

Indian Constitution And Administration

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Indian Constitution And Administration

The Constitution of India(AST: Bhāratīya Samvīdhāna) is the supreme law of India. The document lays down the framework demarcating fundamental political code, structure, procedures, powers, and duties of government institutions and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles, and the duties of citizens.

Constitution of India - Wikipedia

The constitution sets out the Indian government as a three-branched system with an executive, a legislative (parliament), and a separate judiciary branch. It also divides the country into a set of...

Indian Constitution & Administration: Structure ...

Constitution of India, India, also known as Bharat, is a Union of States. It is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a parliamentary system of government. The Republic is governed in terms of the Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950. The Constitution provides for a Parliamentary form of government which is federal in structure with certain unitary features.

Constitution of India | National Portal of India

The Constitution of India is a wholly written document which incorporates the constitutional law of India. It is the largest written liberal democratic constitution of the world. When drafted it had 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules at the time of commencement. Now the Constitution of India has 448 articles in 25 parts and 12 schedules.

Administrative Law and the Constitution of India: Their ...

A Constitution represents a higher law of the land. The civil, criminal and other varieties of administrative laws are enacted within the parameters of this higher law which can be amended by the sovereign Parliament of the nation. In India, the independent judiciary is the guardian of the Constitution and its sanctity along with fundamental rights of citizens is judicially guaranteed under one of the fundamental rights, i.e.,

Evolution of Indian Constitution and Administration

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Indian Constitution And Administration

The Constitution of India assures all citizens of India equal rights, justice, liberty, and the right to livelihood. When was the Constitution of India adopted? On 26th November 1949, the constituent assembly first adopted the Constitution of India. However it came into being and was actually enforced on 26th January, 1950. On the day the Constitution was adopted, the country was declared a sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic.

Constitution of India - List of All Articles (1-395), PDF ...

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a 1]SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC] and to secure to all its citizens: JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

The administrative divisions of India are subnational administrative units of India; they compose a nested hierarchy of country subdivisions. Indian states and territories frequently use different local titles for the same level of subdivision. The smaller subdivisions exist only in rural areas. In urban areas, urban local bodies exist instead of these rural subdivisions.

Administrative divisions of India - Wikipedia

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The Draft of Indian Constitution was presented in October 1947. President of the Drafting Committee was Bhim Rao Ambedkar. The Indian Constitution was enacted on November 26, 1946 and put into force on January 26, 1950. The Constitution today has 444 Articles and 12 schedules. Originally there were 395 Articles and 8 schedules.

NDA GAT Concept Card: Indian Constitution and ...

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The historical underpinnings and evolution of the India Constitution can be traced to many regulations and acts passed before Indian Independence. Indian System of Administration Indian democracy is a Parliamentary form of democracy where the executive is responsible to the Parliament. The Parliament has two houses - Lok Sabha and Rajyasabha.

Historical Background of Indian Constitution - Clear IAS

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. It lays down the framework defining fundamental political principles, establishes the structure, procedures, powers and duties of government institutions and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles and the duties of citizens.

Important Notes On Policies, Governance, And Administration

The Constitution provides for the appointment of a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. The President may appoint such Commission at any time, but the appointment of such Commission at the end of 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution was obligatory.

Constitutional Provisions of the Scheduled and Tribal ...

The framers of the Indian Constitution of India turned to federalism in their attempt to frame a constitution for a new, united India. The choice of Federalism as a constitutional form and as the basis of national government in India was not a sudden development upon the transfer of power on 15th August, 1947.