

1941. The following year, the government of India adopted the new constitution for the first time. The constitution of India was adopted on 26th January 1950. It is the longest written constitution in the world. It contains 395 articles, 12 schedules, and 4 parts. The constitution of India is a single document which contains the entire framework of the government of India. It is a supreme law of the country. It is the basic law of the country. It is the foundation of the government of India. It is the source of power for the government of India. It is the basis of the rights and duties of the citizens of India. It is the guide for the government of India. It is the rule of law for the government of India. It is the principle of justice for the government of India. It is the principle of equality for the government of India. It is the principle of freedom for the government of India. It is the principle of democracy for the government of India. It is the principle of secularism for the government of India. It is the principle of socialism for the government of India. It is the principle of Gandhian philosophy for the government of India. It is the principle of non-violence for the government of India. It is the principle of truth for the government of India. It is the principle of justice for the government of India. It is the principle of equality for the government of India. It is the principle of freedom for the government of India. It is the principle of democracy for the government of India. It is the principle of secularism for the government of India. It is the principle of socialism for the government of India. It is the principle of Gandhian philosophy for the government of India. It is the principle of non-violence for the government of India. It is the principle of truth for the government of India.