Minister CA ĉ mara low powerful More [37] Legislative Process Concept Ănico citizenship [37] legislative Bicameral [37] Rule of law of the cabinet system [37] the legislative speaker and his role prerogative writ [37] priviĂĉ Ą parliamentary gio [37] United States [38] Bill of rights (Fundamental rights) [5] [14] Ē ConstituiĂĂ the writing [37] cavy Ē PREAMBLE of Ē ConstituiĂĂ the federal government structure [5] Impeachment of the president. [37] Vice President of Cargo and its Functions. [37] Ē instituiĂĂ the Supreme Court. [37] Ē remoĂĂ the Supreme Court and high courts juĂzes. [37] JudiciĂrio COLA Ą gio Independent Electoral and Judicial Separation Ē the Ē revision powers the president as commander in chief of the armed forĂşas proteĂĂĂ Ē equal under the law. princĂpios Ireland directive Politics of State [14] Ē NomeaĂĂ the members to the Rajya Sabha by the President. [37] MA Ą whole Ē eleiĂĂĂ the president. [37] AustrĂjilia free Ą wholesal trade between the states. [18] National legislative power to implement treaties, even in questĂpes out jurisdiĂĂĂ Ē federal normal. List competitor [39] PrestaĂĂ Ē the Ē Sessa the joint Parliament. [37] PREAMBLE asking price Ē FranĂşa The terminology of noĂşĂpes releases Ą. Ą Ą Ą Ą Ą Galita, Fraternita Ą Ą (Liberty, equality, fraternity) the asking price Ē PREAMBLE. [5] [14] The ideals of the Republic asking price in Ē PREAMBLE [37]. governmentĂ Ą one Federal with a strong central government Canada almost federal [18] [18] between central and state governments. [5] [18] Residual powers, retained by the central government. [40] Governor's appointment of states by the Center. [37] Consultative competence of the Supreme Court [37]. Soviet union [5] fundamental duties in accordance with Article 51a. Commission has commanded planning for economic development supervising. [37] Ideals of Justice (Social, Economic and Politics) in the Pre-Milk. [37] Weimar republic [14] suspension of fundamental rights during emergency. [37] procedure for the Southern Section of the Constitution. Election of the Rajya Asha member [37]. Japanese laws through the functions of the Supreme Court. [37] Structure Part of a Săst Rie About TheConstitution From India Pre-MB Perceedi A II A III A IV VIV VI VI VII VIII A IX A IXA Ā ĉ IXB AXA XI XII ĉ ĉ ĉ xiii xv xvi Ā ĉ ĉ ĉ xvia ia ĉ xvii to xviii xx Ā ĉ ĉ ĉ ĉ xx xxi xxii schedulesFirst A second of a quarter of a fifth sixth a sĂstimo ese the da Cima Nana Ą Ē Eleventh Ą Ē Twelfth APPENDICESList A 1 to 2 to 3 to 4 to 5 to 6 to 7 to 8 to 9 to 10 to 11 to 12 to 13 to 14 at 15 A 16 to 17 to 19 to 20 to 21 to 22 to 23 to 24 to 25 to 29 to 29 to 33 to 34 to 35 to 37 to 37 to 40 to 40 to 44 to 45 to 46 to 47 to 48 to 50 to 51 to 52 to 53 to 54 to 55 to 56 to 57 to 58 to 59 to 60 Ą C 61 to 62 to 63-64 At 65 to 66 to 67 to 68 to 69 to 70 to 71 to 72 to 74 to 74 to 77 to 78 to 79 to 80 to 81 to 82 to 83 to 84 to 85 to 87 to 88 At 89 to 90 to 91 to 92 to 93 to 94 Ą 95 to 96 to 98 to 98 to 99 Ą C 100 to 101 to 102 to 103 to 104 to 105 topical list union list Concomitan list TE Doctrine Structure Băsica List Uniform Civil Code TEV The Indian Constitution is the longest in the world for a sovereign nation. [a] [5] [6] [7] in his promulgation, which had 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 hours. [18] About 145,000 words, it is the second longest active constitution - after the constitution of Alabama - in the world. [41] The constitution has a pre-member and 470 articles, [b] which are grouped in 25 