

Name :- Zubayer Ahmed Zidhan Laskar, Roll :- 200710007062

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### CIE-I

1. Write an essay about "History of Indian Constitution".

Ans:- 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. 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 of democracy in its modern form.

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. It laid down the framework that demarcates fundamental political code, structure, procedure, powers and duties of government institutions, and set down fundamental rights, directive principles and

duties of the citizens. The Indian Constitution consists of 465 articles, 12 schedules & 104 amendments and 146885 words in it.

In 1946, the British decided to grant independence to 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 ~~ya~~ years to draft the constitution holding eleven sessions over a 165-day period.

The constitution was adopted by the 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 "Dominion of India" became the "Republic of India".

2. What do you mean by the Fundamental Rights as provided in the Indian Constitution? State its principles.

Ans: The Part-III of the Constitution of India i.e. the articles 14-34 deal with fundamental rights, which

is guaranteed to the citizens. These rights are essential for the growth of individual personality which are enjoyed by all citizens irrespective of caste, colour, religion and sex. Originally there were ~~7~~ '7' fundamental rights, but after 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment, the right to property was removed, and there are 6 fundamental rights in our present system.

The six fundamental rights are as follows —

- (i) Right to equality (Article 14-18) :-
  - Equality before law,
  - Abolition of untouchability.
- (ii) Right to freedom (Article 19) :-
  - Freedom of speech and expression
  - To form association.
- (iii) Right against exploitation (Article 23) :-
  - Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
- (iv) Right to freedom of religion (Article 25) :-
  - Freedom to manage religious affairs
- (v) Right to cultural and educational system [Article 29-30] :-
  - Protection of language, script or culture of minorities.
- (vi) Right to constitutional remedies (Article 32) :-
  - It means that the constitutional remedies always enforce the enjoyment within the rights of application where Supreme Court has enforced different equality in the justice of the law.