



Constitution Day: 26th November

Why in News

The **Ministry of Law & Justice** has launched '**Online Course on Indian Constitution**' on the eve of '**Constitution Day**' as a part of celebrations of '**Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav**' for **75 years of India's Independence**.

- The online course aims to **enhance the awareness of the constitutional values** to understand the fundamental rights and duties.
- It will also **help the citizens familiarize with the glorious constitutional journey** and to **understand the supreme law of the land** including the right to life, personal liberty and privacy issues.

Key Points

▪ About:

- It is celebrated on **26th November** every year.
- It is also known as **National Law Day**.
- On this day in 1949, the **Constituent Assembly of India formally adopted the Constitution of India** that came into force on 26th January 1950.
- The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 19th November 2015, notified the decision of the Government of India **to celebrate 26 November as 'Constitution Day'**.

▪ Framing of Constitution:

- In 1934, **M N Roy** first proposed the idea of a constituent assembly.
- Under the Cabinet Mission plan of 1946, elections were held for the **formation of the constituent assembly**.
- The Constitution of India is framed by the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly of India appointed a total of 13 committees to deal with different tasks related to the framing of the constitution.
- There were 8 major committees and the rest were minor ones. The list of **major committees** and their heads are mentioned below:
 - **Drafting Committee** - B. R. Ambedkar
 - **Union Power Committee** - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - **Union Constitution Committee** - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - **Provincial Constitution Committee** - Vallabhbhai Patel
 - **Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas** - Vallabhbhai Patel.
 - **Rules of Procedure Committee** - Rajendra Prasad
 - **States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States)** - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - **Steering Committee** - Rajendra Prasad

▪ Facts about the Constitution of India:

- World's **longest Constitution**.
- **Federal System with Unitary Features**.
- **Parliamentary Form of Government**.
- The framing of the Constitution took over **2 years, 11 months and 18 days**.

- The original copies of the Indian Constitution weren't typed or printed. They have been **handwritten** and are now kept in a helium-filled case within the library of the Parliament.
- **Prem Bihari Narain Raizada** had written the unique copies of the Structure of India.
- Originally, the Constitution of India was **written in English and Hindi**.
- The **basic structure of the Indian Constitution** stands on the [Government of India Act, 1935](#).
- The Constitution of India has also **borrowed some of its features** from a number of countries.

// **Indian Constitution Borrowed Features**

1.	British Constitution	Parliamentary form of Government, Rule of Law, Law making procedure, Single Citizenship; Institution of Speaker, doctrine of pleasure tenure of civil servants.
2.	American Constitution	Judicial System, Fundamental Rights
3.	Canadian Constitution	Federal System with a strong central authority; Residual powers, Centre State Relation.
4.	Irish Constitution	Directive Principles, Election of the President of India
5.	Australian Constitution	Concurrent list; Freedom of Trade & Service within country
6.	Weimar Constitution	Emergency Provision
7.	Soviet Constitution	Five Year Plans; Fundamental duties
8.	Govt of India Act 1935	Office of the governor, powers of the federal jury.
9.	South African	Amendment of Constitution.

Further Reading

- [Preamble to the Indian Constitution](#)
- [Important Articles from Indian Constitution \(Part I and II\)](#)
- [Fundamental Rights \(Part-I and II\)](#)
- [Directive Principles of State Policy \(DPSP\)](#)
- [Parliament \(Part-I, II and III\)](#)
- [Major Constitutional Amendments \(Part-I, II and III\)](#)
- [Emergency Provisions](#)

[Source: PIB](#)