

1. "THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION IS DRAWN FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES." COMMENT.

The Constitution of India, as Dr. Ambedkar acclaimed, has been framed after 'ransacking all the known Constitutions of the World'. It is prudent on the part of the makers to go through different democratic provisions of all the leading Constitutions of the then world as it was desired to build an effective and long standing constitution for a pluralistic society like India.

The Constitution of India has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitutions of various other countries as well as from the Government of India Act of 1935. The structural part of the Constitution is, to a large extent, derived from the Government of India Act, 1935. The philosophical part of the Constitution like the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy is derived from American and Irish Constitution respectively. The political part of the Constitution, like the principle of Cabinet Government and the relations between the executive and legislature have been mainly drawn from the British Constitution.

The other features of the Constitution have been derived from the constitutions of Canada, Australia, Germany, USSR (now Russia), France, South Africa, Japan and so on.

The Government of India Act 1935 has had profound influence on the Constitution of India. The Federal Scheme, Judiciary, Governor, emergency powers, the Public Service Commissions and most administrative details are drawn from this Act. More than half of the provisions of Indian Constitution bear resemblance to the Act of 1935.

However, our Constitution is not a blind copy paste of the aforesaid provisions. All the provisions were debated at length and breadth in the Assembly and modified so as to fit into the socio-economic and political ambience of India.