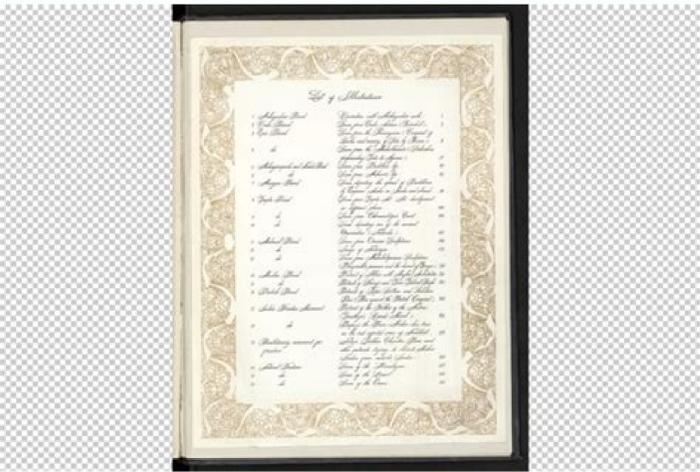


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THE INDIAN ECONOMY

For UPSC and State Civil Services Preliminary and Main Examinations
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Indian constitution handbook.

The Indian Constitution is one of the world's longest and most important political texts. Its birth, over six decades ago, signalled the arrival of the first major post-colonial constitution and the world's largest and arguably most daring democratic experiment. Apart from greater domestic focus on the Constitution and the institutional role of the Supreme Court within India's democratic framework, recent years have also witnessed enormous comparative interest in India's constitutional experiment. The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution is a wide-ranging, analytical reflection on the major themes and debates that surround India's Constitution. The Handbook provides a comprehensive account of the developments and doctrinal features of India's Constitution, as well as articulating frameworks and methodological approaches through which studies of Indian constitutionalism, and constitutionalism more generally, might proceed. Its contributions range from rigorous, legal studies of provisions within the text to reflections upon historical trends and social practices. As such the Handbook is an essential reference point not merely for Indian and comparative constitutional scholars, but for students of Indian democracy more generally. The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution, co-edited by Pratap Bhanu Mehta, and published by the Oxford University Press, features contributions from leading legal scholars, political scientists, and judges to present a rounded perspective on the discipline and emerging trends. (It) examines the history, development, and impact of the Indian constitution. Publisher Page Bank Offer 10% off on Citi Credit and Debit Cards, up to ₹3,000. On orders of ₹5,000 and above Bank Offer 10% off on Bank of Baroda Credit Cards, up to ₹1,500. On orders of ₹5,000 and above Bank Offer 10% off on OneCard Credit Cards, up to ₹1,500. On orders of ₹5,000 and above Partner Offer Buy this product and get upto ₹250 off on Flipkart Furniture. The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution Authors: Sujit Choudhry, Madhav Khosla and Pratap Bhanu Mehta Publishers: Oxford University Press Pages: 1072 Price: 960 Having been asked belatedly to contribute to this book by a disturbingly peripatetic editor, here's a caveat: I may not be the best person to review it. The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution broods a galaxy of writers: two former Supreme Court judges, 14 practising advocates (including a pupil barrister), 22 teaching abroad, three from the Centre for Policy Research from which this book was born, seven students, the rest academics of various description. What an incredible team to examine the Constitution "as a charter through which an ancient civilisation was set on the road to modernity and social reform" and to "guide the fluidity of Indian Constitution law"! Meant for students and lawyers, it might belie the expectations of both as they journey through the uneven contributions of the book — at times, strikingly intense, and at times, somewhat ordinary. Indian constitutional law suffers from a lack of serious writing. MC Setalvad's Indian Constitution 1950-65 portrays the brilliance of a practising attorney general. HM Seervai's Constitutional Law was incomparably analytical before it became acerbic and died for want of editions. Mohammad Hidayatullah's project for a Halsbury on constitutional law failed. Indian academics like PK Tripathi and Upendra Baxi provided sporadic constitutional consciousness. The new law schools have produced brilliant researchers and writers without the help of national law school teachers (including the ubiquitous Madhava Menon), along with Indian scholars abroad and, of course, foreign scholars offering sustained and unsustained interest (HCL Merillat, Marc Galanter). This book is by the new "brood", as I call them, and it showcases their most imaginative scholarship. No anthology of essays on India's Constitution is to be more treasured than this book. But beware of the title, it is not a handbook of the Indian Constitution — just a collection of damned good essays by thoughtful writers. There are two parts to Indian constitutional law. The first is constitutional legal doctrine, entirely been created by lawyers and judges. Academics have played no role whatsoever. Decades ago, there was some critique by the Indian Law Institute, which collapsed as it was under judicial control. Indian judges like to be praised and resent non-appreciation to the same extent as Supreme Court judges do not like to be called "Your Honour", preferring "My Lord". The second aspect of the actual working of the Indian Constitution is in the hands of politicians, administrators, businessmen, corrupters, the corrupted and the like who feel they can buy and sell parts of the Constitution. There is no point pretending that there is some kind of morality binding the Constitution. This is what we preach when we use words like "constitutional morality" or the "real underlying of the Constitution", as this book urges. Of course, as against constitutional predators, there are good people faced with horrible choices to which they succumb. This book is blind to those concerns. We hope, we pray, but India's Constitution (peace be upon it) is sinking, exploited to the maximal extent in every unscrupulous direction — rigged and