Proge No.

## Making of Indian constitution:

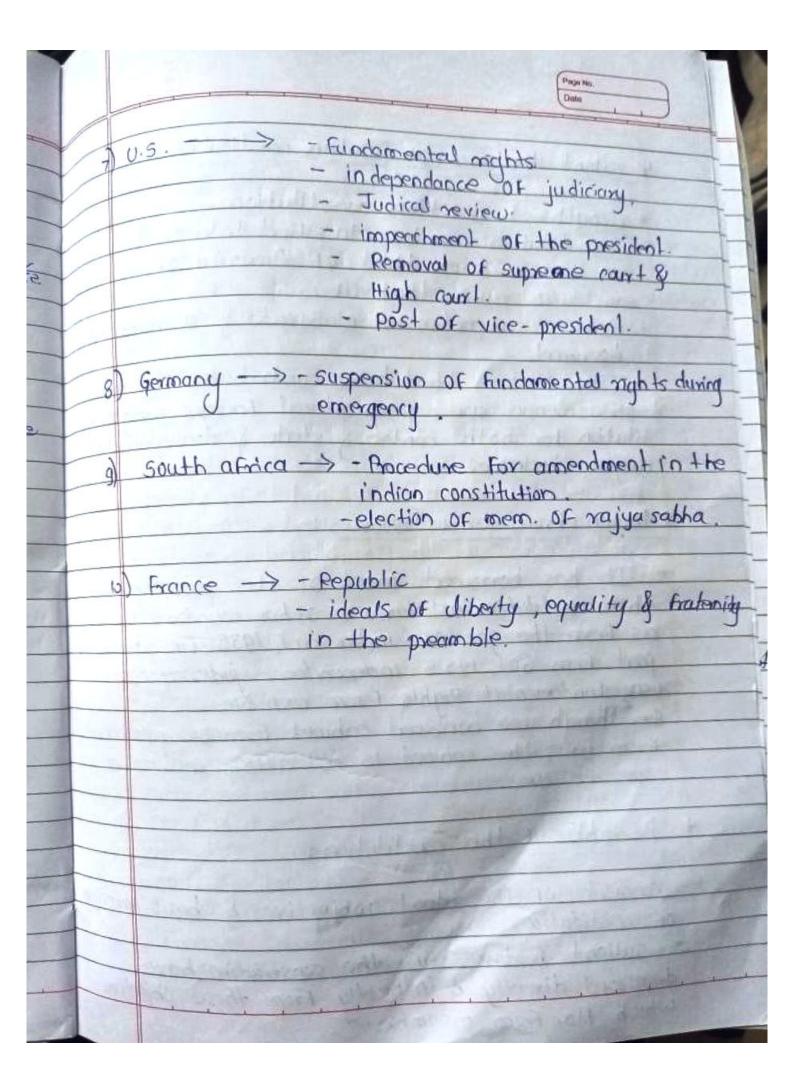
The constitution of india is the supreme down of india. The document days down the framewat that demarkates fundamental political code structure, procedure, powers & duties of government institution & sets out fundamental rights, directive principle of the duties of citizens. It is the longest written national constitution in world.

