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Indian Constitutional Law is the foundation of India's legal and political system. The Constitution of India, adopted in 1950, is the supreme law of the land. It establishes the structure of government, defines the distribution of powers, and guarantees fundamental rights to citizens. The Constitution is divided into parts dealing with fundamental rights, directive principles of state policy, and fundamental duties. Fundamental Rights ensure equality, freedom, and protection against exploitation, while Directive Principles guide the state in policymaking. Judicial review is a key feature that empowers courts to assess the constitutionality of laws and executive actions. The Supreme Court of India acts as the guardian of the Constitution. Indian Constitutional Law is dynamic and evolving. Amendments and judicial interpretations allow the Constitution to respond to changing social and economic needs. It balances stability with flexibility, ensuring democratic governance and rule of law.

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