

OUR CONSTITUTION

- Our constitution is a set of written laws according to which the country is governed.
- It was drawn up by the Constituent Assembly under the presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha was the Protem President.
- It was adopted on 26th November 1949 and came into force on 26th January 1950.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee that drafted our Constitution.
- The Constitution of india is the longest written Constitution in the world.
- It has 25 Parts with 448 Articles and 12 Schedules.
- Our Constitution prescribes laws for the union and the state government along with a well defines

division of powers for union and state governments.

- It has Rights and duties for all citizens and Directive principles for government.

PREAMBLE

- It's the introductory part of our constitution.
- It's the basic structure of the constitution according to which 'we' are the ultimate authority.
- It's adopted by we the people.
- It states that India is a **Sovereign** (doesn't depend on outside authority), **Socialist** (resources are to be equitably distributed), **Democratic** (kind of govt. which gets its authority from the people's will) , **Secular** (all religion are equal) & **Republic** (people who are 18 years old or above 18 years can vote irrespective of gender & religion , head of the state is elected)

Fundamental Rights:-

▫ They are the basic freedoms guarantees to every citizen akin to human rights.

▫ they are protected and guaranteed by the constitution.

▫ There at 7 fundamental rights:-

1. Right to Equality

2. Right to Freedom

3. Right Against Exploitation

4. Right to Freedom of Religion

5. Cultural & Educational Rights

6. Right to Constitutional Remedies

7. Right to Education

Fundamental Duties:-

▫ They were introduced in 1976 into our Constitution.

- There are ten fundamental duties given by our Constitution. For Eg. "To respect the National flag & the national anthem".
- As a responsible citizen, we must follow all these duties because rights and duties go hand in hand.

Directive Principles of State policy :-

- The Directive Principles of State policy cover all spheres of life & prevent the government from passing laws that favour a chosen few & discriminate against the rest.
- It has a list of important and basic economic & social rights, which the framer of our Constitution wanted every Indian to enjoy.
- The subjects for many laws are divided into 3 lists
 - (i) Union List (includes subjects of national importance, eg. Foreign policies, defence)

(ii) State List (includes subjects of state importance, eg. Agriculture and law & order)

(iii) Concurrent List (includes subjects on which union & state governments can make laws, eg. education) In case of conflicts centre prevails.

▫Residuary powers - (include those subjects which were not thought of when the Constitution was framed, eg - Cyber crimes)