parts. [C] [14] with 12 schedules [D] and five ap societies, [14] [42] He has been changed 104 times; The last change was effective on January 25, 2020. [43] [44] The articles of the Constitution are grouped in the following parts: Pre-MBUL, [45] with the words "Socialists", "secular" and "integrity" added in 1976 by 42 amendment [46] [47] Part I [48]"Sindic States and territories - Articles 1 to 4 Part II [49], ~ "Citizenship Ą ĉ Ą" Articles 5 A 11th Part III Ą ĉ Ą "Articles 12 to 35 Part IV [50] Ą" Principles Directive State Politics - Articles 36 A 51th Part IVA Ą ĉ Ą Ą Ą Ą Ą Ą Ą "Article 51th part V [51] Ą ĉ Ą Ą Ą Ą Ą Ą "The States - Articles 152 to 237 Part VII [53] - Member States," States of Part B of the First Horace (Revoked) Ą ĉ Ą Ą "Article 238 Part VIII [54] Ą, Ą Ą "Territory syndicals Ą "Articles 239 A 242 Part IX [55] Ą, Ą Ą" Panchayats Ą ĉ Ą "Articles 243 to 243 (o) Part IXA [56] Ą Ą Ą," Municipalities - Articles 24 3. (p) to 243 (ZG) IXB Ą Ą Ą Ą Ą Ą Ą "Articles 244 to 244th Part XI Ą Ą Ą Ą Ą Ą "Relatements between Union and States [59] Ą Ą Articles 245-263 Part XII A financing, property, contracts and suits to Articles 26 300th part xiii a com estate and commission within the india one of the articles 301 to 307 services part xiva to under the union and states Ą Ą articles 308 to 323 part xivaa Ą Ą courts q Ą articles 323a 323B Part XV Ą Ą Elections, one of Articles 324 to 329th Part XVI to the Special Provisions relating to certain classes at Articles 330 to 342 Part XVII Bis to Languages A Ą Ą Articles 343 to 351 Part XVII Ai to provisions emergency, one of Articles 352 to 360 XIX Ą Ą Ą Ą "Articles 361 to 367 Part Xx Ą Ą Ą Ą" Changing the Constitution Ą ĉ Ą Ą "Articles 368. Ą ĉ Ą Ą" Temarias Ą Ą "Articles 369 A 392 Part XXII Ą Ą Ą" Taculum short, date of beginning, authoritative text in Hindi and Revok - Articles 393 to 395 Schedules The havenS are lists in the Constitution They categorize and tabulate bureauctheal activity and government policy. Programming article (s) Description First 1 and 4 Lists the states and territories of India, changes at their borders and the laws used to make this change. According to 59 (3), 65 (3), 75 (6), 97, 125, 148 (3), 158 (3), 164 (5), 186 and 221 the salary of public officers, JUĒES AND THE COMPONTROLER AND AUDITOR, Third 75 (4), 99, 124 (6), 148 (2), 164 (3), 188 and 219, the forms of oaths list positions of positions for elected employees and two-more (1) 80 (1). 2) Details the allocation of seating at the Rajya Sabha (Parliament's Upper Căma) by state or union territory. Thursday 244 (1) the administration and control of programmed areas [and] and scheduled tribes [F] (areas and tribes that require special protection). Friday 244 (2) and 275 (1) provisions made for the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. Săima 246 Central Government lists, State and competitors of responsibilities eighth 344 (1) and 351 official languages ninth validation 31-B of certain acts and regulations. [G] CTO (2) and 191 (2) anti-desertion provisions for parliament members and state legislature. DĂ Ą Ą Cimo First 243-B Panchayat Raj (Rural Local Government) SECOND TIME 243-W MUNICIPALS (Local Urban Government) Apparency Apparency IĂ Ą Ą Ą "The Constitution (Application for Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954 Apponendice II Ą Ą Ą re-declaration, referring to the current text of the Constitution, excelections and applicable modifications Ą Ą Ą

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