

- b. Charter Act of 1853 introduced **Parliamentary form of government**
 - c. **Process of decentralisation and federalism** started with **Indian Councils Act of 1861** culminating in GoI Act, 1935
 - d. Thus, most of the **structural part of the Constitution** is derived from **Government of India Act, 1935** which was the culmination of British efforts to establish control.
 - e. The **political part** (Cabinet form of government, etc.) was derived from the **British Constitution**.
2. The **philosophical part** (Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy) was derived from **American and Irish Constitution** respectively.
 3. The other provisions have been drawn from **USSR** (ideal of justice), **Weimar Constitution of Germany** (suspension of fundamental rights during emergency), **Canada** (Federation with a strong centre), **Japan** (procedure established by law) etc.

However, the Indian Constitution has been criticized on following grounds:

1. To be a mere **patchwork of foreign Constitutions**, containing nothing new or original.
To this criticism Dr. B R Ambedkar, chief architect of the Constitution replied as follows
“The only new things in a Constitution framed so late in the day are the **variations made to remove the faults and to accommodate it to the needs of the country**” and that the charge was on inadequate study of the Constitution.
2. To be **un-Indian or anti-Indian** because it doesn't reflect the political traditions and spirit of India. However, the Constitution has many provisions that were put forth in **the Karachi Resolution, 1931** Karachi session. In addition to **fundamental rights**, the Resolution put forward a list of **socio-economic principles/rights**: protections for industrial workers, abolishing of child labour, etc, which reflect Indian political tradition.

Thus, it becomes crystal clear that our **Constitution was neither created in vacuum nor without a precedent.** (596 Words)