



# Ravindra's IAS

## INDIAN POLITY

*(for prelims)*



## ***UPSC & STATE PSC'S***

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# Chapter – 1

## INTRODUCTION TO THE CONSTITUTION

### Introduction:

- Constitution in short, is a rule book of a nation, codifying rule of law. It is a legal document having a special legal sanctity which sets out the framework and the principal functions of the organs of the government of a state and declares the principles governing the operation of those organs.
- The Constitution of India seeks to establish the fundamental organs of government and administration, lays down their structure, composition, powers and principal functions, defines the inter-relationship of one organ with another and regulates the relationship between the citizen and the state, more particularly the political relationship.
- The states have reasserted certain principles of law through written Constitution.

### Indian Constitution:

- The Constitution of India is the **supreme law of India**.
- It is a living document; an instrument which makes the government system work.
- It lays down the framework of government and governance.
- The Indian Constitution was framed by the representatives of Indian people after a long period of debates and discussions.
- As a democratic Constitution, the Indian masterpiece also reflects the fundamental political values in substantive ways by guaranteeing Fundamental Rights to the citizens and in procedural ways by providing remedies. It mirrors basic values about who shall govern and in what direction.
- India is one of the largest countries in the world with most of varieties of the people and the cultures, it needs an expressly written code of governance, more specifically when the people choose to have different institutes, estates, mechanisms and levels of Sovereignty. Thus, the Indian constitution is the longest and the most detailed written constitution.
- The Constitution makes India a **sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic** with a parliamentary system of government.
- The republic is governed in terms of the constitution, which came into force on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950.

### FUNCTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution is a political structure, whether it is written or not and followed or not. They have several functions.

- a) **Expression of Ideology:** it reflects the ideology and philosophy of a nation state.