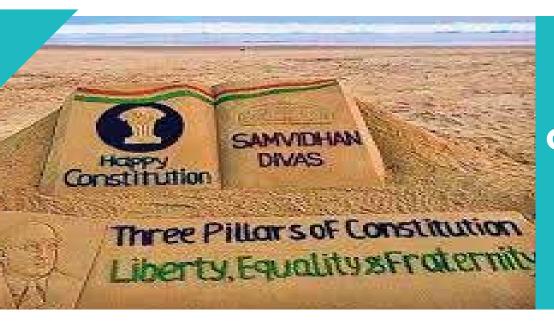


Since 1979

The Centre for Entrepreneurship Development

(A GOVT. OF GUJARAT ORGANIZATION) ISO 9001:2015 certified



NATIONAL CONSTITUTION DAY - AN OVERVIEW

The Constitution Day, also known as Samvidhan Divas/National Law Day, is celebrated in India on 26 November every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India. On 26 November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution of India, and it came into effect on 26 January 1950. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar was the chairman of the drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly. He played a very significant role in the drafting of the Indian Constitution. The idea behind choosing this day to celebrate is to spread the importance of the Constitution as well as the ideas and thoughts of Baba Saheb Ambedkar.

The constitution declares India a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic, assuring its citizens justice, equality and liberty, and endeavors to promote fraternity. The Constitution of India lays down the framework demarcating fundamental political code, structure, procedures, powers, and duties of government institutions and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles, and the duties of citizens. It is the longest written constitution of any country on earth.

CED celebrates the constitution day by reading the preamble of the constitution. It is an important part of the celebrations and reaffirming our commitment to upholding its ideology.

FEATURES OF THE PREAMBLE



Implies that India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation, but an independent state.



Socialism

It implies
nationalization of all
means of production
& distribution and
the abolition of
private property.

All religions in our country (irrespective of their strength) have the same status and support from the state



Secular

This polity is based on the doctrine of popular sovereignty, that is, possession of supreme power by the people.

Democratic



Republic

The head of the state is always elected directly or indirectly for a fixed period.



Justice

Absence of special privileges to any

section of the society,

In 3 distinct forms—social, economic & political, secured through various provisions of Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles.

The absence of restraints on the activities of individuals, providing opportunities for the development of individual personalities.



the provision of adequate opportunities for all individuals without any discrimination.



Equality



Liberty

Means a sense of brotherhood.



