

VIJAYABHERI

+1 Political Science

Part 1 Indian Constitution at Work

Focus Area

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Chapter 1

CONSTITUTION: WHY AND HOW

Objective Questions

- 1 Who made the Indian constitution **An: Constituent Assembly**
- 2 Indian Constitution was adopted on **An : 26 November 1949**
- 3 The constitution came to force on **An: January 26 1950**
- 4 who moved the objective resolution to constituent assembly in 1946 **An: Jawaharlal Nehru**
5. From which country did India borrow DPSP? **An : Irish Constitution [Ireland]**

short Questions

6 Indian constitutions is called bag of borrowed constitution .why?

Indian constitution has borrowed many provisions from different countries .so it is called bag of borrowed constitution

The following are provisions adapted from constitution of different countries

British constitution [First past the post[FPTP], parliamentary form of government • The idea of the rule of law

• Institution of the Speaker. • Law making procedure

Irish constitution • Directive principle of state policy.[DPSP]

French constitution • principle of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

Canadian constitution • A quasi-federal form of government , • The idea of Residual powers.

Short Essay

Q 6 what are functions of constitution ?

The following are main functions of constitution

- 1) **The constitution allows coordination and assurance.**
- 2) **Specification of decision making powers.**
- 3) **Limitation on the powers of the government.**
- 4) **Aspiration and goals of a society.**
- 5) **Fundamental identity of the people.**

1)The constitution allows coordination and assurance.

The first function of a constitution is to provide a set of basic rules that permit minimal coordination among the members of a society."

In a country people believe in different religion their profession, talents, interests, tastes, the books they read and the films they watch are all different. They belong to different age groups and fall into various financial status rich, poor very rich, middle class. But, in spite of all their diversity they have to live together. The constitution of a country allows coordination and assurance.

2) Specification of decision making powers.

The second function of a constitution is to specify which institution has the power to frame laws and take decisions. The parliament and state legislatures should have the authority to frame laws. This authority is given to them by the constitution. The constitution also specifies how the government should be constitution.

3) Limitation on the powers of the government.

The third function of the constitution is to limit the powers of the government. Government has to work for the welfare of people. But in practice, sometimes, governments become against the interests of people. Therefore, there should be limits on the powers of the government.

4) Aspiration and goals of a society.

The fourth function of a constitution is to enable the government to fulfill the aspiration of the society. It should try to create a just society. People of every society will have goals and aspiration. This may differ from society to society. The framers of the Indian constitution ensured the pride and dignity of every Citizen . The Indian constitution reflects the aspirations and goals of Indian society.

5) Fundamental identity of the people.

"An important function of constitution is to give a fundamental identity to people" In India, there are several religions and many ethnic groups. Here an ethnic or religious identity is not a criterion for citizenship. The Indian constitution gives Indians a national identity. Individuals pursue their goals within the framework of the constitution. The modern constitutions from a democratic government, protecting certain basic rights.

Chapter 2

Rights in Indian constitution

Objective question

- 1 which committee demanded for a bill of rights in British India in **1928** **An: The Motilal Nehru committee**
2. What are the other agencies for protection of rights besides the Judiciary ?

An : National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Minorities, National Commission for Women, National Commission for Scheduled Castes

- 3 The unlawful arrest is questioned by which writ **An: Habeas corpus**
- 4 In Ambedkar's opinion, which fundamental right is the heart and soul of Indian Constitution?

An : Right to constitutional remedies

- 5 In 1976, By which amendment were the fundamental duties added to the Constitution? **An: 42nd**
- 6 Right to property was deleted by which Amendment in 1978 **An : 44th**
- 7 Right to property is which right in India now **An : Legal Right (Article 300 A)**

Short Question

8. What are the difference between Fundamental Rights and Ordinary Rights?

Fundamental Rights are different from other rights. While ordinary legal rights are protected and enforced by ordinary law, Fundamental Rights are protected and guaranteed by the constitution of the country.

Ordinary rights may be changed by ordinary process of law making. But fundamental rights may only be changed by amending the constitution itself.

Essay

Q 9 . What are Categories of Fundamental Rights in Indian Constitution?

