



## **Sources of Indian Constitution: Government of India Act, 1935**

- **The Government of India act is a historical act (the most extended act of all) passed by the Government of Britain. It had 321 sections and 10 schedules. Most of the Indian Constitution draws its features from the Government of India Act of 1935.**

**The borrowed features adopted from the Government of India Act of 1935 include the following:**

- 1. Administrative details**
- 2. Emergency provisions**
- 3. Public Service Commissions**
- 4. Judiciary**
- 5. Office of Governor**
- 6. Federal Scheme**



S.No	Countries	Borrowed Features of Indian Constitution
1.	Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Concurrent list</li><li>Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse</li><li>Joint-sitting of the two Houses of Parliament</li></ul>
2.	Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Federation with a strong Centre</li><li>Vesting of residuary powers in the Centre</li><li>Appointment of state governors by the Centre</li><li>Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court</li></ul>
3.	Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Directive Principles of State Policy</li><li>Nomination of members to Rajya Sabha</li><li>Method of election of the president</li></ul>

# President Election 54/55

## Indirect

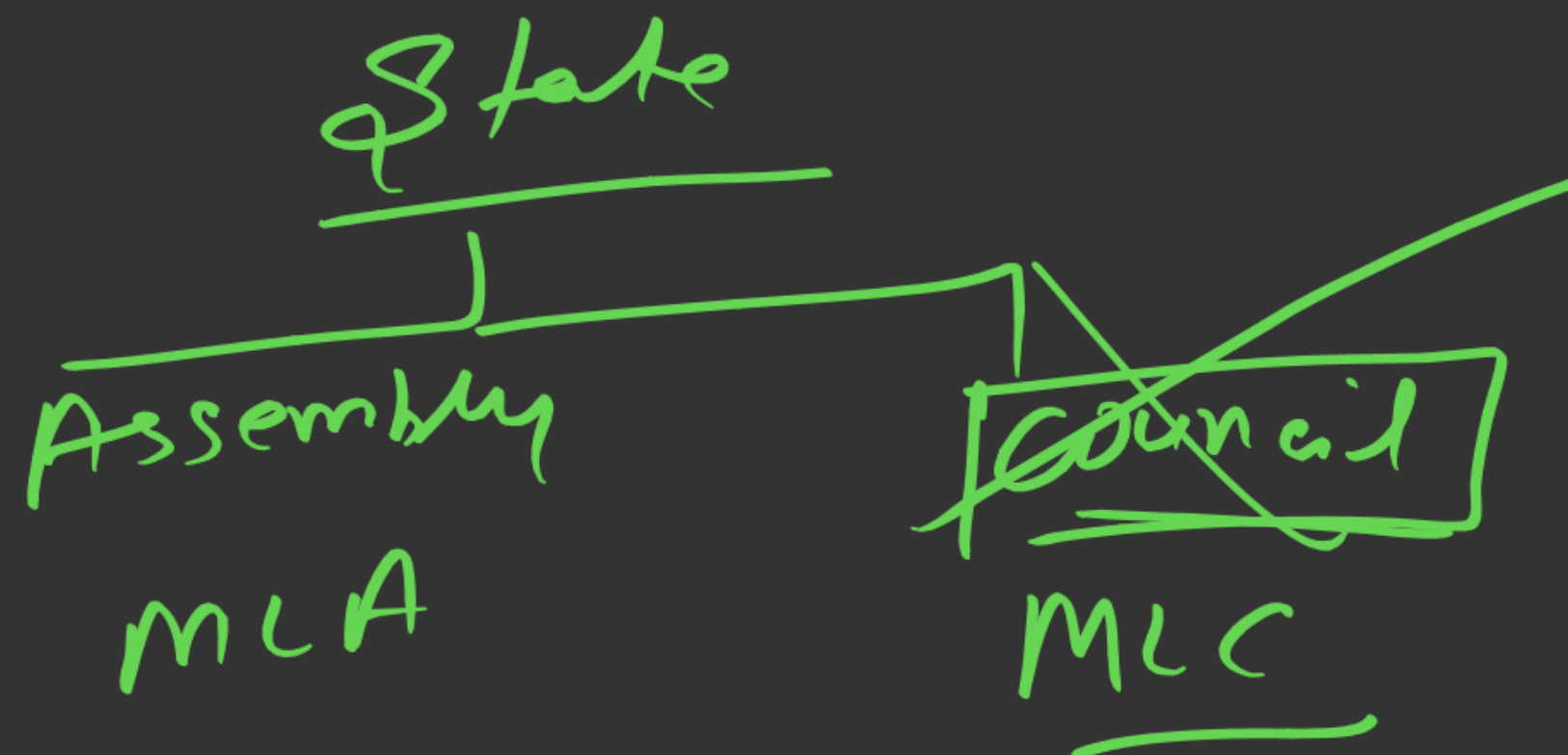
### Group

- \* Elected member of Parliament (LS RS)
- \* " " State Assembly
- \* " " UT (Delhi/Pondicherry)

