

METHOD-I

ENGLISH

Arihant Education Foundation's

Name of the College : Arihant College of Education

Name of the Student : Jessica Pathak

Roll No : 09

DECLARATION

My self JESSICA PATHAK Roll No. 09 declare that the practical submitted by me is original & written by me. I have done this practical under the guidance of Prof. Nayana Borse. There is no ambiguity of any kind. In case of any discrepancies occurred in my practical. I will be solely responsible for the consequences. The college will not be, in any kind of responsible for my failure.

Signature of the Student: J Pathak

Date: 01-08-2022

Course No. B.Ed. 106 ENGLISH

UNDERSTANDING DISCIPLINES AND SCHOOL SUBJECTS

PRACTICAL - DEVELOP ONE SHORT STORY

Rating Scale - Excellent: 5 Good: 4 Satisfactory: 3 Average: 2 Unsatisfactory: 1

Sr. No.	Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
1.	Appropriate Title		✓			
2.	Content and organization					
	2.1. Characterization	✓				
	2.2. Plot structure, setting, consistency & use of Dialogue		✓			
	2.3 Logical ending		✓			
3.	Writing Style					
	3.1. Vocabulary (Wide range of Descriptive words & phrase)		✓			
	3.2. Grammar and use of literary devices		✓			
	3.3. Moral of the story		✓			
4.	Overall Presentation (Neatness, originality, Handwriting. Numbers of words)		✓			
Total Marks out of 40		33				

Name of Guide: Nayana Borse

Sign of Guide with date :

Nayana



[Signature]

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CHARACTERIZATION

1. MATT ADAMS

Protagonist of the story. 33 years old. Married to his highschool sweetheart Lucy Adams. Tall with brown eyes and dark brown hair. Very loving, reserved but a little insecure.

2. LUCY ADAMS

Protagonist of the story. 33 years old. Married to Matt Adams. Petite with short black hair and hazel eyes. Loyal, loving and warm-hearted.

3. PATRICK HENDERSON

Best friend of the protagonist, Matt Adams. A loyal, helpful and considerate friend, full of good humor and clever advice. A 34 years old man with a deep set of green eyes and dark blonde hair.

4. DANIEL WALSH

A grieving widower with a set of twins. Supposed antagonist of the story. Tall and handsome.

5. TOWNSPEOPLE OF BEVERLEY

Generous and helpful but a bunch of busybodies.



A GIFT OF LOVE

In the midst of high valleys and mountains topped with green, was a small town named Beverley. The town has been a witness to many great loves, friendship and families. But the townspeople were sure the town had never seen love like the love of Mr. and Mrs. Adams.

Matt and Lucy had been married for nearly a decade and had been together for close to 15 years, two naive youth who married right out of highschool and had been deeply in love and together since. But their perfect love wasn't nearly as perfect. They had been without child. It was their greatest tragedy. Surely, a great love like them deserved to leave a legacy behind, atleast according to the townspeople and their respective families.

Matt never blamed Lucy and his wife was happy to have him as her only family. But their family often persuaded them to divorce each other and to find partners they could have families with. But their advice and counsel was always ignored because the couple was content and happy.




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one day, Matt was returning home from work. He was surprised to all his wife was making down the road with a man. But he paid no mind to it because his wife with had many friends. He didn't notice the man at dinner and life went on.

Months passed and one day, while Matt was returning from work, he again saw his wife walking down the road with a man. This time, Lucy had her arm linked with his and they were both laughing and looked happy. He at once recognised the man. He was the same one he had once seen his wife with. This time he mentioned him casually during dinner.

"So Lucy who was the man who dropped you off today at our door?"

Lucy looked a little startled. "Oh sure! His name is Daniel."

He waited for her to say more but she quietly continued eating her dinner with a sweet smile. He shrugged it off and told her about his day. For over a week, he saw the same man with his wife at various places and even the house. One evening he saw the man drop Matt home after giving her a kiss on the cheek. He was started to confront his wife.

The next day he told about this to his best friend Patrick. His friend looked worried after knowing this but advised his friend.

"You both need to sit down and have an honest conversation. It will not do any good for you to doubt her like this."

Even after his friend's advice, Matt didn't mention Daniel to Lucy. He had feared someone say that Lucy was having an affair because she wasn't happy with Matt and also because they didn't have any children.

