

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

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- The parliamentary framework depends on the guideline of participation and coordination between the administrative and leader organs while the official framework depends on the regulation of the partition of abilities between the two organs.

Importance of Constitution:

- **Governance and Rule of Law:** A constitution establishes the framework for governance and ensures that the government operates within defined limits and follows the rule of law. It provides a set of rules and principles that govern the functioning of the state, including the allocation of powers, responsibilities, and limitations of different branches of government.
- **Protection of Fundamental Rights:** A constitution guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms to citizens, such as the right to equality, freedom of speech, religion, and the right to life and liberty. These rights are essential for the protection of individual

dignity, promoting social justice, and ensuring that citizens are not subject to arbitrary actions by the state.

- **Separation of Powers:** A constitution establishes the separation of powers between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government. This separation ensures a system of checks and balances, preventing the concentration of power in any one branch and safeguarding against potential abuses.
- **Democratic Governance:** A constitution sets the framework for democratic governance by defining the electoral process, establishing the principle of universal suffrage, and ensuring free and fair elections. It provides the mechanisms for the formation and functioning of representative institutions, such as the parliament and state legislatures, enabling citizens to participate in the decision-making process.
- **Protection of Minority Rights:** A constitution in a diverse country like India plays a crucial role in protecting the rights of minority communities and ensuring their representation and participation in the political process. It provides safeguards against discrimination, promotes social inclusion, and encourages the preservation of cultural, religious, and linguistic diversity.

Legal Framework: A constitution provides the legal framework for the functioning of the judicial system, including the establishment of courts, appointment of judges, and the administration of justice. It ensures access to justice, promotes the rule of law, and protects the rights of individuals through an independent and impartial judiciary