



सत्यमेव जयते



CONSTITUTION OF

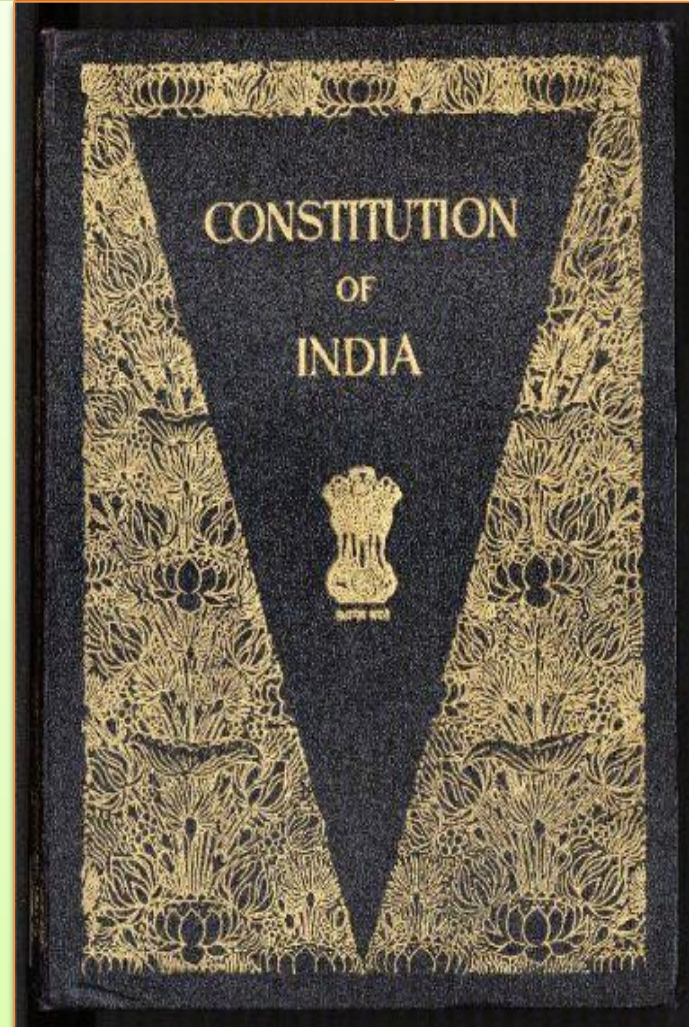
INDIA



INTRODUCTION



- The constitution of India is the supreme law of India.
- It is the world's longest constitution.
- Originally the constitution contained a Preamble, 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules at the time of commencement.



The First Book of Constitution of India is Located at Parliament Library Building, New Delhi, India.

- It took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days for drafting the constitution of India.
- Now Constitution of India has 448 articles in 25 parts and 12 schedules.
- There are 103 amendments have been made in the Indian constitution so far.



Constituent Assembly

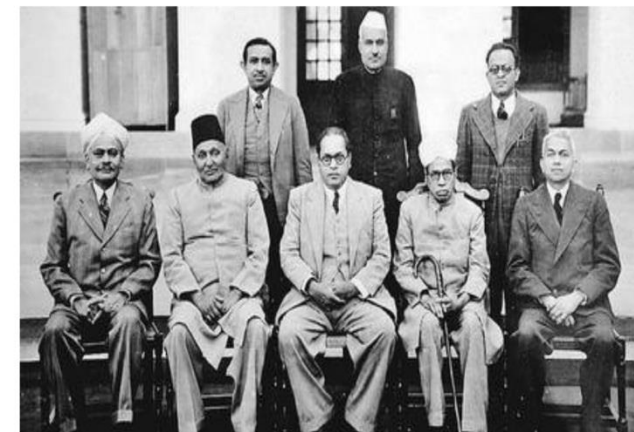


- Proposed by M. N. Roy in 1934.
- President- Dr. Rajender Prasad
- Elected to write the Constitution of India.
- Constituted in November 1946.
- Total membership- 389
- First Session- 9 December 1946
- Last Session- 24 January 1950