violent elections, non-functioning of Parliament and Assemblies, a judiciary which suffers from ordinariness subject to exception, a violent and sexist society, vulnerability at every level and rampant corruption. Spin as many doctrines as you like but if you can't see the collapse, you are blind. I am not saying that the rule of law texts (including institutional moralities) should not confront the political, bureaucratic and judicial texts and pull them up. They must. But it's going to be an ever more daunting task to avoid shreds of the Constitution from being bought and sold, humiliated and destroyed. Ruma Pal (quoting Seervai) reminds us, like a candle in the wind, that power is not property. I now turn to the book. Was such a thin discussion on administrative law necessary? Should fiscal federalism have been left incomplete? Or trade and commerce limited to issues of compensatory tax? Is there any point in picking out an unimportant case on "pith and substance" for a lecture on legislative competence? Can the large canvas of service law be impressed with such angularity? Can we say that from 1980 the Supreme Court, rather than constitutional amendments, became the arena of change? And what of the reservation amendments (1995-2003)? Is there really a growing respect for international law, or is it pick and choose? My friend Harish Salve has a bone to pick on the Mullaperiyar case, which we both lost. Isn't the old controversy about tribunals over? Baxi's extravaganza always delights and should find its place in constitutional history. I read and continue to read the book. What makes the going difficult is its uneven tone — it's sometimes comprehensive, sometimes dilatory and sometimes, a researcher's personal agenda. For me, the Constitution is the site of struggle — to preserve it, make something of it and allow those engaged in a struggle for dignity and opportunity to use it. While there are already some existing substantial pieces of work on the Indian Constitution, the volume by Khosla et al. is exhilarating for two reasons. Firstly, the book is comprehensive for its encyclopedic coverage of the various dimensions related to the Indian Constitution - its genesis, its evolution, and its political and social relevance to the Indian society. Secondly, the book enterprisingly brings together a multifaceted set of perspectives emanating from both varied disciplinary standpoints and intellectual concerns. ... The book is useful to any scholar interested in issues surrounding the Indian Constitution, and will equally prove to be a good reference text for students of Indian constitution and legal history of India. — Meenakshi Sinha, Regional & Federal Studies Issues have been addressed with a competence and an intellectual rigour that does justify the claim on the books blurb that it is "an essential reference point ... for Indian and comparative constitutional scholars" Works such as these deserve to be encouraged, and Oxford University Press merits praise for commissioning the present volume. — The Commonwealth Lawyer. The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution contains fifty-six scintillating essays on how India's Constitution has (and has not) worked these past sixty-five years. These essays eloquently capture the tension that exists between traditional legal approaches to a written constitution and the contrary expectations of the people for whose benefit it was framed. — Fali S. Nariman, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India. Indian constitutionalism is one of humanity's great jurisprudential achievements. It is a boisterous and contentious enterprise that strives to endow the planet's largest, most diverse, and most complex democracy with legal form. The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution is a comprehensive guide to this great adventure. It provides an essential introduction to the multiple and intricate dimensions of this aspiration to legal structure. — Robert Post, Dean and Sol & Lillian Goldman Professor of Law, Yale Law School. The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution is a massive undertaking—not only in the many facets of the Indian Constitution that it explores, but in the detailed and illuminating ways in which it relates the constitutional politics of India to constitutionalism generally in the world. The result is that constitutional scholars everywhere will benefit from reading these fifty-six rich and insightful chapters. I can't imagine a better or more thoughtful guide to the principles, procedures, and problems of the world's largest democracy. — Jeremy Waldron, University Professor and Professor of Law, New York University School of Law. Sujit Choudhry is Dean and I. Michael Heyman Professor of Law at the UC Berkeley School of Law. His books include The Migration of Constitutional Ideas (Cambridge, 2006) and Constitutional Design for Divided Societies: Integration or Accommodation (Oxford, 2008). Madhav Khosla is a PhD candidate at the Department of Government, Harvard University. His books include The Indian Constitution (Oxford, 2012), Letters for a Nation: From Jawaharlal Nehru to His Chief Ministers (Penguin, 2014) and Unstable Constitutionalism: Law and Politics in South Asia (with Mark Tushnet, Cambridge, 2015). Pratap Bhanu Mehta is President and Chief Executive of the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi. His books include The Burden of Democracy (Penguin, 2003), Public Institutions in India: Performance and Design (with Devesh Kapur, Oxford, 2005), and The Oxford Companion to Politics in India (with Niraja Gopal Jayal, Oxford, 2010).