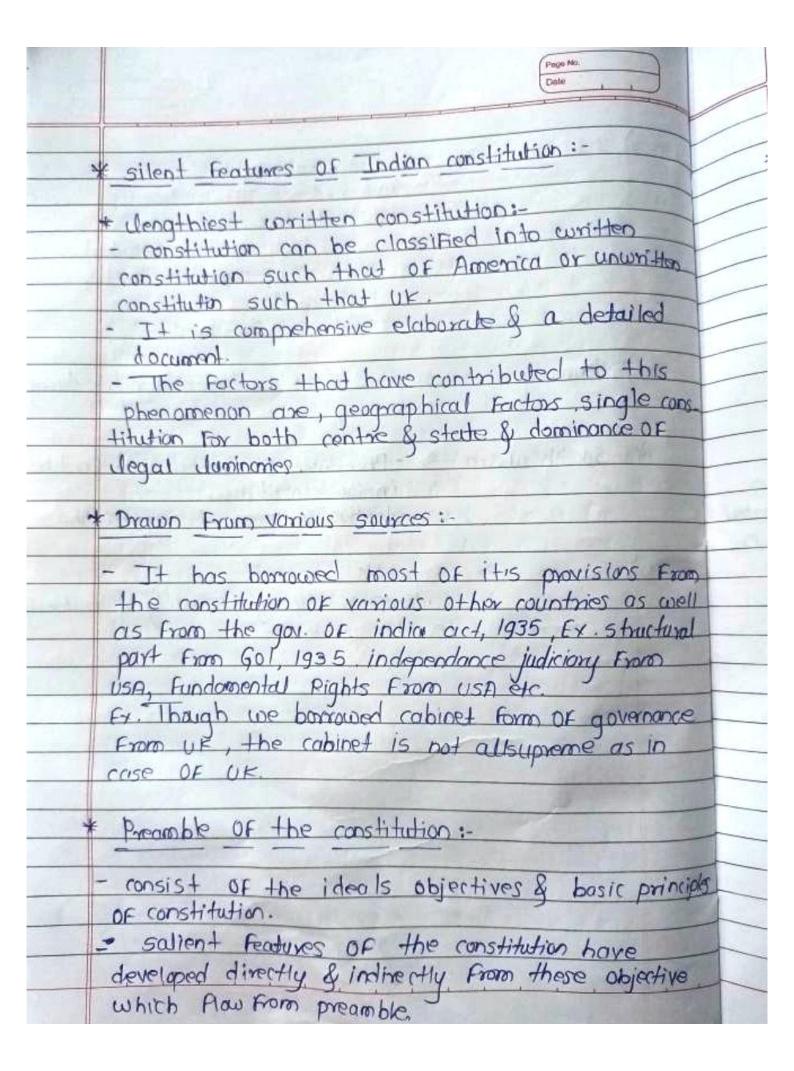
recuted by constitutional supremary since it was crecited by constituent assembly mather than partiament. It was adopted by its with a declaration in its preamble, parliament cannot override the constitution.

- It was adopted by the constituent Assembly of india on 26 November 1949 & became effective on 26 January 1950. The constitution replaced the government of india Act 1935 as country's Fundamental governing document & Dominion of India became the republic of India. To ensure constitutional autochtory. It's Framers repealed prior acts of the British publicment in Article 395. India celebrates it's constitution on 25 January as republic Day constitution declares india a sovenan, socialist, secular & demaratic Republic Assures it's citizenas justice, equality & diberty & endeavours to promote Fraternity, original constitution is preserved in a nitrogen - Filled core at parliament house in new delki

