

Semester 2 MJC 2

Salient features of Indian Constitution

The Indian Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and it's a pretty impressive document . Here are the salient features:

Key Features:

1. Longest Written Constitution: The Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution in the world, with 448 articles, 12 schedules, and 104 amendments.
2. Preamble: The Preamble serves as the introduction to the Constitution, outlining the objectives and ideals of the Indian Republic, including justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.
3. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic: India is declared a sovereign nation, with a socialist and secular character, and a democratic republic form of government.
4. *Parliamentary System*: The Constitution establishes a parliamentary system of government, with a Prime Minister as the head of government and a President as the head of state.
5. Fundamental Rights*m: Part III of the Constitution guarantees six fundamental rights to citizens, including:
 - Right to Equality (Articles 14-18)
 - Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22)
 - Right against Exploitation (Articles 23-24)
 - Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28)

- Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30)
- Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

6. Directive Principles of State Policy: Part IV outlines the principles for governance, including social and economic welfare, and promotion of international peace and security.

7. Federal Structure: The Constitution establishes a federal structure, with power divided between the Union and State governments.

8. Independent Judiciary: The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority, with the power of judicial review and protection of fundamental rights.

9. Universal Adult Franchise: Every citizen above 18 years has the right to vote, ensuring democratic participation.

10. *mAmendment Procedure: The Constitution provides a procedure for amendments, with different procedures for different types of amendments.

Other Key Aspects:

- Single Citizenship: India has a single citizenship, unlike some federal countries with dual citizenship.

- Official Language: Hindi is the official language, with English as an associate official language.

- Emergency Provisions: The Constitution outlines provisions for national emergencies, including war, external aggression, or internal disturbance.

Summary:

The Indian Constitution is a comprehensive document that outlines the framework for governance, fundamental rights,

and directive principles for the country. Its key features include a parliamentary system, federal structure, independent judiciary, and universal adult franchise.