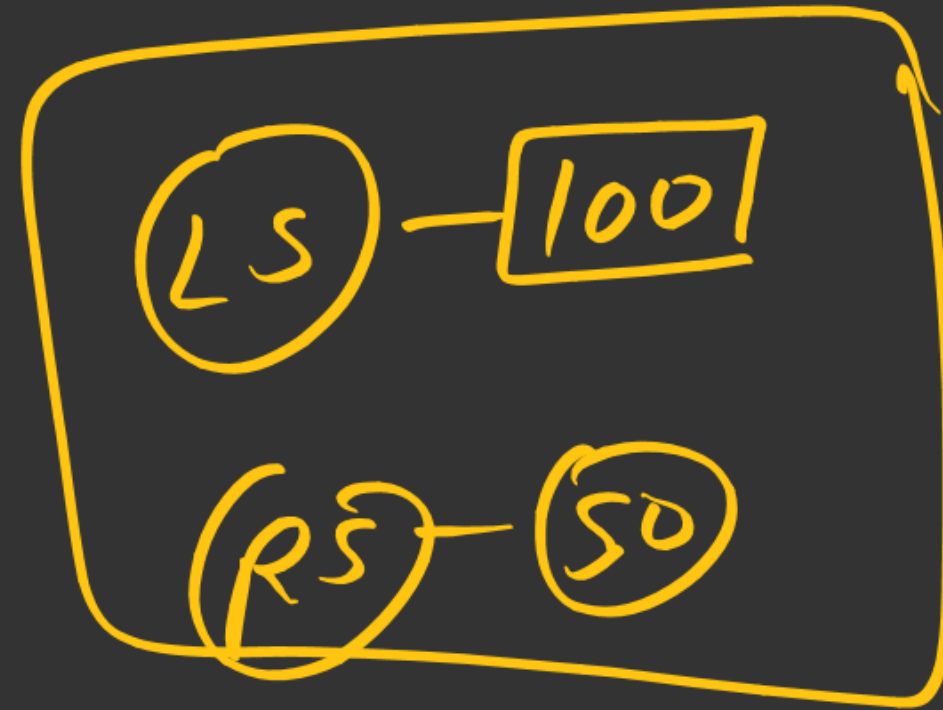
\*

~~Mem~~



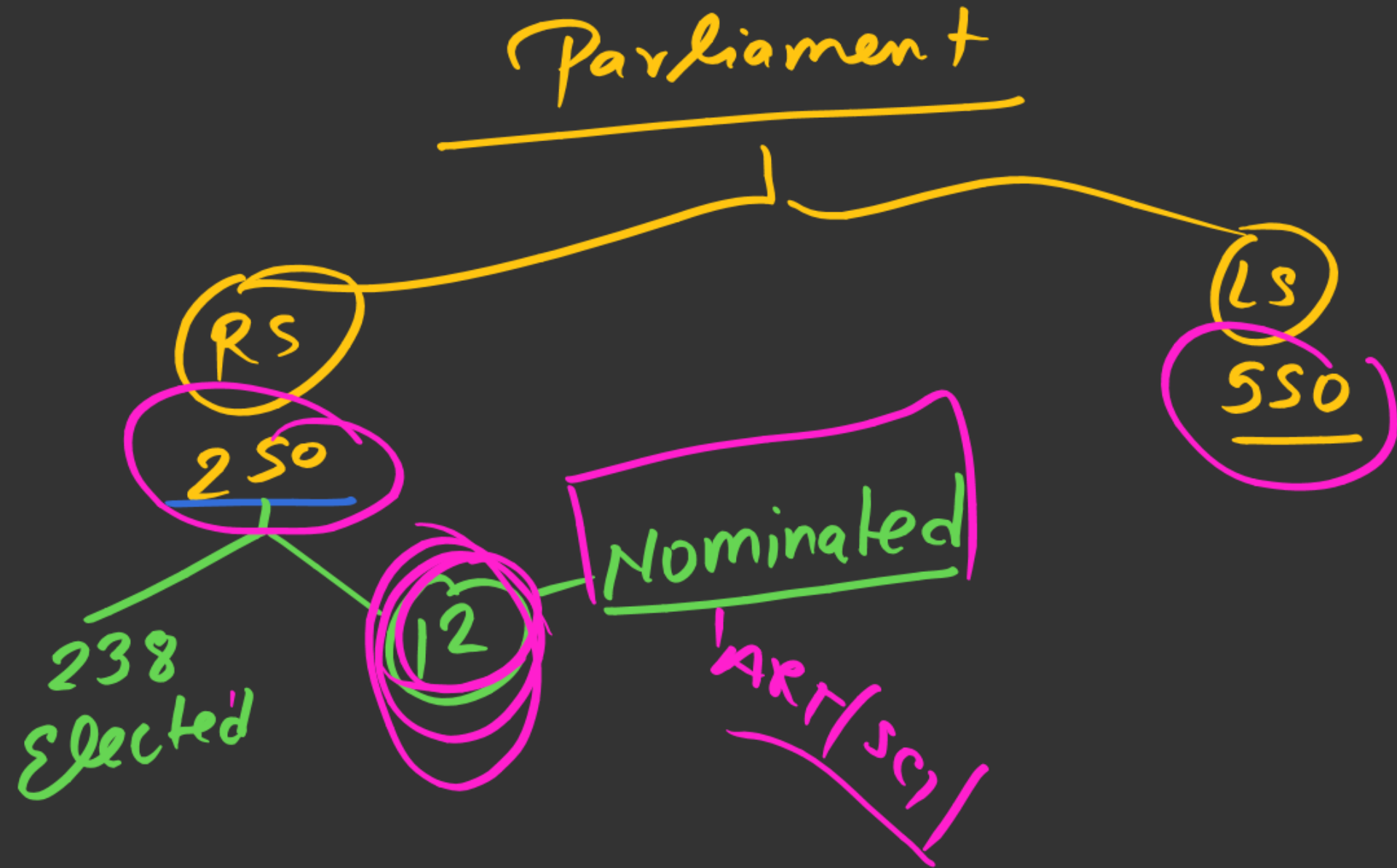


35yr	Indian
------	--------



