THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IS A ROLE MODEL FOR THE WORLD

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Abstract: The Constitution of India is special and innovative in the world. Because of this constitution is composed of experts a specific autonomous structural assembly. Again it gives the citizens of the country more sovereign power. Similarly, it provides legal subordination which preserves the rights of its citizens. Along which the deposition parliamentary model system of government. The makes it possible for any people to avoid discriminations and inequalities. Similarly, the constitution doesn’t tolerate such aspects today. The new government will be formed every five years. This new government should wait for the people’s goodwill. Other result it will lose power to the future days. Ambedkar’s the chief Architect who designed such an authoritarian and world class constitution. He has embarked on a world class tragedy as a result of his keen study of world constitutions. It imparts constitutional supremacy and was adopted by its people with a declaration in its preamble. Parliament cannot override the constitution. The constitution declares India a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic, assuring its citizens justice, equality and liberty, and end eavors to promote fraternity.

Keywords: Republic, Constituent Assembly, Drafting Committee, Representatives, Constitutional, Parliamentary and Judicial Sovereignty, Legislative, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

Indians today are governed by two different ideologies. Their political ideal set in the preamble of the Constitution affirms a life of liberty, equality and fraternity. Their social ideal embodied in their religion denies them. - Dr.Ambedkar

The ancient India burden has a republic system here the Republic of Malva and Lichivi existed. At that time the councils and committees were working with local citizens like today's local governments. It is our reputation for bringing our loose India into communal form and making it again a secular republic state. The leaders and the constitution are credited to the creators. The concepts of the republic are democratic values and it is the source of the Constitution to make it through them liberty, equality and fraternity of Idealistic principles.

India has the void World is richer constitution. It is composed of a team of skilled experts. It will liberate India from foreigners and liberate them and that is why we have sovereignty. This Constitution emphasizes the integrity, harmony and unity of the country. Everybody teaches the whole community, including free opportunity and equality philosophy policies for all Indians. It is important to note that, as a whole, people, teachers, culture and scholarships can be used to make a difference in their lives is here. The Constitution is all set to mobilize and ridicule all these things.

A constitutional assembly was euphemism for the creation of a sustainable sample of its own to be released by foreigners. Following this, the 1946 Cabinet delegation granted the Constitution of India an open opportunity to the Indians. From the provincial governments of the 296, 93 from princely States people are nominated to the Constituent Assembly. But since Pakistan was partitioned, it was finally 31 December 1947 with provincial governments 229 and 70 people from princely States with total 299 people Receives representation from various communities and enters in to the constituent assembly.

The magnificent way in which Dr. Ambedkar piloted the Constitution bill in the Constituent Assembly of India revealed the depth of knowledge of Constitutions of the various countries and firm grasp of the political and Constitutional principles. The talent and ability which Dr.Ambedkar showed as the Chief Architect of our Constitution crowned his work as a constitutional authority of world fame. He emerged as a great constitution-maker of our times in the Constituent Assembly of India from 09th December 1946 to 26th January 1950.

The Constituent Assembly of India constituted various prime sub-committees to facilitate various factions and the Constitution. Ambedkar’s presided over a drafting committee comprising of N.Gopalaswamy Iyangar, Alladi krishnaswamy Iyar, K.M.Munsi, Mohammad saddle, B.L.Mithar and D.P.Khethan 07 members. Members of this committee are DP Chakan and B.L. Mittar was on the died. N.Madhavarav and T.T.Krishnamacari was appointed to his position.

Written a constitution was a rational emphasis on the ongoing issues. This is the case where Ambedkar’s faced this dilemma. But without the equality, Ambedkar was in the forefront of the challenge to bring the equality in the political system to the first person in the history. For this reason the power of the Constitution of India is still important.

For the first time in the history of the whole world, the Indian constitution was ideal for the world. On December 09, 1946, the task of creating an independent constitution of the Constitution of India was initiated. The House of Representatives adopted a draft dowry on November 26, 1947 and these days, which came into being on January 26, 1950, in the history of New India are important.

The Constituent Assembly of India consists of eleven sessions. Its first six sessions are to approve the decisions of the objectives, and the Fundamental Rights, Federation, Provincial Constitution, Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes; the verification process is based on the reports submitted as per the terms. The other session is entirely dedicated to resaved draft constitution. These eleven sessions took place in 165 days. At 114 days a draft resolution was taken by the constitution.
Ambedkar was unanimously elected as president of drafting committee on 29 August 1947 by the assembly. 30, August, 1947, taken to draft to 114 days. By the end of the draft, 395 articles and 08 schedules were prepared. Around 7635 amendments were listed for amendment. Of these, 2473 amendments were forwarded to discuss in front of the house. The draft constitution was left to public opinion from February to November 1949. It further strengthens of the constitution. Dr. Ambedkar said; The Constitution of India is composed of 2 years 11 Months and 17 Days, as January 26, 1950 is implemented.

