

# Constitution of India.

Constitution of India was Constituted on 26<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1949, and came into effect on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950.

## Preamble :

We, the people of India having solemnly resolve to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, democratic, Republic and to secure to all its Citizens :

Justice, Social, economic and political,  
Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and  
Religion worship,

Equality of status and opportunity, and to promote  
among them all

Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the  
Unity and integrity of the nation.

We do hereby give to ourselves these Constitution

## Republic -

Our Constitution establishes a republic means  
we have elected head of state (nation), called  
the President.

→ Our Constitution establishes Sovereign republic means  
- by independent Country which has all powers and  
authority like any other independent Country.

→ Our Constitution establishes Socialist republic which  
means we can form stand for a socio-economic  
order.

→ Our Constitution establishes Secular republic which means State or (nation) and the government will not discriminate Citizens on the basis of religion or Caste.

→ Our Constitution establishes Democratic republic which means government authority is based on the will of the people who elect their representatives on regular, Periodical intervals.

16-11-22

### Fundamental Rights :

Right to Equality.

① Justice The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the law within territory of India.

(Article - 14)

② The State shall not discriminate against any religion Citizen on basis of race, religion, Caste, gender, Place of birth or any of them.

(Article - 15)

③ There shall be equal opportunity for all Citizens wherever they are living in matters of employment Under the State.

(Article - 16)

④ Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden.

(Article - 17)

⑤ All Citizens shall have the right to

(a) freedom of speech & expression

(b) assemble peaceably without arms

(c) right to form association or unions

(d) move freely throughout the territory of India

(e) Reside and settle in any part of India.



⑤ ~~and~~ Practice any profession or Carry on any occupation / ~~trade~~ / business etc.  
(Article - 19)

⑥ No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty. except according to the procedure established by law. (Article - 21)

⑦ The State shall provide free and Compulsory education to all ~~education~~ children of the age of 6 to 14 years. (Article - 21 A)

⑧ Traffic in human beings and forced labour is prohibited. (Article - 23)

⑨ No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engage in any other hazardous employment.  
(Article - 24)

⑩ All persons are equally entitled to freedom of ~~speech~~ Conscience and the right to freely profess, practice & propagate religion.  
(Article - 25)

⑪ The right to move Supreme Court by appropriate proceeding for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this part is guaranteed.  
(Article - 32)

# Fundamental Duties

- ① To abide by the Constitution & respect its ideals and institutions, the national flag & the national anthem.
- ② To cherish & follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
- ③ To uphold and protect the Sovereignty, Unity & Integrity of India.
- ④ To defend the Country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- ⑤ To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India - transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- ⑥ To value and preserve the rich heritage of our Composite Culture.
- ⑦ To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, Rivers, Wildlife, & to have Compassion for living Creatures.
- ⑧ To develop the Scientific temper, humanism, & the spirit of enquiry & reform.
- ⑨ To Safeguard public property & to abjure Violence.



10. To Strive towards Excellence in all spheres of individual & Collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of Endeavour, Endeavours & achievements.

11. Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child, or as the case may be, ward between the age of 6 to 14 years.

## Directive principle of State policy.

Article 36-51 of part-IV.

Directive principle lay down objectives covering a wide range of subjects which the State shall endeavour to achieve.

Fundamental rights are Justiciable, Directive principles are not Justiciable. that means ~~Why~~ While for every violation of fundamental right there is a Constitutional remedies available, there is no such remedy for the violation of a directive principle.

The directive principles which are important and relevant from our point of view are as follows :-

① The State shall strive to secure social order for the promotion of welfare of the people.

- Article 36

(ii) The State shall in particular, direct its policy towards securing. ~~in~~.

- that the Citizen, Men & Women equally have the right to and adequate means of livelihood.
- that the ownership and Control of the material resources of the Community are so distributed as based to subserve the Common good.
- that there is equal pay for equal work for both men & women.
- that Children are given opportunities & facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in Conditions of freedom and dignity and that Childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral & material abandonment.

(iii) The State shall make provision for securing Just and human Conditions of work and for maternity relief.

(iv) The State shall endeavour to secure for the Citizens a uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India.

(v) The State shall endeavour to provide for free & Compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years.



13-12-22.

Cognitive → Perceiving  
 → Psychological  
 behaviour

## Personality Development.

→ Person.

→ Personality

How the Personality Can be define.

- ① The Quality or State of being of a person.
- ② The Complex of Characteristics that distinguishes the Complex of an individual.
- ③ The totality of an individual's behaviour and Emotional tendency tendencies.
- ④ The organization of the individual's distinguishing Character traits, attitudes, or habits.

Mc-Martin → Personality is the developing system of these distinctive emotional, ~~common~~ cognitive, and spiritual attributes that ~~benefit~~ manifest themselves in the individual's characteristic behaviour at any point in the life course.

14-12-22.

## Characteristics & Elements of personality.

• The main characteristic is

- ① Self-consciousness : Knowing himself or herself.

The most commonly acknowledge dimensions of ~~lower~~ traits that constitute personality of a person are one's.

1. Appearance
2. Intelligence
3. Emotionality
4. Socialability - good nature.
5. Acedance - Submission  
(Submissiveness - towards the elder)
6. Moral character
7. flexibility.

Honesty  
Trustworthiness  
loyalty  
Diligence

## Self Esteem.

Self esteem is our evaluation and assessment of ourselves of an ~~xi~~ often ~~relative~~ related to the society, environment of work and among the friends or living being. Ranging from the feeling of worthiness to the Society or the feeling of uselessness to the Society.

## To build Self esteem.

- ① Be diligent
- ② Be Punctual.
- ③ Be honest.
- ④ Be Courageous
- ⑤ Be mature
- ⑥ Be Self-reliant
- ⑦ Be ambitious - being inspired to achieve something
- ⑧ Achieve excellence
- ⑨ Be a good temperament (control on anger) <sup>don't</sup> hyper
- ⑩ Be an effective Communicator → by verbal talk  
→ by Writing  
→ by gestures.