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## Facts about indian constitution pdf

Video Editor: Purnendu Pritam(This story was first published on January 25, 2019. It was republished from quinta archives on the occasion of Constitution Day). India's final draft constitution, which is the longest in the world, was adopted on November 26, 1949 after nearly 2 years, 11 months and 17 days. It was legally executed on January 26, 1950, the day we celebrate Republic Day. On January 26, here are 26 facts that you probably didn't know about India's constitution.On September 2, 1953, during a debate on how the country's governor should be invested with greater powers, Dr. Ambedkar strongly considered changing the constitution. My friends tell me I created the Constitution. But I'm willing to say I'll be the first person to burn it out. I don't want that. It doesn't suit anyone. But whatever it may be, if our people want to continue, they must not forget that there is a majority and there are minorities and they simply cannot ignore minorities by saying, Oh, no. Recognizing you is hurting democracy. I would like to say that the most damaging will be the injury to minorities. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in Rajya Sabha on September 2, 1953 The original copies of India's constitution were written in Hindi and English. Each member of the Constitutional Assembly, which drafted the Constitution, signed two copies of the Constitution, one in Hindi and the other in EnglishThe Constitution of India was originally written in Hindi and EnglishExisting a total of 117,369 words in the English version of the Indian Constitution, which contains 444 articles in 22 parts, 12 schedules and 115 amendments. There are 117,369 words in the English version of the ConstitutionZ so much writing, the Constitution of India is the longest of any sovereign country in the world. As it is, it has a preamble, 22 parts with 448 articles, 12 timetables, 5 add-ons and 115 amendments. The Constitution of IndiaAlthg versions of the Constitution, Hindi and English, were written by hand. It is the longest handwritten constitution of any country on earth. The Indian Constitution is handwrittenIndising of India was handwritten by Prem Behari Narain Raizada in italic style flowing with beautiful calligraphy. The Constitution was published in Dehradun and photolithographed by survey of India.Prem Behari Narain RaizadaOrigin original constitution is handwritten, on each side 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 Original copies of the Constitution of India , written in Hindi and English , are stored in special cases filled with helium in the Library of the Parliament of India.Original copies of the Constitution are stored in the Library of the Parliament of India.Preamble to the Constitution India is a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic republic and welfare state committed to ensuring justice, freedom and equality of people and to promoting fraternity, individual dignity and the unity and integrity of the nation. The basics of India's constitution are contained in a preamble that guarantees social, economic and political justice for citizens; Freedom of thought, expression, faith, faith and worship; Equality of status and opportunity, as well as to promote among them all the Brotherhood ensuring the dignity of personsPreamta constitution Constitutional Assembly was the first parliament of Independent India. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was the first president (interim president of the Assembly) of the Constitutional Assembly when he met on December 9, 1946.The constitutional assembly meeting, which first met on December 9, 1946, took exactly 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to draft the final draft. Meeting of the Constitutional AssemblyWhen the draft was prepared and debated and discussed, more than 2,000 amendments were introduced before its finalization.2000 amendments were introduced into the first draft Constitution.The Constitutional Assembly sat for a total of 11 sessions. The 11th session took place on 14-26 November 1949. On November 26, 1949, the final draft Constitution was ready. Members of the Constituent Assembly signed constitutionPassed by the Constitutional Assembly on November 26, 1949, entered into force on January 26, 1950. The date of January 26 was chosen in memory of the Declaration of Purna Swaraj (total independence) of 1930. The Constitution of India National Emblem was adopted on January 26, 1950 , the day India declared the republic, and its constitution entered into force. Lion Capital Ashoka was originally adopted as the emblem of the Dominion of India in December 1947. The current version of the emblem was officially adopted on January 26, 1950, the day India became a republic. India's emblemDian constitution is often called a bag of loans. This is called because he borrowed the provisions from the constitutions of various other countries. However, this is much more than just a copy of other constitutions. The Constitution of IndiaRepresentation to the Constitutional Assembly, which convened in 1948 for the draft Constitution of India adopted in 1950 and still in force until now, India's fundamental right was mostly contained in a series of statutes passed by the British Parliament. The Ideals of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity come from the French Constitution. These words appear in the preamble to the Indian Constitution. Many other countries have also