Article 12-35 contained in part 3 of the constitution deal with fundamental Rights

Till 1978 there were 7 fundamental Rights. In 1978 by the 44th amendment right to property was removed from the list . Nowadays constitution guarantees 6 Fundamental Rights to Indian citizens as follows

Categories of Fundamental Rights

- 1 Right to equality
- 2 Right to freedom
- 3 Right against exploitation
- 4 Right to freedom of Religion

5 Cultural and educational Right 6 Right to constitutional remedies

1) Right to Equality (Article 14-18)

Article 14-18 of Indian constitution guarantees equality

- Article 14 stands for Equality before the law and equal protection of the law.
- Article 15 of the constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Article 16 provides Equality of opportunity.
- Article 17 abolishes untouchability.
- Article 18 prohibits the state from conferring any title except a military or academic distinction.

11- Right to freedom

Article 19 to 22 provide a set of freedoms.

Article 19 guarantees six freedoms to the citizen of India. They are

- 1 Rights to freedom of speech and expression.
- 2 Freedom of assembly.
- 3 Freedom of association.
- 4 Freedom of movement.
- 5 Freedom of residence.
- 6 Freedom of professions, occupation, trade or business.

Article 20 of the constitution guarantees protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment

Article 21 stands for Right to life and personal liberty.

Article 22 guarantees protection against arbitrary arrest and detention.

Article 22 also provides for preventive detention.

111)Right against exploitation

- Article 23 and 24 of the constitution guarantees Right against exploitation.
- Article 23 prohibits "traffic in human 'being and being' and other similar forms to forced labour.
- Article 24 prohibits child Labour

1V)Right to Freedom of religion. (25-28)

- Article 25 guarantees the freedom of conscience, profess, practice, and propagate any religion,

The right to freedom of religion protects the secular character of India

V) Cultural and Educational Right.(Article 29 -30)

Our constitution protects the language, script and culture of minorities

This right guarantees to all minorities to establish educational institution of their choice.

V1) Right to constitutional Remedies.

- Article 32 provides remedies for the enforcement of fundamental rights. According to Dr Ambedkar Right to constitutional Remedies is the heart and soul of Indian constitution. If any fundamental Right is violated, the citizen can approach supreme court (Art.32) and High courts (Art 226)

- The supreme court under Article 32 has the power to issue writs Like Habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, Certiorary and Quo-warranto.

a chief electoral officer in every state. This election commission is not responsible to conduct elections to Local bodies. The Election commission of India is a multi-members body. It consist of a chief election Commissioner and other two election commissioners

The election commission of India has a wider range of functions. They are given below

- 1 Conduct Election to Lok Sabha , Rajya Sabha and state Legislative assemblies
- 2 Conduct Election to the office of the president and vice President of India
- 3 Supervise and prepare the voters List
- 4 Determines the date of election and prepares the election schedule.
- 5 Prepare election schedule includes the notification , nominations, etc
- 6 Implement a model code of conduct for parties and candidates.
- 7 Recognize the political parties
- 8 Allot symbols to political Parties
- 9 Settle the electrol Dispute
- 10 Fix the limit for election expenses
- 11 Appoint officers for election

The election Commission has power to ensure a free and fair poll

Q 10 Suggest electoral Reforms to solve the drawbacks of Indian electoral system

No system of election can ever be perfect. Indian electoral system has many drawbacks. Some of the reforms are

- 1 Our system of elections should be changed from the FPTP to PR system.
- 2 Provide one third reservation for women to the parliament and assemblies.
- 3 Control the role of money in electoral politics.
- 4 The election expenses should be paid by the government out of a special fund.
- 5 Criminal should be barred from contesting elections.
6. Ban on the use of caste and religion in election
7. Regulate the functioning of political parties
- 8 Check the misuse of muscle power

Chapter 4

Executive

Objective Questions

- 1 Who is the ex- officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha **An: Vice President**
- 2 write examples for semi Presidential system **An: France , Russia , Sri Lanka**
- 3 Example for parliamentary system **An: India , Britain**
- 4 Example for presidential system **An: America , Brazil**

short answer

Q 5 Short note on the Parliamentary Executive in India

The constitution of India provides for a Parliamentary form of Executive both for the Union and for the states. The union executive consists of the president the vice president and Council of Minister headed by the Prime Minister.

Q 6. Discuss the position and powers of Indian President

•Article 52 of the Constitution says there shall be a President of India the president is the head of the union executive. The constitution of India vests the executive of Union in president .President exercise these powers through the council of ministers headed by the prime minister.