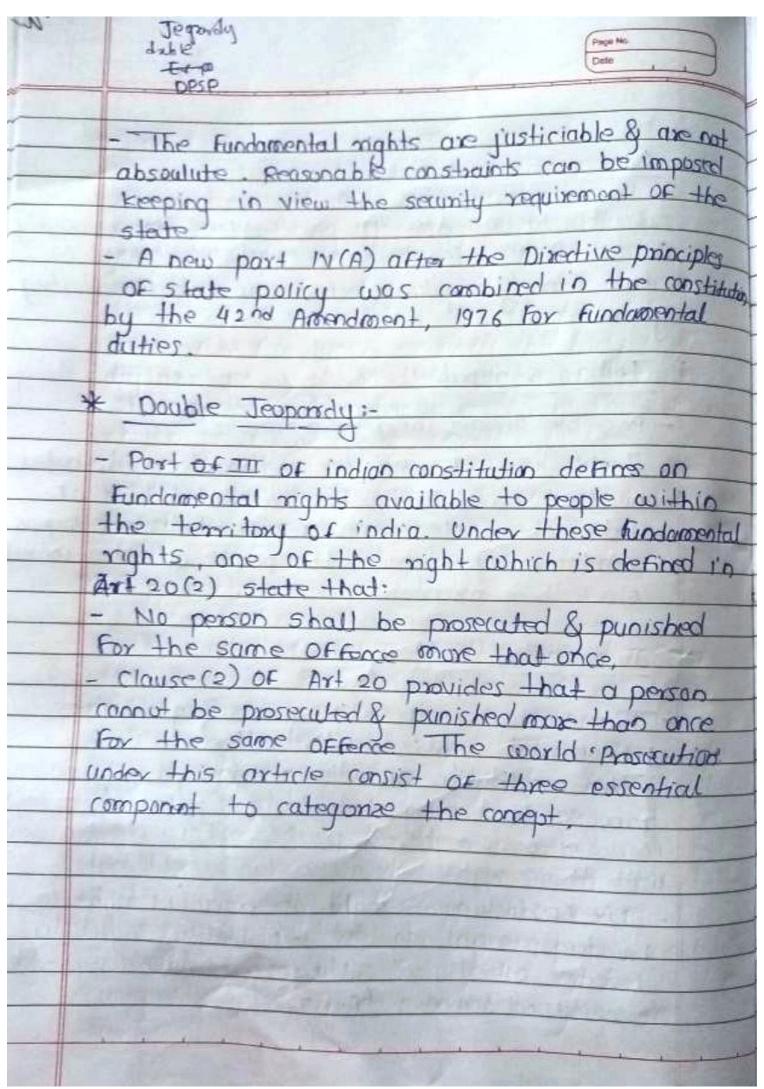
words specialist were added to precomble by fund amendment.

		Progo No.  Diste
	+ Sources -	a stilling a solar to partial to be
1)	Australia -	Toint-sitting or two houses of a parliament.
2)	conada ->	- Fedration with strong centre.  - vesting of residuary power in centres.  - Appointment of state governor by the centre.
3)	Treland ->	- Advisory jurisdiction of s.c.  - Directive principle of state policy - Nomination of mem to rajyasaha - Method of election of president.
4)	Japan ->	Procedure established by law.
5)	Bussia>	- fundamental duties - ideas of justice
6)	UK ->	- Parliamentary government Rule of utaw: - Urgislative procedure single citizenshape caninet system.
	HOSPINE E IS	- prerogative units Parliamentary previleges.





2	One
	Democratic system:
itto	of the people people enjoy equal political rights
	- Free Pair & regular elections are held for electing
ed ed	* India is republic:
115	India 13 repaire
cons	- Precimble declares india as a republic
DF	- India is not ruled by a monorch or nominated
	head of state. India has an elected head of
- 1000	state who wields power for fixed term or 5 years
	- After every 5 years, the people of india indiany
From	elect their president
well	
funal	* Fundamental Rights & Duties:
0	200100000000000000000000000000000000000
ance	r lam and man li beach
n	The constitution of india grants & guarantes  Fundamental rights to its citizens.  The constitution of india confirms the basic  The constitution of india confirms the basic  principle that every individual is permitted to enjoy  certain basic rights & parto III of constitution deals  with those rights which are fundamental rights  with those rights which are fundamental right to
	principle the south & porto III of south
	with those mants which are fundamental mant to
	- six so include -> might to adultion, right to
ninciple	with those rights which are fundamental right to  - six Fe include -> might to equality: night to  - six Fe include -> might to equality: night to  - Freedom; night against exploitation, night to  - Freedom of religion, cultural & Educational nights to  - constitutional remedies (Art. 32)
	Freedom Of religion (Art. 32)
tive	constitutional nemerical



u oksahha, Pajyasabha The quidelines to be followed by the governments of the country. That are not enforceable by any court but the principles doubt down there in are considered fundamental in the doubt of state to apply these principles in anding daws to establish a just society in the country. The principles in country. The principles given in the constitution or include directive principles given in the constitution or include which are related to social justice, economic welfare open policy & degal administrative matter.

