

### 3. Limited Government

A constitutional government means a limited government - there are specific limits on the powers of the government.

▫ Limited governments are necessary for safeguarding the rights of the citizens from autocratic rule of the government.

## 11. A rigid constitution::

It is the most rigid constitution in the world.

- It is the fundamental law of the land & superior to the ordinary laws passed by the congress.

- Since it is a federation, the amending procedure is difficult.

## 12. Judicial Review::

It is the guardian of the constitution & final arbiter of the constitutional disputes

- it uphold the supremacy of the constitution.

- It is one of the original contribution to the modern governmental and constitutional practices.

▫ It has the power to declare any Act of the legislature or executive orders as invalid, if it finds contrary to the spirit of the constitution.



#### 4. Separation of powers:

- It was the first constitution to implement this theory.
- This theory aims at the prevention of concentration of powers so as to ensure the liberty of the individual.
- All powers of the government should not be concentrated in a person or assembly of persons.
- In the US, the three functions of the government are entrusted to the 3 distinct branches of the government -

8. Right of voting irrespective of their color, race or sex,

10. No person can be deprived of his life, liberty or property without the due process of law,

11. Slavery should be abolished,

12. No property can be taken for public use without just compensation,

## 7 Federal Form of Government ::

It is the first constitution which adopted a federal system of government.

▫ It is a system of government that divides power between a central government having authority over the entire country and a series of local governments collectively covering the entire territory.

- Article 5 of the constitution deals with the procedure of amending the constitution.
- The process of amending the constitution requires the participation of both the federal and state governments.



- The constitution granted limited powers to the national government and left the remaining powers to the state.
- Even the state governments are not unlimited powers, their powers are only remaining.
- The constitution asserts the rights of the people & limits the authority of the government.

### 13. A Secular State::

It establishes a secular state based on equality of all religion.

- It grants religious freedom to its citizens.
- State makes no discrimination among its citizens on the grounds of religion.
- There is no state religion of USA.

## 14. A Democratic Government

- It is a representative democracy.
- Congress is a representative body of the American people.
- President is also elected by the people.

People are the source of all powers.

- When a government fails in its duty people can remove that government.
- It means the right of the people to control the government.

- The real power is vested with the people.
- It establishes a republican state where the head of the state is elected by the people.



- provides for a presidential form of government.
- There is only one executive - the president.
  - The president is neither elected by the Congress responsible to it.
  - There is no close relationship between the congress and the president.

## 10. Supremacy of the Constitution::

Constitution of USA is the supreme law of the country.

- ☐ Judges are the guardians of the constitution.
- ☐ Through the judicial review the supreme court safeguards the constitution and its supremacy.
- ☐ In UK the Parliament is supreme whereas in the US the constitution is supreme.

President's secretariat or  
Cabinet do not belongs to  
the congress.



accidents or frictions.

- No branch of the government can abuse powers and act despotically beyond certain limits - so power must be checked by power.

- It contained the following rights, -
  1. Freedom of religion,
  2. Freedom of speech & expression,
  3. Freedom of assembly and petition,
  4. Right to keep & bear arms for security,
  5. Freedom of profession,
  6. Right to private property,
  7. Right to legal equality,

◦ The 14th Amendment Act, clearly provided for double citizenship.

Citizenship of the USA and the citizenship of respective state in which one resides are the double citizenship an individual enjoys in USA

◦ The constitution that emerged from the Philadelphia Convention was a model of draftsmanship, linguistic elegance, of brevity & clarity.

◦ It is the most original one among all the world constitutions.

Both the governments derive their powers straight from the constitution.

- In the US federation residuary powers are vested with the state governments. It is a federation of 50 states.

It has also unwritten elements like conventions.

▫ Statutes of the Congress, judicial decisions and executive decrees also enlarged the constitution.

National government is given charge of matters of national importance & the subjects of local importance are taken care of by the state governments



## **BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS:**

The original constitution did not contain a bill of rights.

▫ But the first 10 amendments passed within the first 2 years of its inauguration, provided for a Bill of Rights .



## 2. Popular Sovereignty::

It recognizes popular sovereignty wherein

supreme power belongs to people.

- Preamble of the constitution affirms this - the government derives their just powers from the consent of the governed/ people.

- It has the power to interpret the constitution so as to adapt the constitution to the changing requirements of the society.
- Critics consider the judicial review as a judicial veto which tends to delay the passing of progressive policies of the government.

▫ President is the head of the nation & all executive powers are vested in his name. he enjoys a fixed tenure of 4 years.

## Written Constitution::

- It is the first oldest, briefest written constitution in the world.
- It consists of a Preamble & 7 Articles running into 4000 words with 10 to 12 pages to be read with in half an hour.

## Dual Citizenship:

Citizens are those who possess full membership of the state & those who enjoy political rights in a state are its citizens.

- The concept of citizenship was not defined in the original constitution.

### 15. Bicameral Legislature::

The constitution provides for a bicameral legislature.

- The US legislature is constituted of two houses .
- The lower house is known as the House of Representative & the upper house is the Senate.



## Salient Features of the Constitution of

- ❓ It is the oldest written constitution in the world . ●
- ❓ The Declaration of Independence of 4th July 1776 was the first formal State Paper – it is here that the term United States was for the first time officially used.
- ❓ The constitution was drafted by the Philadelphia



▫ For example, the Congress may impeach the president and judges, or without the Senate's approval the appointments made by the president cannot put into effect, president can veto the bills passed by the Congress, likewise, the Supreme Court can declare a law passed by the Congress invalid.



The lower house represents the American people while the Senate is representing the federating units namely the states.

▫ The Senate is the strongest second chamber in the world.



### checks and balances

- The idea of checks and balances are provided so as to promote unity and equilibrium in its functions.
- No branch of the government is allowed to act autocratically.
- It enables each branch to act as a break so as to avoid .....

## 6. Predidenyial System

President cannot dissolve the congress.

□ This system of government functioning on the basis of the theory of separation of powers.

Convention on September 17,  
1787.

It was adopted by the Congress  
of the Confederation in 1788,  
and was finally put in to effect in  
4th March, 1789.

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Congress, President & Supreme Court.

- The 3 branches of the government are independent of one another & not allowed to interfere with others affairs.

- For example, President is elected independently of the Congress & the President cannot dissolve the Congress & the judges cannot be removed by the president.

## Conclusion:

The US constitution is greatly influenced by its historical factors and forces.

▫ "The constitution is very warp and woof of the American history" Nicholas says.