

Features of Indian constitution

7. Integrated and Independent Judiciary -
The Indian constitution establishes a judicial system that is integrated as well as independent. The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal.

8. Fundamental Rights -

Part III of the Indian Constitution guarantees six fundamental rights to all the citizens.

(a) Right to Equality (Articles 14-18)

(b) Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22)

(c) Right against Exploitation (Articles 23-24)

(d) Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28)

(e) Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30)

(f) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

* The aggrieved person can directly go to the Supreme Court which can issue the writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and quo warranto for the restoration of his rights.

9. Directive principles of state policy.

According to Dr B.R. Ambedkar the Directive principles of state policy is a 'novel feature' of the Indian Constitution.

* They are enumerated in part IV of the Constitution. They can be classified into three broad categories - socialistic, Gandhian and liberal-intellectual.

1. In the Munna Mills case (1951) the court held that the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the basic between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive principles.

2. Fundamental Duties

a. The part III of the Constitution specifies the seven Fundamental Duties viz. to respect the Constitution, national flag and national emblem.

b. Secular state.

The Constitution of India stands for a Secular state. Hence, it does not uphold any particular religion as the official religion of the Indian state.

3. Universal Adult Franchise.

The Indian Constitution adopts universal adult franchise as a basis of election to the Lok Sabha and the State legislative assemblies.

Paper-12)

Part-3

Paper-12)

Dr. Rama Kant

S.R.A.P. College

Bara chakkiya