DPSP are classified under the following categories from the constitution of include the constitution of the constit

when

Lunion gov:
The government of india known as the union government but often simply as the centre is the national gov. of republic of india, a fedral demonstrated in south asia, consisting of 28 union states of the constitution, their & eight union territories. Under the constitution, their are three primary branches of government: the degisdative the executive & the judiciony, whose powers
are vested in bicameral paliment, president, aided
by the council of ministers & the supreme court resp

Loksabha:

- constitutionally the house of the people is the alower house of india's bicameral parliment, with upper house being the rajyasabha. Members are upper house being the rajyasabha. Members are the doksabha are elected by an adult universal suffrage & first-post-the-post system to represent their respective constituencies & they hold their seats for five years or until the body is dissolved by the president on the advice of the council of ministers. The house meets in the doksabha chambers or sansad bhovan New Delhr.

- currently the house has 543 seats which are made up by the election up to 543 elected members & at maximum.

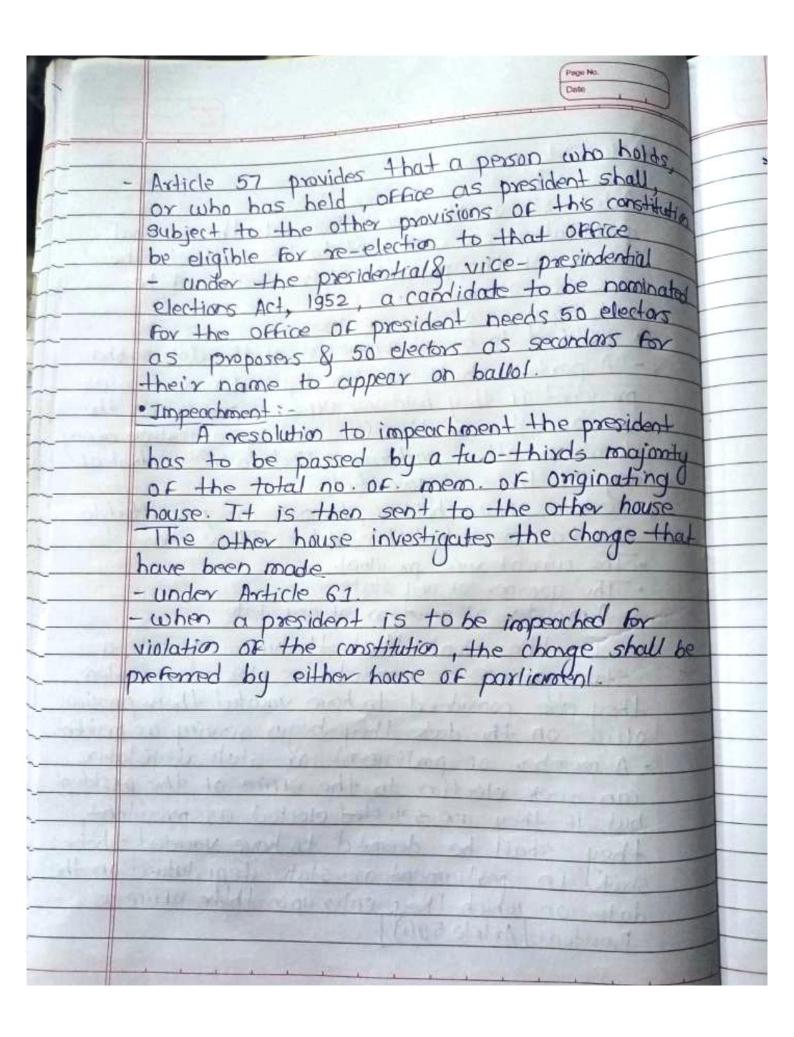
\* Rajya sabha:-

The council of states, is the upper house of the bicameral parliment of india. As of 2022 it has a maximum membership of 245, of which 233 are elected by degislature of the state & union territories using single transferable votes through open ballots public the president can appoint 12 members for their contribution to art disterature, science & social services. The potential seating capacity of the raijus sabhatis Members sit for staggered terms lacting six years, with about third of the 038 designated up for election every two years in even numbered years, in