The president is elected for a period of five years. But there is no direct election by the people for the office of president. He is elected by an electoral college which consists of the elected MLAs and MPs. This election takes place in accordance with the principle of proportional representation with single transferable vote. The president can be removed from office only by parliament by following the procedure for impeachment. President is the nominal head of the government.

The president has wide-ranging executive, legislative judicial and emergency powers.

In a parliamentary system these powers are used by the president only on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

Discretionary powers of the president

The president of India can exercise his or her discretionary Powers at least three situation

- 1 The President can send back the advice given by the Council of Ministers and ask the Council to reconsider the decision.

2 The President has veto power by which he can withhold or refuse to give assent to bills passed by the parliament

3 The President can appoint prime Minister when no Party gets a clear Majority after Lokasabha election

Q 7 Discuss the role and functions of Prime Minister and council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers is headed by the Prime Minister .As the head of the Council of Ministers ,the Prime Minister become the most important functionary of the government in our country . The Prime Minister is the real head of country .He very powerful functionary . The Prime Minister decides who will be the ministers in the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister allocates ranks and Portfolios to the ministers.

Functions of the the Prime Minister

- Prime Minister is Leader of the nation.
- He is Leader of the party in power.
- He Forms the government.
- He is chairman of the cabinet.
- He Distributes portfolios.
- He is chairman of the planning commission.
- He act as a link between the Council of Ministers and the president

The Prime Minister is involved in all crucial decision of the government and decides on the policies of the government.

Q 8 short not on PERMANENT EXECUTIVE (BUREAUCRACY)

Permanent Executive members are appointed on a long-term basis. They are called permanent executive or civil services. They remain in office even when the ruling party changes. These officers work under political executive and assist them in carrying out day-to-day administration.

Q 9 CLASSIFICATIONS OF CIVIL SERVICE-

- 1) All India service eg : •Indian Administrative Service •Indian police service
- 2) Central service eg: •Indian Foreign Service• Indian revenue service
- 3) State service eg •sales tax• KAS

Chapter 5

Legislature

Objective Question

- 1 Which is the permanent house of Parliament **An: Rajya Sabha**
- 2 The term of members of the Rajya Sabha **An: 6 years**
3. The number of nominated members to the Rajya Sabha by the President **An: 12**
4. Which House of Parliament has the power to initiate and amend the Finance Bill? **An: Lok Sabha**

Short Questions

Q 5 what are the Special Powers of Rajya sabha and Lok Sabha?

Special Powers of Rajya sabha

If the union parliament wishes to remove a matter from the state list to either the union list or concurrent list the approval of the Rajya sabha is necessary.

Special Powers of Lok sabha

Only Lok Sabha can initiate, reject or amend the money bills. more over The council of ministers is responsible to the lok sabha and not Rajya sabha.

Short Essay

Q 6 How does parliament Make Laws or Discuss the legislative procedure in India ?

An : The Main function of parliament is Making laws . Every bill has to pass through three reading (5.stages) in each house. if the bill is passed by the both houses ,with the approval of president bill becomes law

1 First Reading: The first stage is the introduction of the bill and is known as first reading. if the majority votes in favour of the bill, it is published in the Gazette of India . No discussion takes place at the first reading unless it is highly controversial

2 Second reading: The second stage of a bill is called second reading. in this stage the basic principles of the bill are discussed. In this Normally the bill is referred to a select committee.

3 Committee stage: Third stage of a bill is committee stage. The house appoints the members of the select committee.Members of the committee examine the bill clause by clause and prepare their report on the bill to be placed before the house for discussion.

4 Report stage: The fourth stage of a bill is the report stage. • Every clause of the bill is thoroughly discussed with amendment and put to vote. • It is at this stage great change may be made in the bill and therefore, this stage is the most important stage.

5 Third reading : The final stage is the third reading. If the majority of the members present and voting supports the bill, it means the bill is passed by the house. Then the bill is sent to the other house. After both the houses have passed a bill, it is sent to the president for his assent. When the president gives his assent to the bill it becomes a law.