The role of Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly is also important. Constitutional, parliamentary and judicial sovereignty it is sublime. These are the active driving and life is alive of our Constitution. The Supreme Court refers to the scholarly discussions presented by Ambedkar in the constitution discussions in his judgment. For example, in the Mandal Commission's decision, the words of Ambedkar used to be based on the guarantees of the minority community. The concept of their favourite Rule of Law has in important of the fundamental rights of the Constitution.

Many constitutional experts from the world have been able to give the constitution as a successfully result of deep study of writings, judicial decisions, history, economic, social and religious systems. Ambedkar worked alone in the drafting committee. Ambedkar was one of the members of the drafting committee at the constituent assembly meeting on November 05, 1948, T.T.Krinshamacari said; I am one of those in the House who have listened to Dr. Ambedkar very carefully. I am aware of the amount of work and enthusiasm that he has brought to bear on the work of drafting this Constitution. At the same time, id realise that amount of attention that was necessary for the purpose of to it by the Drafting Committee. The House is perhaps aware that of the seven members nominated by you, one had resigned from the House and was replaced. One died and was not replaced.

One was away in America and his place was not filled up and another person was engaged in State affairs, and there was a void to that extent. One or two people were far away from Delhi and perhaps reasons of health did not permit them to attend. So it happened ultimately no doubt that we are grateful to him for having achieved this task in a manner which is undoubtedly commendable. But my point really is that the attention that was due to a matter like this has not been given to it by the Committee as a whole. The words “Ambedkar” will be honourable for the performance of the Constitution.

Constituent assembly chairman and first president of India Dr.Rajenra Prasad 1949 November 26,”Before I close, I must express my thanks to all the Members of this August Assembly from whom I have received not only courtesy but, if I may say so, also their respect and affection. Sitting in the chair and watching the proceeding from day to day, I have realised as nobody else could have, with rare what zeal and devotion the members of the Drafting committee and especially its Chairman, Dr. Ambedkar, in spite of his indifferent health, have worked. We could never make a decision which was or could be ever so right as when we put him on the Drafting Committee and made him its Chairman. He has not only justified his selection but has added lustre to the work which he has done. In this connection, it would be invidious to make any distinction as among the other members of the Committee. I know they have all worked with the same zeal and devotion as its Chairman, and they deserve the thanks of the country”.... Ambedkar’s constitution is word that has been a source of honest and cautious service.

For the day the implementation of the constitution of India has passed 123 amendments to January 2018. There are 101 amendments in it. Each amendment is largely based on the majority of the parliamentary debates which is debated on key issues.

The talk on this day dedicated to the Constitution is a warning to for the Indian everybody. In the first general election of India, the largest democracy in the world has won political independence. There are those who enforce the constitution to have the rest of thetas shown that economic and social equality possible. The Constitution is good or bad, its good and bad deeds are based on those who work. Need to work in fulfilling the original intention of constitution to take seriously the cry of war.

Ambedkar was not a paradox in the world, but adopted some of the techniques of modern methods in the Indian constitution altogether. Racism, centralized strong executive, universalism and reform techniques were adopted. They have implemented effective implementation of government policy and systematic social reform. Although the saint tried to co-ordinate the political establishment and the social and economic dominance. He hoped that the power of the Task Force and the Legislative Council should be extended to each other. After the formation of the Constitution of India, it has been recognized earned the name internationally. That is why many countries globally adopt their country in the form of law. In particular, South Africa has adopted this model in its constitutional form.

The basic stature and principles of the Indian constitution; WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a 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 FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation; IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this 26th day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of India is fundamental law of land. It is a socio, economic, and political instrument with a revolutionary domain. Every Constitution in the world outshines with a Preamble and so, the Indian Constitution also commences with a Preamble, which reflects the ideals, aspirations, expectations and objectivity of the people of India. The Preamble contains the aim and objectives of the Indian Republic and enshrines the whole philosophy and legislative intent of the Indian Constitution in a nutshell. No reading of any Constitution can be complete without reading Preamble. It acts as a theme around which legislation revolves.

Reference for the books
[8] Ramachandra Guha, Makers of Modern India.