The orayya sabba meets in continuous session & unlike the dok sabha meets in continuous e is the gession & unlike the dot-subha meets in with continuous session & unlike the work subha, being bers of the dower house of the parliment, Rajya subka niversal like the lok sabba, can be progroughed by the represent president. their is dissolved Presiden +:council Joksabha - Head of the state of rebulic republic of india. The president is the nominal head of the executive are the First citizen of the country as well as the 1 member commander-in-cheif of indian amoned forces - Article 53 OF constitution of india states that the president can exercise their powers directly or by subordinate authority though all of the executive powers vested in the president are, in practise exercised by the prime minister with advice or cabinet minister. C OF 2022 F which state · Appointment powers :-The person most likely to command the support of the majority in lok sabha. The president then appoints the other mem. of the council of ministers, distributing particulars to them on the advice of the prime uninister. The o votes can to ort tentice mbers courcil of ministers remain in power at the pleasure election President appoint 12 men or rajyarabba From OF president

Chape Min amongst the person who have special knowledge or practicle experience in respect of such motters as eliterature, science, art & social service. The president may nominate not more than two members or Anglo indian community as dok sabha morn por article 331 which was removed in 2019 - Government of states are also appointed by the president who shall work at the pleasure of the president. Per article 156, the president is empowned to dismiss a governor who violated the constitution in their acts. - The chief justice of india & other judges
of the supreme court of india & state/union territory high rourt - The cheir minister or the national capital territy OF delhi - The comptaller & Auditor general or india - Attorny general 65 india. Arobossadors & H. commission. · financial powers! - A bill can be introduced in the parliament only with the president recommendation unus annual Financial Statement, before purliament Military Powers :-- Presidenta is supreme commander of indian armed Forces, President can decibe war conclude prace on the advice or union council of ministras headed by P.M.

	Date
la lua	· Cliqubility:
ledge ox	Article 58 OF the constitution sets the principal
president	qualification one must meet to be eligible to the
on	Office of the president. + President Must be:
per	on citizen OF India
/1	or 35 years of age or above
by the Fthe	. qualified to become a member of the work subha
I'S PMP-	- A person shall not be eligible for selection as
ted the	president if they hold any office of profit under the
+11	Gov. of india or the Government of any state or any local or other authority subject to the control of
idges	any of the said governments
nion	contain affire-holder however are permitted to
donal	stand as presendential andidates here are
temby	The support vice- mesident-
	The governor of any state.  A minister of union or of any state.
2	- 11 Lhat the vice- mesident a
11.15	11 DE DE DE DE DESTRE LE PROPERTIES
	The property of the property o
mly	I have been permitted as permitted
Liamont	- A member of parlicement or state degislature
×1.12	
	but if they are selected elected as president, they shall be deemed to have vacated their
30	seat in parliament or state degislature on the
an	Jato an which they enter upon their office as
OY	date on which they enter upon their office as  President [Astrie 59(1)].
world	
-	



	Paga No.
	Date
1	* State gov.
1	Governer ->
	- The course
	powers & Functions at the state devel as those or president of india at the state devel as those or
	president or intimes at the state devel as those or
	president of india at the central devel Governor
	the real power lies with the (MR his cobinate
	Although in initial the CME his cobinate
	the lighteent and territories the real pour lies with
	• Qualification = governor or adminstrator.
	- Article 157 & Article 158 of constitution or india
	- Article 157 & Article 158 OF constitution of India specify eligibility requirements for the post of
	governer.
	- must be 35 years age
	- must be 35 years age.  - should not be a member or either house or parliamen
	or house of state digislatine
	- should not hold any office of profit.
	Appointment:
	- st governer or state appointed by the President.
12 13	