Drafting Committee



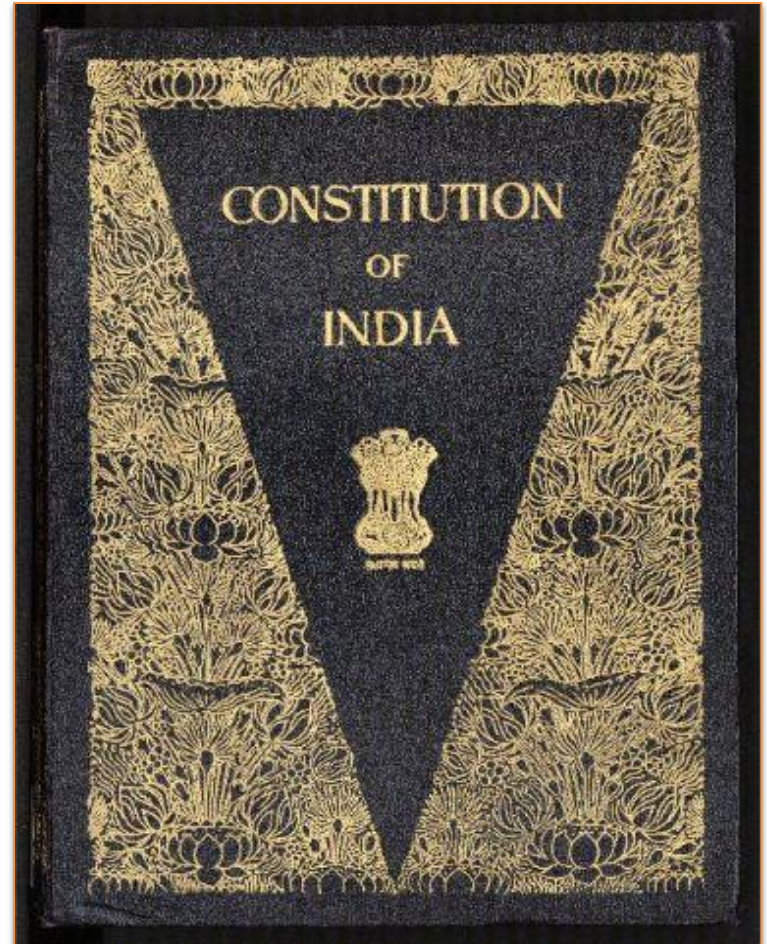
1. **Dr B R Ambedkar (Chairman)**
2. N Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
3. Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
4. Dr K M Munshi
5. Syed Mohammad Saadullah
6. N Madhava Rao (He replaced B L Mitter who resigned due to ill-health)
7. T T Krishnamachari (He replaced D P Khaitan who died in 1948)



February 1948: Some members of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India: (seated from left) N. Madhava Rao, Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla, Dr B.R. Ambedkar, Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar and Sir B.N. Rao. Also in the picture are (standing from left) S.N. Mukherjee, Jugal Kishore Khanna and Kewal Krishan. Photo: The Hindu Archives

What is **Constitution**

- A constitution is an aggregate of fundamental principles or established precedents that constitute the legal basis of a polity, organization or other type of entity, and commonly determine how that entity is to be governed.



The First Book of Constitution of India is Located at Parliament Library Building, New Delhi, India.

Features of the Indian constitution



- Combination of rigidity and flexibility.
- Drawn from various sources.
- Single citizenship.
- Emergency provisions.
- Three-tier government.
- Fundamental Duties.

Preamble

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Preamble. **WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA**, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens:
JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship ;
EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;
and to promote among them all
FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation ;
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

Signature of the artist Beohar Rammanohar Sinha as 'Ram'
अलंकरणकर्ता व्यौहार राममनोहर सिंहा के संक्षिप्त हस्ताक्षर 'राम'



A Federal System of Government.



Parliamentary System of Government



Fundamental Rights

- (a) Right to Equality (Articles 14–18),
- (b) Right to Freedom (Articles 19–22),
- (c) Right against Exploitation (Articles 23–24),
- (d) Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25–28),
- (e) Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29–30), and
- (f) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32).



Directive Principles

The **Directive Principles of State Policy** is a 'novel feature' of the Indian Constitution. They can be classified in to three broad categories-

- Socialistic
- Gandhian
- Liberal–intellectual



Integrated and Independent Judiciary



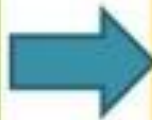
THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary is the third branch of the indian government.