# Nomination of member of RS

INCLM

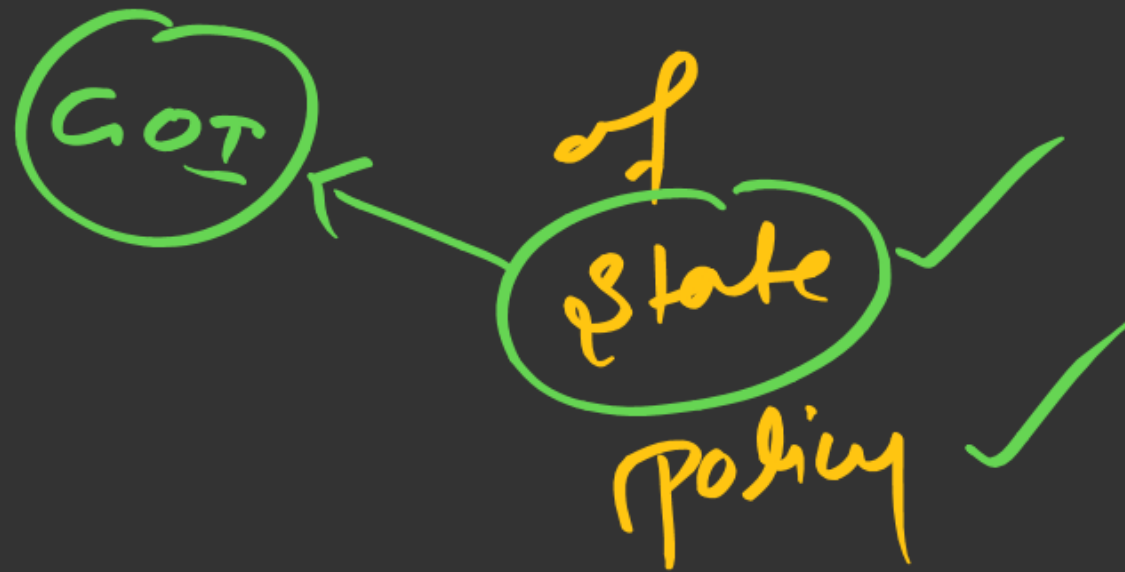




# Part - 4 (DPSP) = 36 to 51

Directive ✓

Princi (✓)



