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Subject:- Constitution of India

### History of Constitution of India

A constitution is a set of rules and regulations guiding the administration of a country. It is the backbone of every democratic and secular fabric of the nation. ~~It is one~~ The constitution of India is one of the longest and lengthiest written constitution in the whole world. Before 1947, India consisted of two entities: the British Government and the princely states. The constitution is what formally ended these two distinctions and created the Union of India. The evolution of the Indian Constitution can be traced to many regulations and acts passed before the Indian Independence.

The history of the Indian Constitution is very insightful as it explains how exactly it came into being. It also explains why India chose the Parliamentary form democracy in its modern form.

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. This document laid down the framework that demarcates fundamental political code, structure, procedures, powers and duties of government institutions

and set down fundamental rights, directive principles and duties of the citizens. It imparts constitutional supremacy (not parliamentary supremacy) and was adopted by its people with a declaration in its preamble, and so, the parliament cannot override the constitution.

The Indian Constitution starts with a preamble with the phrase 'We the people', and describes the values of the constitution: Equality, liberty, secularism and fraternity. It consists of 465 articles, 12 schedules, 104 amendments and 146885 words in it.

In 1946, the British decides to grant independence of India and following this, the constitution was drafted by the Constituent Assembly, which was elected by the elected members of the provincial assemblies. The 389-member assembly (reduced to 299 after Partition of India) took almost three years to draft the constitution holding eleven sessions over a 165-day period.

The constitution was adopted by the ~~Constitution~~ Constituent Assembly of India on 26 November, 1949 and became effective on 26 January, 1950. The constitution replaced the Government of India Act 1935 as the country's fundamental governing document, and the Dominion of India became the Republic of India. To ensure constitutional autonomy, its framers

repealed prior acts of the British parliament in  
Article 395. India celebrates its constitution  
on 26 January as Republic Day.

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