Q 8 How does parliament control Executive or Instruments of parliamentary control

To prevent the executive from assuming dictatorial powers, parliament has to control the executive. This control can be exercised through a variety of instruments such as:

- Deliberation and discussion.
- Approval or refusal of laws.
- Financial control.
- No confidence motion.

1 Deliberation and discussion

A strong instrument with the legislature for controlling the executive is deliberation and discussion in parliament. When a new bill is being introduced it is hotly discussed and debated. During the question hour, members raise questions. It is mandatory for ministers to answer these questions. During the zero hour members can raise any issue in the parliament. Zero hour, half an hour for discussion, Adjournment motion etc are instruments of Parliament to control the executive

2 Approval and ratification of laws.

A bill becomes law only with the approval of the parliament. If the government does not have majority in the parliament, the co-operation of opposition is very essential to pass a bill. But if the government has a majority, it can be done easily

3 Financial control

The government needs resources for implementing its programs. The government gets resources through the budget. The budget has to be passed by the parliament. This means that the parliament has financial control over the executive. Through financial control the parliament controls the executive.

4 No confidence Motion

The most effective instrument of parliamentary control over the executive is the no confidence motion. The government can be voted out by the parliament. This happens only when the government loses majority in the Lok Sabha. During single party rule, this rarely happens. If any member of the House feels that the government in power does not have a majority then he/she can move a no-confidence

Chapter: 6

JUDICIARY

1 Who appoints the Judges of Supreme Court and high courts An: President of India

Short essay

Q 2 **Why do we need an independent judiciary? (Importance of judiciary)**

Disputes are common in all societies. It can be seen between individuals, between groups and between individuals or groups and government. All such dispute must be settled by an independent body in accordance with the principle of rule of law. Judiciary settles such disputes. The principal role of the judiciary is to protect rule of law and ensure supremacy of law. It safeguards the rights of the individual.

Q 3 How is independence of judiciary protected?

The independence of the judiciary is ensured through a number of measures. They are

1 mode of appointment

The legislature is not involved in the process of appointment of judges. In India President elects the judges .it helps them to take independent decision

2 Long Tenure

The judges have a fixed tenure. They hold office till reaching the age of retirement. It helps them to take independent decision

3 Security of office

It is too difficult to remove the judges from their seat. Security of tenure ensures that judges could function without fear or favour. The constitution prescribes a very difficult procedure for removal of judges.

4 Attractive salary

attractive salaries are given them to ensure independence . The judiciary is not financially dependent on either the executive or legislature..

5 separation of the judiciary from executive

Judicial function and executive function are separated clearly to protect Independence of judges .

Essay

What are the Jurisdiction of supreme court. or what are the powers of supreme Court

The Supreme Court of India is one of the very powerful courts anywhere in the world. The function and responsibilities of the Supreme Court are defined by the constitution. The Supreme Court has specific jurisdiction or scope of power

Jurisdiction of Supreme Court

- 1 Original jurisdiction
- 2 writ jurisdictions
- 3 Appellate jurisdiction
- 4 Advisory jurisdiction

1 Original jurisdiction

Original jurisdiction means cases that can be directly considered by the supreme court without going to the lower courts before that. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in the following cases.

- 1 Dispute between the government of India and one or more states.
- 2 Disputes between the government of India and one or more states.
- 3 Disputes between states
- 4 Enforcement of fundamental rights under Article 32.

2 writ jurisdictions

If any Fundamental rights have been violated, we can directly move the Supreme Court for remedy. The Supreme Court can give special orders in the form of writs. The high courts can also issue writs.

Supreme Court issues writs of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, prohibition, Certiorari and Quo warranto to protect the Fundamental Rights of the individual.

3 Appellate jurisdiction

The Supreme court is the highest court of appeal. A person can appeal to the Supreme Court against the decisions of the high court. One can approach Supreme Court for appeal from lower court in three cases - constitutional, civil and criminal cases

4 Advisory jurisdiction

In addition to original and appellate jurisdiction, the supreme court of India possesses advisory jurisdiction.

Article 143 of the Indian Constitution empowered the Supreme Court with advisory jurisdiction. As per this, even the President can seek Supreme Court's advice over any issue of law or public importance.

more over, Supreme court has a power of Judicial review . By the judicial review supreme court gets power to examine constitutionality of any law .