Duty



## Advisory Jurisdiction

← 143

← Supreme Court of India

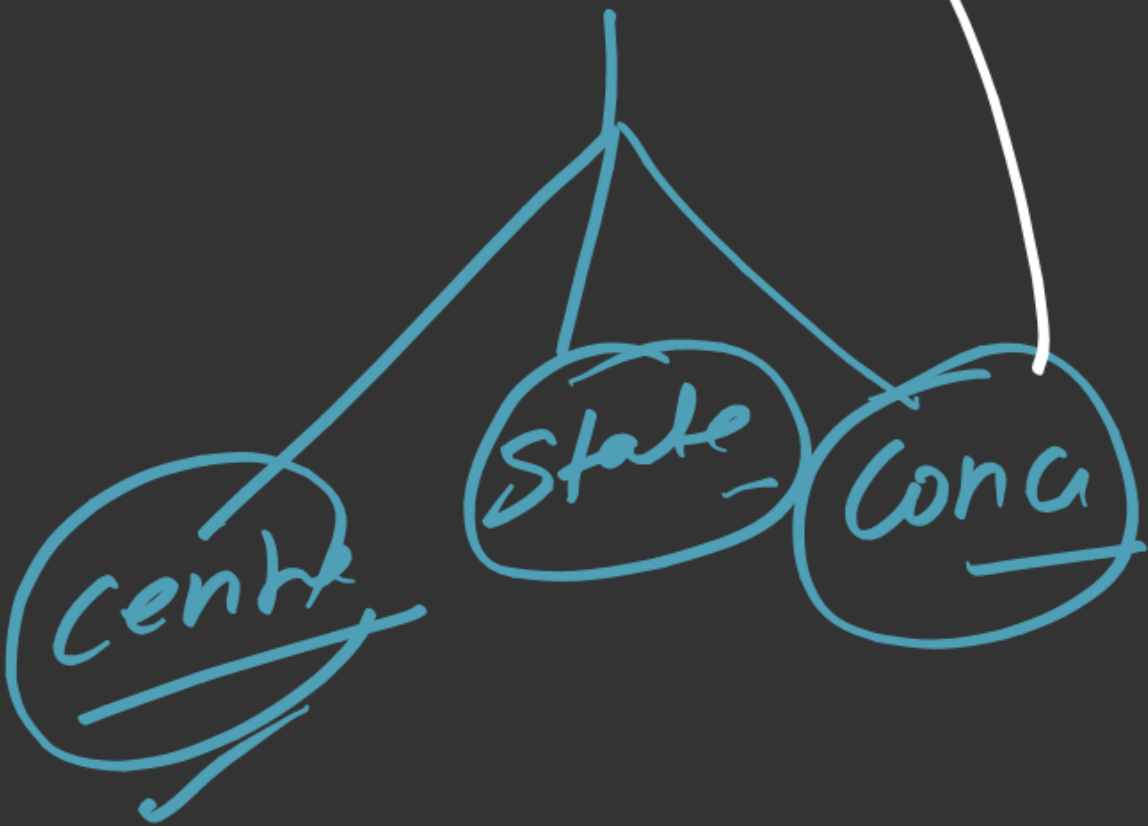
X President of India

= GOI



# Concurrent List

Australia

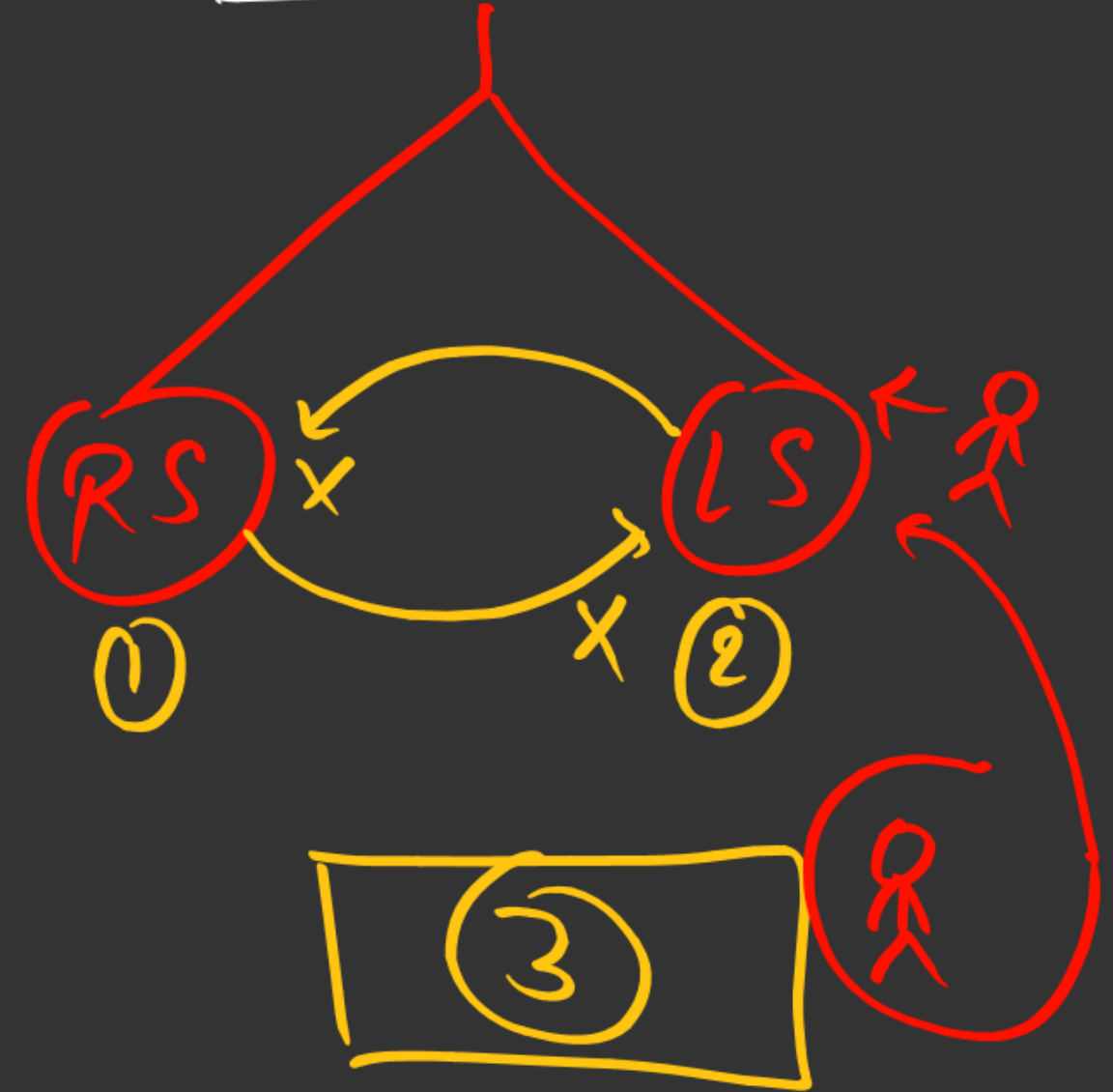


← Centre  
← State

→ Joint Sitting of Parliament

→ 108 Article

→ President



# Federation with Strong centre

\* Centre

\* State

centre

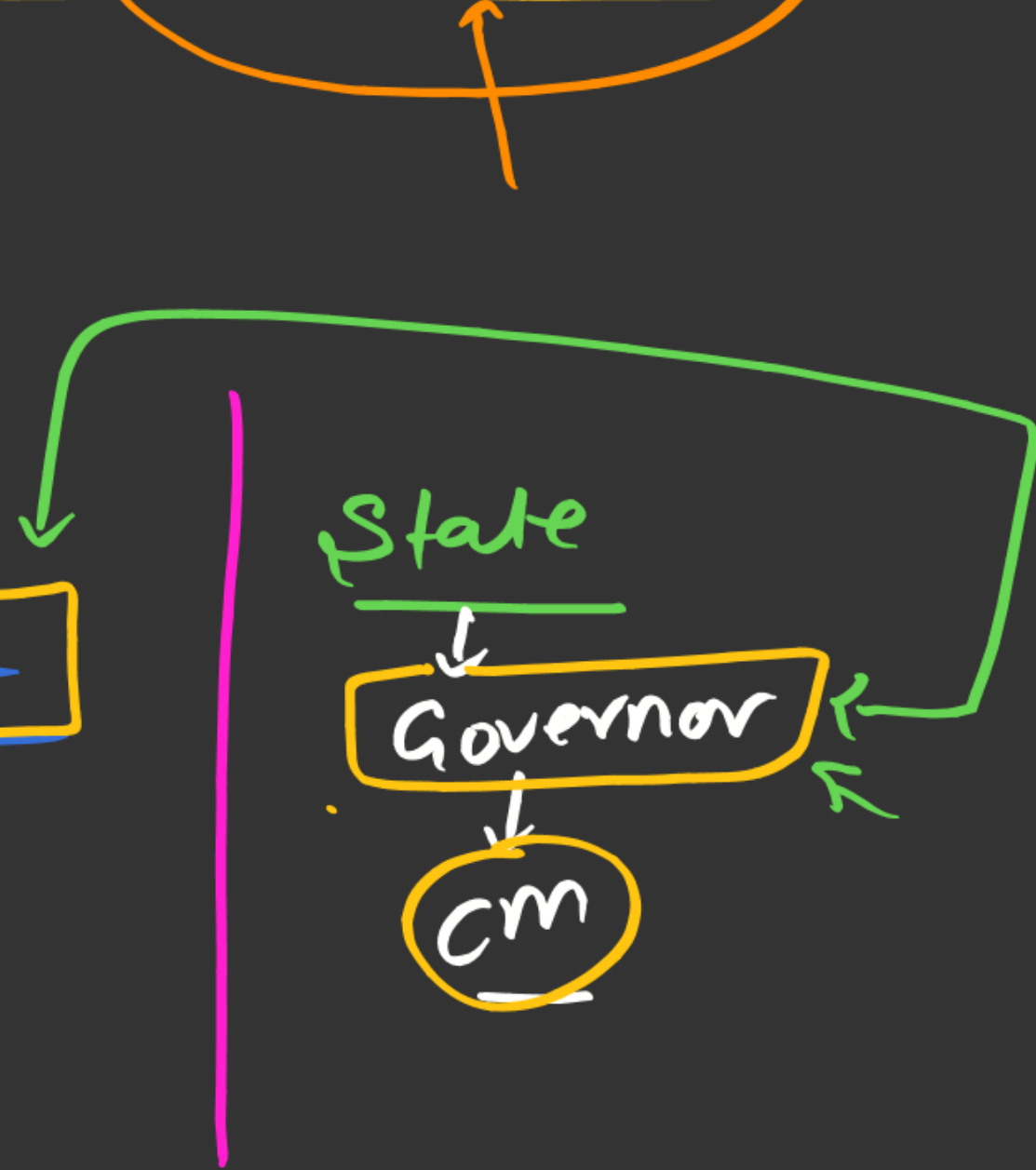
President

pm

State

Governor

cm



4.	Japan	•Procedure Established by law
5.	Soviet Union (USSR) (now, Russia)	•Fundamental duties ✓ •Ideals of justice (social, economic and political) in the <u>Preamble</u>
6.	UK	•Parliamentary government • <u>Rule of Law</u> •Legislative procedure •Single Citizenship •Cabinet system •Prerogative writs • <u>Parliamentary privileges</u> •Bicameralism



# Russia \* Fundamental Duties (Part-UA)

SIA

42<sup>nd</sup> CAA - 1976

\* Swarn Singh Committee

8 Duties

10 Duties

86<sup>th</sup> CAA - 2002

1+

11

7.	US	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Fundamental rights</li> <li>•Independence of judiciary</li> <li>•<u>Judicial review</u></li> <li>•Impeachment of the president</li> <li>•Removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges</li> <li>•Post of <u>vice-president</u></li> </ul>
8.	Germany (Weimar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency</li> </ul>
9.	South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Procedure for <u>amendment in the Indian Constitution</u></li> <li>•Election of members of Rajya Sabha</li> </ul>
10.	France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Republic</li> <li>•Ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble</li> </ul>

























