

Constitution of India.

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

Preamble :

We, the people of India having solemnly resolve to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, democratic, Republic and to serve 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
fully 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 as (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.

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Fundamental Rights :

- ① Right to Equality.
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)