

Shashank Yagi is hosting contest series on Indian quality based on Lakshmi Khan 's book. he explains what is the difference between written and unwritten constitution. in case of written constitution there is a particular codified form. It means one document declaring that yes this is the fundamental rule book. unwritten constitution means a series of laws are time to time declared as part of constitution.. the efforts were was was that this constitution should fulfill the aspirations of Indian people and there should be less you know minimum possible ambiguity when it comes to articles in Indian constitution. Although there 's always scope of interpretation when we talk about law and that is why our journey says that Indian constitutional is lawyers paradise now going ahead. Britain Prime minister is having major power but in case of u. s we don't have they do n't have any post. For Prime Minister cabinet system of ministers parliamentary form of government we have taken from Uk now bicameralism speaker in Lok Sabha single citizenship..

Constitution of India is neither rigid nor flexible. It is synthesis of both flexibility and flexibility was given so that aspirations of the future generations can be met.. Constitution of India is not the result of agreement by the states. Not a state has the right to secede from the Federation right so on this there are certain phrases on which questions are asked. constitution frames give more power to center were not equal power to state. article 356 use when a president rule is imposed in a state so there also it represents this unitary feature so we are talking about unitary features, but what is unitary is when power shifts towards center. Constitution of India is neither purely federal nor unitary. It is combination of both. the key officials in biden 's administration. For example, secretary of this UH State Secretary of Defense they 're not part of. the CnIt right but in case of India take a look over of on our council of minister. They are either part of Lok Sabha or Raj Sabha right. Our constitution says that if there is a minister, then this minister has to become part of either House of Parliament within six months from the date appointed or she is appointed right..