

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

UNIT - I CONSTITUTION :

making of constitution - Salient features of Indian constitution - Preamble
Fundamental Rights - Directive Principles of State Policy - Fundamental Duties.

Rule :

A Rule is an established principle, a standard or a guide to perform an action.

* Rules are essential for efficient and proper governance of country.

Constitution :

① Rules and principles are laid down in the constitution.

② Constitution is an important document laying down the fundamental principles of a country.

* Country is governed by these principles, hence constitution is foundation of country.

* Laws are formulated according to the constitution.

③ So, constitution is regarded as fundamental law of country.

Importance of Constitution :

* It encloses valuable information regarding structure, organs, duties & responsibilities of the government.

* It regulates relationship between various organs, citizens & government.

* It has system of checks and balance preventing misuse of power.

* It guarantees certain rights to minorities to protect them against oppression by majority.

* It guarantees certain rights to citizens to protect them from injustice by the government.

Need for laws:

* Laws are ~~meant~~ framed for welfare and security of the people.

* Laws bring social change that lead the society to be egalitarian society (^{Human Equality} ~~Progression~~ - 2/1/2016)

Making of Constitution:

⇒ Constituent Assembly was established to draft constitution of India.

⇒ First session held on Dec 11 1946

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as its president. 299 members were there.

⇒ The draft committee was overseen by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar & completed on Nov. 26 1949.

Adoption: ⇒ Constitution was adopted by Constituent Assembly on Nov. 26 1946 & came into effect on Jan 26 1950.

⇒ So January 26 was celebrated as day of 'Purna Swaraj' (or) completed Independence & declared India as Republic.