

# Constitution of India - Module 1

In part II of the Indian Constitution where it leads to both central and state government as well as different powers like Legislative powers, administrative powers and executive powers deal with.

All these powers always leads to parliamentary system of government.

The sovereign powers is always resolved in the constitution of India where its secure to all its citizens by different features like justice, liberty, equality, fraternity in our constituent assembly which has been incorporated in the year 1979 by 42nd Amendment. This is known as sovereignty which leads to preamble of Indian Constitution.

Right to vote in India is a democratic country because it gives its citizens the responsibility of equal potential, where every rights it leads to periodic responsibility within the government that leads to change of government nature where it leads to the election process. This is known as democracy.

When we say republic country, it means rule by law i.e. it defines the government processes has been undergoes through justice, equality as well as different judicial system has been incorporated through eye of law in nature. This is known as republic country.

The amending of the parliament always leads to balance between fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy, which shows a harmony between different forms of constituent assembly, which provides a federal form of government that has been started with both union level i.e. central and state governments, as well as, executive powers and emergency provisions of both houses i.e. Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, which shows a structure of constitution that has different form of powers and functions where government has initiated with both i.e. high court as well as financial provisions has been amended by the supreme court which shows the amending nature of parliamentary system.

The Part III of the constitution of India i.e. the articles 14-34 deal with fundamental rights, which is guaranteed to the citizens. These rights are essential for the growth of individual personality which are enjoyed by all citizens irrespective of caste, color, religion and sex. Originally there were 7 fundamental rights, but after 44th Amendment, the right to property was removed, and there are 6 fundamental rights in our present system. This is known as fundamental rights.

The six fundamental rights are as follows:

i) Right to equality [Article 14-18] :

Equality before law

Abolition of untouchability

ii) Right to freedom [Article 19] :

The freedom of speech and expression

To form association

iii) Right against exploitation [Article 23] :

Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour

iv) Right to freedom of religion [Article 25] :

Freedom to manage religious affairs

v) Right to cultural and education system [Article 29-30] :

Protection of language, script or culture of minorities.

vi) Right to constitutional remedies [Article 32] :

It means that the constitutional remedies always enforce the enjoyment within the rights of application where Supreme Court has enforced different equality in the justice of law



Directive Principles of State Policy:

Part IV of the Constitution Article 36-51 embodies the Directive Principles of State Policy which are considered to be certain valued principles for the functioning of the state. The term state means the union and the state government where union parliamentary system have provided the state legislature for the local government and it can be ensured that the standard of living where directive principles of state policy has been incorporated in constituent assembly.

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