Chapter 7

Federalism

Objective Questions

- 1 is an example for residuary powers An. Cyber law
- 2 The commission which was appointed to examine centre –state relation
 An The Sarkaria Commission
- 3 which article is used to impose president’s rule in any state An . Article 356
- 4 write 2 examples for the demand for new states in Indian federalism
 An Vidarbha in Maharashtra and Harith pradehs in UP
- 5 write 2 examples for water dispute in India
 An. Kaveri water dispute between Karnataka and Tamilnadu, Mullaperiyar water
 dispute between Kerala and Tamilnadu

Short Essay

Q 6 What are the provision that create strong central government in India [Federalism In India With a strong Central Government]

It is generally accepted that The Indian Constitution has created a Strong central government . In India union government enjoys more powers than the state governments.

The important provisions that create a strong central government are given below

1 The territorial integrity is in the hand of central government

The parliament has power to form a new state by separation of territory from any state . More over it can alter the boundary of any state or even its name. This provision create a strong central government in India

2 Powerful emergency provisions

The constitution has certain powerful emergency provision in which the power becomes lawfully centralized in the hands of union government. More over it is the power of union government to declare emergency. This provision create a strong central government in India

3 Financial powers

In India the central government has very effective financial power. The central government has many revenue sources and the state government has to depend the center for grant and financial assistance

4 Role of Governor

The governor has certain power to recommend dismissal of state government and dissolution of assembly, governor is the nominee of central government to state . This provision create a strong central government in India

5 Power to legislate in state list

The central government can also make laws on the subjects in the state list. This is possible if the move is ratified by the Rajyasabha

6 The provisions of all India service.

The all India services are common to the entire territory of India. They are under the control of central government. This provision also create a strong central government in India

7 Article 33 and 34 strengthen the central government

Article 33 and 34 authorise the parliament to protect persons in the service of union or a state in respect of any action by them during martial law

Q 6 Discuss the Division of Powers in Indian federalism

An Federalism is type of government in which the power is divided between national and state level. In India there are two sets of government – one for entire nation called the union government [central government] and one for each state called state government. Division of powers is one of the main features of federalism.

The constitution of India has made clear division of powers between the center and state government through the three lists- **Union list, State List and Concurrent list**

Some of the subjects in list are given below

Union list	State list	Concurrent list
Defense War and peace Banking Railways Post and telegraph Airways Ports Currency and coinage Atomic Energy Florien Affairs Etc.....	Agriculture Liquor Police Prison Public health Land Local government Livestock and animal husbandry Etc.....	Education Forests Trade unions Adulteration Adoption and Succession Transfer of property Etc....
Union legislature alone can make laws on these matters	Normally the state legislature can make laws on these matters	Both union and state legislature alone can make law on these matters

All The matters not mentioned in any of this list have included in Residuary powers. Only union legislature has power to legislate on such matters **E.g. Cyber Laws**

chapter 8

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Objective Question

- 1 The British viceroy who took initiative in creating Local bodies in India **An: Lord. Rippon**
- 2 In 1989committee recommended recognition for local govt. **An :PK Thungon committee**
- 3 73 rd amendment is related to **An: Rural Local Govt. or (Panchayath Raj Institution or PRI)**
- 4 74 Amendment is related to **An: urban Local Govt or Nagarpalikas**
- 5 73rd and 74th amendments came into force in **An: 1993**

Short Questions

Q 6 Why do we need local government?

Local government is government at the village and district level. Local government is about government closest to the common people. Local government involves the day-to-day life and problems of ordinary citizens. They are also necessary for efficient and people friendly administration.

Local governments is very effective in protecting the local interest of the people. It was the dream of Gandhiji. Decentralization of political power is possible through the local govt.

Essay /Short Essay

Q7 What are the changes brought by 73rd Amendments

73 rd and 74th amendments were the landmark of Indian history. In 1992,the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments were passed by the parliament. The 73rd Amendment is about rural local government(which are also known as panchayati Raj institutions or PRLs) and the 74th amendment made the provisions relating to urban local government (Nagarpalika). The 73rd and 74th amendments came into force in 1993.

Let us now examine the changes brought about by the 73rd amendment in panchayath Raj institutions.

