

Sources of the Indian Constitution

The constitution of India is the lengthiest written constitution in the world. Although it had picked up many best features from other constitutions of the world.

The structural part of the Constitution is, to a large extent, derived from the Government of India Act of 1935.

The constitution of India which was adopted on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on January 26th, 1950.

The sources of various features in Indian Constitution are as follow

- Government of India Act of 1935, British Constitution, US Constitution,
- Irish Constitution, Canadian Constitution, Australian Constitution,
- Weimar Constitution of Germany, Soviet Constitution (USSR, now Russia),
- French Constitution, South African Constitution, Japanese Constitution

Introduction

Various source

British Constitution

Government of India Act of 1935

- Federal Scheme (also from constitution of Canada)
- Office of Governor
- Judiciary
- Public Service Commission
- Emergency Provisions
- Administrative Details

Irish Constitution

- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Nomination of members to Rajya Sabha
- Method of election of president.

- Parliamentary government
- Rule of Law,
- legislative procedure,
- Single citizenship
- Cabinet system,
- Prerogative writs,
- Parliamentary privileges and bicameralism.
- Institution of Speaker and his role.

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US Constitution

- Fundamental Rights
- Federal structure of government
- Electoral College
- Independence of the judiciary and separation of powers among the three branches of the government
- Judicial review
- Impeachment of the president
- Removal of Supreme Court and high court judges and post of vice-president.
- President as supreme commander of armed forces
- Equal Protection under law

Australian Constitution

- Concurrent List
- joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
- Freedom of trade and commerce within the country and between the states
- Power of the national legislature to make laws for implementing treaties, even on matters outside normal Federal jurisdiction.

Weimar Constitution of Germany

- Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency.

Canadian Constitution

- A quasi-federal form of government — a federal system with a strong central government
- Vesting of residuary powers in the Centre
- Appointment of state governors by the Centre
- Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- Distribution of powers between the central government and state governments

Soviet Constitution

- Fundamental duties and the ideal of justice (social, economic and political) in the Preamble.