THE INDIAN JUDICIARY:-

Supreme
court
(centre)



High
courts



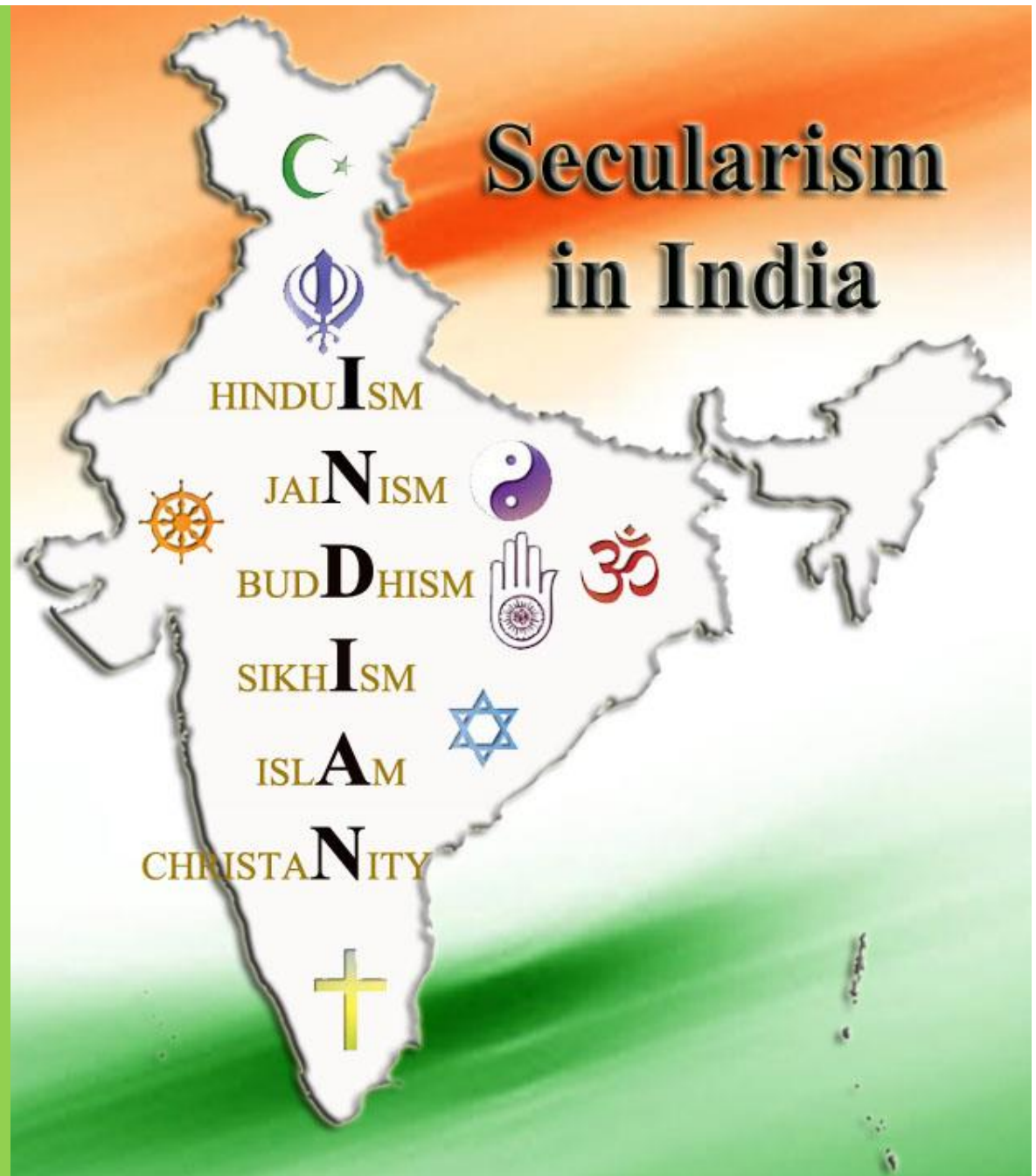
District
courts
Civil,
criminal,
revenue



Nyaya
panchayats



**India
is
a
Secular
State.**





THANK YOU



**Prepared by:- Omkar S. V. Singh
Assistant Professor – Political Science
Govt. Degree College Seraj at Lambathach**