1) Three Tier structure

After the 73rd amendment Three Tier structure came into existence .The three tier system involves Gram Panchayat at village level Block Panchayat at intermediate level), and District Panchayats at district level. All state now have a uniform three tier panchayath Raj structure

2 Election

After the 73 rd amendment periodical election was came in to existence. The term of each panchayaths body is five years. Before 73 rd amendment there was no provision for immediate election after dissolution

2) Reservation

After 73 and 74 amendment 33% reservation was given to women to local bodies .Reservation for scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes are also provided for all the three levels.

3) Transfer of subject

Twenty -nine subjects, which were earlier in the state list of subjects are identified and listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the constitution. They subjects transferred to panchayath raj institution. These subjects were mostly linked to development and welfare function at the local level.

Some of the subject which transferred local bodies are

- Agriculture. •Minor irrigation water management and watershed development. •Small scale industries.
- Rural housing •Drinking water •Roads culverts...•Rural electrification. Poverty alleviation programme.
- Education. •Adult and non-formal education. •libraries. •Cultural activities .•Markets and fairs.

4) State Election Commissioners

73 and 73 amendment introduced a state election commissioner. A state election commissioner responsible for conducting elections to the Panchayati Raj institutions. Earlier, this task was performed by the state administration which was under the Control of the state government. Now the office of the state election commissioner is autonomous like the election commission of India.

5) State Finance Commission

After the 73 and 74 amendment a state Finance commission came in to effect. State government appoints a state finance commission once in five years. This commission examines the financial position of the local government in the state.

chapter 9

Constitution As a Living Document

Objective Question

- 1 The constitution of India was adopted on **An: 1949 November 26**
- 2 Indian constitution came to effect.... **An: 1950 January 26**
3. Which article deals the amendment procedure of Indian Constitution? **An: Article 368**
- 4 The most controversial amendment of Indian constitution **An: 42 nd amendment**

Short Questions

Q5 How to amend Indian constitution

An: A constitutional amendment is the addition or any change to the original Constitution
Some Part of Indian constitution flexible This area can be changed easily and some Part is very rigid which is very difficult to amend .Article 368 of the Indian constitution outline the procedure for the amendment of the constitution.

Indian constitution can be changed by three ways.

1 By a Simple majority in Parliament

2 By special majority in parliament

3 By Special majority of parliament + ratification of half of the state legislatures

1 By a Simple majority in Parliament.

Certain amendments can be passed by a simple majority of the parliament. It is similar to ordinary law. This part of the constitution is very flexible

2 By special majority in parliament

Certain amendments can be passed by a special majority of the parliament in both houses separately.

But in the case of an amendment to the constitution two different kinds of special majorities are needed.

Those who support the amendment bill should constitute at least half of total strength of that house. The supporters of the amendment bill must also constitute two thirds of members actually presented voting.

3 By Special majority of parliament + ratification of half of the state legislatures

Certain amendments can be passed by a special majority of parliament and with the ratification or approval by the half of legislatures in India .

These parts of constitution is rigid and not easy to amend Federal structure and fundamental rights are protected in this way

chapter 10

The Philosophy of the Constitution

Objective Question

1. Which article provides special privileges to Nagaland **An: Article 371 A**

Short answer

Q 2 What are the criticisms against Indian Constitution?

The Indian constitution can be subjected to many criticisms . Three of them are mentioned here .

- 1 **Indian constitution is unwieldy.**
 - 2 **Indian constitution unrepresentative.**
 - 3 **It is alien to our conditions**
- 1 Indian constitution is unwieldy.

This criticism is based on the assumption that the entire constitution of a country must be found in one compact document. But this is not true in the case of India, Many details and statements are included in one single document

- 2 Indian constitution unrepresentative.

The second criticism against our constitution is that it is not representative. When the constituent assembly was formed we did not have adult franchise, and most of the members of the constituent assembly came from the upper class. it is true that the constituent assembly was not representative in nature . But we have kept the interest of all

- 3 It is alien to our conditions.

The third criticism leveled against the Indian constitution is that it is all borrowed from western countries . This criticism is often voiced by many. But really it was not a blind borrowing . We have kept our culture and heritage.

Q3 What are the Limitations of Indian Constitution?

Following are the main limitations of Indian constitution.

1. The Indian constitution has a centralised idea of national unity.
- 2 . It neglected some important issues of gender justice, particularly within the family
- 3 Basic socio-economic rights were relegated to Directive Principles instead of adding to Fundamental Rights