



English Essay Writing

Topic: "The Uniqueness Of
Indian Constitution"

"The Indian Constitution
is the product of tireless
endeavour and aims on fulfilling
the equal rights, justice of
each and every individual."

- D. B. R. Ambedkar

[on 1950, January 2]

The above lines are breathed out by the
'Father of the Indian Constitution', Sir D. B. R. Ambedkar
on the dice of the recruitment and establishment
of the longest written constitution in the world,
the constitution of the newly born, the country who
rose to freedom at the rush of the midnight from



what they proclaimed to say 'the sun never sets on the British empire. Let's break it, the immediate and penultimate criteria of any self independent and socialist, republic nation or country is to enroll and recruit its own 'book of law', which precisely mentions and mentions the social, legal, political, fundamental aspects of the country and the laws and articles which governs them. "Why these long, well-versed description of the set of laws, articles and right?" It is undoubtedly to ensure and assure that each and every individual lives a life devoid of inequality and injustice and such that every individual knows his/her basic, fundamental rights as well as duties. On the rise of India as a newly born socialist, republic country of the stroke of the midnight hour, it must be remembered that the jubilious victory, inco-operated merely along the path of non-violence, non-co-operation, truth and humility, was the result of the blood and toil and 'tear and crease' of millions of Indians.



who fought for their freedom, which in the famous
^{extremist} freedom fighter, Bal Gangadhar Tilak's words are, . . .
"Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it."
As soon as the declare of Indian independence, the
immediate cult was the pursue of a 'well-written',
law book that determines the basis of how the laws
and legal authorizations should be monitored in the
country. Then what we witnessed was the birth of
the longest, most unique, most appraised form of
constitution^{tu} in the world!

"The uniqueness and speciality
of the Indian constitution lies
in its detailed form that ensures
that each and every man^{are} equal,
pillered by the lessons learned from the past."

- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
(on August 8, 1951)

The list is long that enterprises the uniqueness
and isolated apprentice that the Indian Constitution.



bears in its name and position (stature). The Indian constitution is a result of innumerable lessons learned during the colonial suppression and rule in India by both the former 'East India Company' and later, the transformed figure, the British Empire. Millions of people were killed during several occasions just for raising their voices and echoes for freedom and basic human rights. Once, India achieved independence, it was highly crucial to make sure that now ^{all} the people are free, ^{that} all the people are equal too. Social injustice, inequality, social injustices and evils, for instance, child marriage, child labour, untouchability, slavery, oppression of marginalised communities, inequality and inaccessibility in the field of health care, education, social and economic environment etc. All these pillars of offences were kept in mind of the law makers which primarily includes or comprises Dr: B.R. Ambedkar, a dalit diplomat and lawyer, who himself was the victim of untouchability, being from a dalit family. Dalits, as you

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might be aware of, were one of the most impoverished 'class' of people in India, in the eyes of many. The constitution took several years as through several drafts and sessions to complete. During the years between 1948 - 1952, several drafts and transcripts of the constitution was edited and many amendments were enrolled and enlisted in the 'heart of law' of India. A finalised draft was made in 1952, January and the final transcript were published and established by its very own creator, Dr. Ambedkar.

Equality, Fundamental

Rights, Secularism are

the heart of the Indian

Constitution and that every

man is equal before the

law, peasant or president:

- Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

(1st Education Minister of Independent India)

According to the first law minister and



proclaimed. 'Father of Indian Constitution', addressing the legislative body, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, Indian Constitution comprises several articles, around 14 of which accounts for basic human rights, equality, and justice, the following are the fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution:-

- That all men are equal before the law.
- Every individual has the right to practise, preach, propagate a religion of their choice (secularism).
- Acts of injustice and social atrocities such as child labour (according to Article 14) is strictly prohibited: Untouchability, child marriage, social discrimination on the basis of colour, creed, region, religion, sex, caste, race are strictly criminalised and are punishable by the law.
- Each and every citizen of India, as access to public commodities and properties.
- Each and every individual has right of freedom of speech, expression, practise any legal occupation.

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... and reside in any part of the country.

... Each and every person bears the right to practise, .
... preach and propagate a language of his/her choice.

... Every individual has the right towards quality,
... health care, education and ^{basic} housing rights.

... Hence, goes the list of fundamental rights of
... the citizens, ensuring an 'utopian' level of habitation.

Several amendments are made, once the law finds
... a problematic circumstance among particular generation.

Several amendments in the constitution have ensured
... that 'right of equality' is of utmost importance.

One of the rising heats and drawbacks of the
... Indian constitution was its take ^{of silence} on the inheritance

property right of women. Women did not encounter
... equal rights as men in the past decades and centuries

on the basis of share or division of property inheritance.

... On November 28, 2002, the constitution was amended
... to ensure that 'Hindu women' who had earlier received
... only one by third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the property, should inherit.



equal share just as the menfolk. The amendment of the 300R Women's right of property inheritance revolutionised^{se} the lives of women, who were earlier consider as second class citizens. Several allocations and reservations of women and minority communities such as scheduled tribe (S.T.) and scheduled cast (SC), women etc. are precisely enlisted to promote development and improvanu of the above mentioned and to eradicate inculmisedⁿ and infanious^s injustice faced by them.

Why Andian Constitution Is Unique?

Without health, you can't survive.

Without education, you can't advance,

Without Justice, you can't dream.

- Avul Pakir Jainulabiden. Abdul Kalam.
(Missile man of India; ^{former} president of India).

Despite its prominence and aura of being, the longest written constitution on the planet, the



Constitution seldom fail in its incorporation. It is true and a fact that several times in history we encounter traces of inequality, discrimination and violation of the prescribed laws and articles of the constitution. But, as a matter of fact, it is clearly based on the poor enforcement of the law and the constitution. The constitution undergoes several amendments for the betterment of the present generations, that were earlier considered as legalised and right? The common idea, that during a hypothesised trial between the Honourable President of India, who is considered as a first citizen of this country and a peasant who is a destitute hailing from an impoverished family background - the two are extrinsically considered equal before the law is the penultimate uniqueness of the constitution of India. What makes India's constitution unique from others is its inclusion of all classes of people, religions, caste, linguists and what



with the concept of equality? Having suffered great deal of suppression from the British Empire, Indian Constitution's uniqueness lies in its inco-operations of its lessons of discrimination and violation of freedom experienced from the past. One of the best instances in modern present society is the rise of Ram Nath Kovind, the present President of India, as a dalit, into the rising heaven of Rashtrapati Bhawan. Hence, on all basic, fundamental levels, the Indian constitution has held up its position high up in stature due to its inco-operations of all nit and corners of the country. Tell me, where on earth, would it be possible for a diverse country of 280 languages, 94 religions and several regions live in peace? Its only because of the upliftment of our constitution.

"Its not the Constitution

or the system that has

to altered, but ourselves as people."



Summary / conclusion :-

To sum up, it is a common tack to believe that India has the largest of all the world's constitutions, but as a matter it is the least implemented too. But, as far as the constitution is considered, an innumerable chains of revolutions caused its birth and painstaking grounds of realisation of injustice, inequality and abolition of freedom and lessons acquired from those are the pillars that hold the 'constitution of India' at the pinnacle of success and utmost liberalisation spooned its fruit to each and every citizens. It must be remembered that any sort of violation is inculcated by poor enforcement of law and hence we must fight for our rights as it is already meant for us in the holy grail of India law. In the words Mahatma, I conclude

"My dreams for India are nothing but complete equality, justice and freedom and the constitution shall rightly behold it."

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Thank you.