The Indian Constitution: Key Features. A group of 300 people became members of the Constituent Assembly in 1946 and had written India's Constitution. While writing the Indian Constitution, these members kept in mind the different communities who speak different languages, belong to different religions, and have distinct cultures. The Fundamental Rights in India enshrined in the Part III (Article 12-35) of the Constitution of India guarantee civil liberties such that all Indians can lead their lives in peace and harmony as citizens of India. These rights are known as "fundamental" as they are most essential for all-round development i.e., material, intellectual, moral and spiritual and protected by fundamental law ... 09/07/2022 · Chorus at march by Hindu outfits in Delhi: India will run as per Constitution, not sharia; Chorus at march by Hindu outfits in Delhi: India will run as per Constitution, not sharia BJP leader Kapil Mishra said the march is meant to be a message that the country will run according to the Constitution "and not the sharia". 09/04/2020 · The historical underpinnings and evolution of the India Constitution can be traced to many regulations and acts passed before Indian Independence. Indian System of Administration. Indian democracy is a Parliamentary form of democracy where the executive is responsible to the Parliament. The Parliament has two houses - Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. 10/07/2022 · The controversy that senior Kerala CPI(M) leader Saji Cheriyan triggered earlier this week by critiquing the Constitution largely died down following his resignation from the Pinarayi Vijayan Cabinet. The remarks, however, harked back to a time when Indian Communists, still trying to figure out their place in a fledgling parliamentary democracy, viewed the Constitution ... There are also 12 schedules in the Indian Constitution. Links are given against each Part to understand the purpose and background of each article of the Constitution of India. Titles are mentioned for all articles from 1-395, separated under various parts and chapters. The Constitution of India is considered to be the longest constitution in the world contains a ... 3. Comparison of Indian and Australian Constitution: The Indian Constitution, like that of Australia, espoused the federal arrangement and the creation of a judicial branch wholly independent of the other branches of government. Judicial review, to keep all recipients of public power within the Constitution and other applicable laws was ... The Indian Navy is inviting online applications for the post of Tradesman Mate (Group "C" Non-Gazetted) at various units of Headquarters Andaman and Nicobar Command. Check the Indian Navy eligibility and steps to apply online for Indian Navy Recruitment 2022 here. 12/05/2017 · Indian model of federalism is called quasi-federal system as it contains major features of both a federation and union. It can be better phrased as 'federation sui generis' or federation of its own kind. Article 1 of the Constitution of India states that 'India that is Bharat shall be a union of states'. Indian Constitution in Hindi PDF Free Download, constitution of india in hindi pdf, bhartiya samvidhan notes in hindi pdf, ias constitution notes in hindi, १९५० ११ ११११११११

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