Topic:- The Indian Constitution

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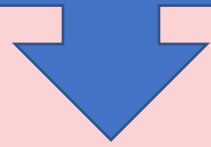
1) WHAT IS CONSTITUTION ANYWAY?

Role of constitution in relationship between government and its people

CONSTITUTION
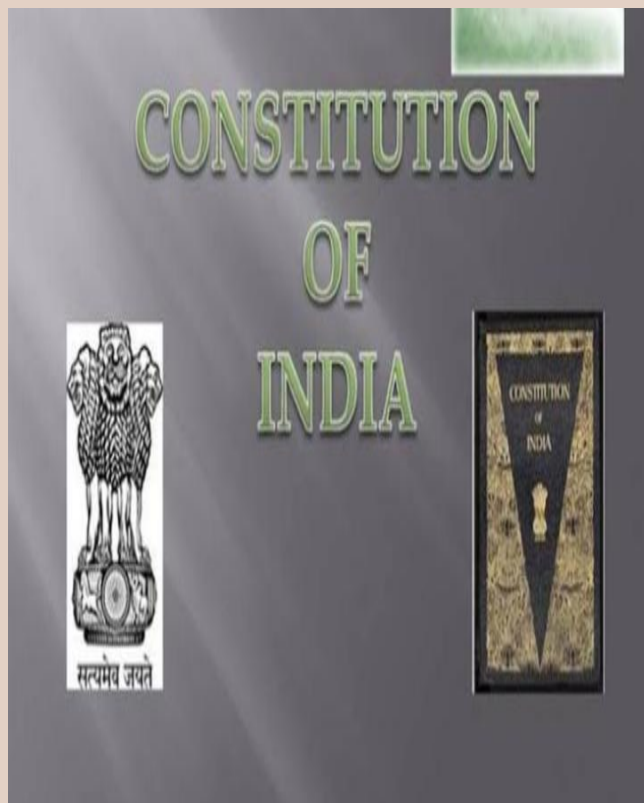
- *GOVERNMENT*
- *THE PEOPLE*

WE THE PEOPLE

THE GOVERNMENT

1. Legislative- makes laws
2. Judiciary- Interprets laws
3. Executive- Enforces laws

IN GENERAL:-

The constitution is the supreme law of the land . All other laws have to conform to the constitution. The constitution contains laws concerning the government and its relations with the people.

A constitution is concerned with 2 main aspects-

- The relation between the different levels of government
- Between the government and the citizens

2)Why do we need a constitution?

In general-

- *We need a constitution to govern a country properly.*
- *The constitution defines the nature of political system of a country .*
- *sometimes we feel strongly abput an issue that might to against our larger interests and the constitution helps us guard against this.*
- *All the prgans of the government (executive ,legislative, judiciary) functions within the government, including ordinary citizens derive their power and authority.*

3)The PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA ,having solemnly resolved toh constitute india into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure all its citizens:

JUSTICE ,social,economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought ,expression,belief,faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and pf opportunity; and to promote them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of novemver,2949 do hereby adopt ,ENACT AND GIVE OURSELVES THE CONSTITUTION .

THE first words of the preamble "We the People "-signifies that power is ultimately vested in the hands of the people of india so far the preamble has been ammended only once in 1976 by 42nd amendment which inserted the words –SOCIALISM SECULARISM AND INTEGRITY

1. Sovereign- it means free to follow internal and external policies
2. Secular- it means no particular religion is preferred
3. SOCIALIST-it means no concentration of power and money
4. DEMOCRATIC- it means rule by elected representative of the peoples of india
5. Republic- it means no room for hereditart ruler of monarchy

4)What is the constitution of india?

Fundamental rights are different from other rights available to us. While ordinary legal rights are protected and enforced by ordinary law, fundamental rights are protected and guaranteed by the constitution of the country.
The constitution of india recognizes certain basic fundamental rights for every citizen:-

The rights are:-

1. *Right to Equality*
2. *Right to freedom of religion*
3. *Right to freedom*
4. *Right against exploitation*
5. *Cultural and educational rights*
6. *Right to constitutional remedies*

5)CONCLUSION

A constitution symbolizes independence of a country. Framework and structure for the governance of a free country are provided in the constitution. The constituent assembly prepared the drafr of the constitution by keeping the 'Objectives Resolution'as the backdrop with reflected the aspirations of the people of india.

The framing of the constitution was completed on nov 26,1949 When the constituent assembly formally adopted the new constitution. The constitution came into force with effect from jan 26,1950.

The constitution begins with a preamble which declares india to be a SOVEREIGN, socialist ,secular,democratic, republic. The preamble also mentions the goals of securing justice ,liberty and equality for all its citizens and promotion of national unity and integrity on the basis of fraternity among the people assuring dignity of the individual

THANKYOU ♥

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