

1. ELUCIDATE THE SOCIO-POLITICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

Ans: The Indian Constitution was designed to break the shackles of traditional social hierarchies and to usher in a new era of freedom, equality and justice.

Constitution is committed to freedom, equality, social justice, and some form of national unity.

Constitution is committed to individual freedom. It was the product of continuous intellectual and political activity of well over a century. Freedom of expression, freedom of practising any occupation, trade etc., freedom from arbitrary arrest enshrined in the Constitution based on the value of individual freedom.

The constitution provides for the respect for diversity and minority rights. India being a land of multiple cultural communities needs to provide for equal treatment to all them. The Constitution recognizes community based rights.

Indian nationalism always conceived of a political order based on the will of every single member of society. The idea of universal franchise lay securely within the heart of nationalism. In the Nehru Report (1928) it was cleared that every person of either who has attained the age of twenty-one is entitled to vote for the House of Representatives or Parliament. Thus, universal adult franchise was considered as the most important and legitimate instrument by which the will of the nation was to be properly expressed.

A fairly robust political arena exists that allows for the play of multiple identities that complement one another

In 1950, making of this Constitution was a great achievement. Today, keeping alive the philosophical vision of this Constitution may be our important achievement.