

आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव (India@75) कार्यक्रम के दौरान केन्द्रीय मृदा एवं सामग्री अनुसंधानशाला में "भारतीय संविधान की मुख्य विशेषताएं" पर डॉ अमरदीप सिंह, वैज्ञानिक 'डी' द्वारा द्वारा ऑनलाइन वेबिनार दिया गया। [#आजादीकाअमृतमहोत्सव](#)

Federal Features (contd.)

- Distribution of powers: An essential feature of a federal Constitution is the distribution of powers between the Central Government and the Governments of the several units forming the federation.
- Supremacy of the Constitution: The Constitution is binding on the Federal and the State Governments. The Central Government as well as the State Governments derive their powers from the Constitution. Also, neither of the two Government should be in position to override the provisions of the Constitution related to the powers and status enjoyed by the other.
- Written Constitution: The Constitution must be necessarily a written one. This is basically to avoid any doubt about the supremacy of the Constitution as well as to clearly demarcate the powers between the Central and the State Governments.

of the Indian Constitution by Dr. Amardeep Singh, Scientist 'D', CSMRS-20220125



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Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution

- Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this article.
- An amendment of the Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament. When the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill and thereupon the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill
- Provided that if such amendment seeks to make any change in (a) Article 54, Article 55, Article 73, Article 162 or Article 241, or
- (b) Chapter IV of Part V, Chapter V of Part VI, or Chapter I of Part XI, or
- (c) any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule, or
- (d) the representation of States in Parliament, or
- (e) the provisions of this article,






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Advantages of Dynamism of the Indian Constitution

- The longevity of India's Constitution is remarkable, especially when compared with the global experience of national Constitutions.
- In their 2009 book, *The Endurance of National Constitutions*, American scholars Zachary Elkins, Tom Ginsburg and James Melton show that, on an average, Constitutions have lasted only 17 years since 1789.
- Within this, Constitutions in the post-colonial countries, which gained independence after World War II, have been particularly fragile. Pakistan, for example, has had three different Constitutions and large periods of rule without any Constitution.
- Among the 12 Asian countries that gained independence soon after World War II, only three Constitutions have survived—India's, Taiwan's and South Korea's.

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Framing of the Indian Constitution

- The Indian Constitution was framed and adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India. As per the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946, the Constituent Assembly was set up in November 1946. It was not a sovereign body since it had to work within the limits imposed by the Cabinet Mission. After the passage of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, granting independence to India, the sovereign character of the Constituent Assembly was established.

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