adopted The French slogan freedom, equality and fraternity as an ideal. Preamble to the French ConstitutionThe concept of five-year plans in the Constitution of India was borrowed from the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The laws governing our Supreme Court and the concept of the procedure established by the law were adopted from the Constitution of Japan.The Constitution of JapanIndia borrowed the concept of suspension of fundamental rights during extraordinary governments was taken from the Weimar Constitution in Germany.Weimmaru Constitution of the U.S. Constitution. Both preambles start with we humans. The preamble to india's constitution and the U.S. Constitution begin with My The People'the Government of India Act 1935 was originally passed in August 1935 and is said to be the longest act of the (British) parliament ever passed at that time. The Government of India Act 1935, passed in August 19356, was the second installment of constitutional reforms passed by the British Parliament to implement the ideal of a responsible government in India. Only 94 times in the first 62 years, the Indian Constitution has stood the test of time. Since January 2019, the 103rd Indian Constitution has been adopted for the first time. The Constitution was adopted on November 26, 1949, and entered into force on January 26, 1950. The first session of the Assembly took place on January 24, 1950, which unanimously elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President of India. 2. It took the Constitutional Assembly almost three years (two years, eleven months and seventeen days) to carry out the historic task of drawing up a Constitution for independent India. The Constitutional Assembly had 284 members, 15 of them women. The editorial committee submitted the draft in November 1949, after which it took three more years to complete. 3. On 29 August 1947, the most important editorial committee was set up, which was responsible for drawing up the constitutional document. Its members were Dr.B Ambedkar Diwan Bahadur Sir Narasimha Gopaldaswami Ayyangar K.M. Munshi Sir Syed Muhammad Saadulla N.Madhav Rao D.P.Khaitan (T Krishnamachari, after Kahitan's death in 1948) 4. The work of love The Constitution of India was neither a component nor a printed one, but it was handwritten and calligraphy in both English and Hindi. Prem Behari Narain Raizada (Saxena) from Delhi wrote the entire constitution in a smooth italic style in the best calligraphic tradition of our country. The task was completed within 6 months. 254 pen tips were used and No. 303 Nib was used for this calligraphy. It is decorated by Shantiniketan artists, including Beohar Rammanohar Sinha and Nandalal Bose. 5. National Emblem 26 January 1950 India has also adopted Sarnath, the Lion Capital of Ashoka with wheel, bull and horse as emblem of India. 6. The longest Constitution of the World The Constitution of India is considered the longest document in the world, as it originally contained 395 articles divided into 22 parts and schedules B. It currently contains 448 articles and 12 schedules as a result of 98 amendments introduced in the Constitution since 1950. 7. The Indian Constitution draws passages from other world constitutions, such as: A. The Irish Constitution – The principles of the Directive derived from the Irish Constitution B. British Constitution – a parliamentary form of government with a cabinet system responsible for the lower House and parliamentary privileges. C. U.S. Constitution - Fundamental Rights, Supreme Court, Position vice-president D. Canadian Constitution - Federal system, relationship-state relations and separation of powers between union and states E. Australian Constitution - Simultaneous list, trade and trade provision F. German (Weimer) Constitution - Extraordinary provisions G. French Constitution - Concepts of Freedom, Equality and Fraternity H. Constitution of Japan - Law on which the Supreme Court operates 8. India, the Union's Dr. B.R. Ambedkar explained that India is a Union and no country has the right to leave the Union. The first article of the Constitution says: India, that is Bharath, will be the Union of States. 9. An important addition to the Preamble to the Indian Constitution states that India is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic. The term Socialist was added later in 1976 by the Constitution's 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. 10. The guiding factor Of the resolution on objectives was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on 13 December 1946. It served as a road map of the Constitution. Must-know Articles of the Indian Constitution ARTICLE CEL Article 12-35 Applies to Article 36-50 Deal with Directive Principles of State Policy Art 51A Deals with Fundamental duties of a citizen of India Article 100 Deals with Voting in Chambers Article 141 Supreme Court law applicable to all courts Article 343 Applies to the Official Language Article 352 Concerns National Extraordinary Article 368 Concerns Parliament's power to amend the Constitution Article 370 Provisional provisions concerning the state of Jammu and Kashmir DO YOU KNOW? • It was a rain of cats and dogs outside parliament, the day the constitution was signed, and it was considered a good omen by assembly members. • Original handwritten copies of the Constitution are stored in helium-filled cases in the Library of Parliament. • One of the signatures that is not in the Constitution is the signature of Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi.