Two days later when Matt was in the kitchen, the phone rang. He picked it up and the caller said, "Hello dear, I'll be coming to your house this evening to see you as promised." Matt hung up the phone without responding. He was sure that male voice belonged to Daniel. He suddenly became shaky with the thought that he had lost his wife to another man. The jig was up from his hand and scattered into pieces.

Lucy came running from the other room in the kitchen.

"Matt, honey, what's wrong? Are you okay? Don't move until I sweep this mess! You'll be hurt!" She said in distress. Matt met her, grabbed her and glared at her.



"Oh now you're worried about me? What about how you're been hurting me for the past few months?" He yelled in a distorted, hoarse voice.

"What are you talking about, Matt?" Lucy cried in shock.

He took a deep breath and stated in a cold voice. "I know you've been having an affair with Daniel. Don't bother trying to deny it, I've already seen the tin of you together."

Lucy stumbled back in shock. "How can you even say that to me?" She asked shaking. "10 years of marriage and you don't trust your own wife?"

"What am I to think, Lucy? For months, I've seen deep you hurt, kiss your cheek and now I come to know he's been with you at home! Our own house, Lucy!"

She shook her head. "All you had to do was ask. He was right. All you had to do was ask."

She continued "Daniel is a widower. He lost his wife in an accident a few months back. She had just given birth to twins. He wants to put them up for adoption. We are happy but we both always wanted to grow our family. I didn't tell you because it's a difficult and long procedure. I wasn't sure you'd be approved. He

He was coming home today to tell me if we would be finally allowed to adopt. I was going to surprise you tomorrow with the news that if you wanted, we could adopt those two angels together."

This time Matt stumbled back in shock. Lucy wiped her eyes and walked out of the room. Matt hung his head and dropped into a chair, didn't bother wiping his tears or regret as it stained the dining table.

The next week went in cold silence and small talk. Matt tried to apologize, but Lucy brushed him off. He was sure this time he had truly lost her and his time who he would never meet.

On Sunday, the couple went to church and everyone noticed the distance between them. The priest gave a sermon on love, trust and forgiveness. The couple looked at each other in silence. When they went home, Matt gathered Lucy in his arms and sincerely apologized for doubting her love. This time Lucy allowed him and also apologized for not forgiving him sooner, because real love wasn't about pride, it was about trust and forgiveness.

The next day, Mr. and Mrs. Adams sat up with Daniel. The next week, the couple welcomed the beautiful twins in their family. Matt learnt a valuable lesson



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do never judge anyone based on his assumption alone because it ~~was~~ is not the full story. Lucy learnt that in order to be happy she had to practise forgiveness.

They lived blissfully because they had the gift of love. Love just wasn't about intimacy between two people but it was also about trust, forgiveness, faithfulness and humbleness. The couple lived happily ever after with their two children.

MORAL:

Never judge anyone based on your assumptions, sometimes the truth and reality may surprise you.



METHOD-II

HISTORY

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Name of the College : Arihant College of Education

Name of the Student : Jessica Pathak

Roll No : 09

DECLARATION

My self Jessica Pathak Roll No. 09 declare that the practical submitted by me is original & written by me. I have done this practical under the guidance of Prof. Anuradha Salvi. There is no ambiguity of any kind. In case of any discrepancies occurred in my practical, I will be solely responsible for the consequences. The college will not be, in any kind of responsible for my failure.

Signature of the Student: Pathak

Date: 04-07-2022

Practical: - Prepare a report of Indian Constitution with Reference to Fundamental Rights & Duties

EVALUATION SCHEME

Rating Scale - Excellent: 5 Good: 4 Satisfactory: 3 Average: 2 Unsatisfactory: 1

Sr.No	Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
1.	Introduction (Meaning, Definition & historical background of constitution)		✓			
2.	Need & importance of constitution & contribution of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar	✓				
3.	Preamble to the constitution (Parts of preamble)		✓			
4.	Objectives of constitution		✓			
5.	Fundamental rights & duties of citizen		✓			
6.	Directive principles of the constitution <u>प्रदेश परिषदा</u>	✓				
7.	Images pictures information included in report	✓				
8.	Innovative ideas about change in constitution		✓			
Total Marks out of 40		(33)				

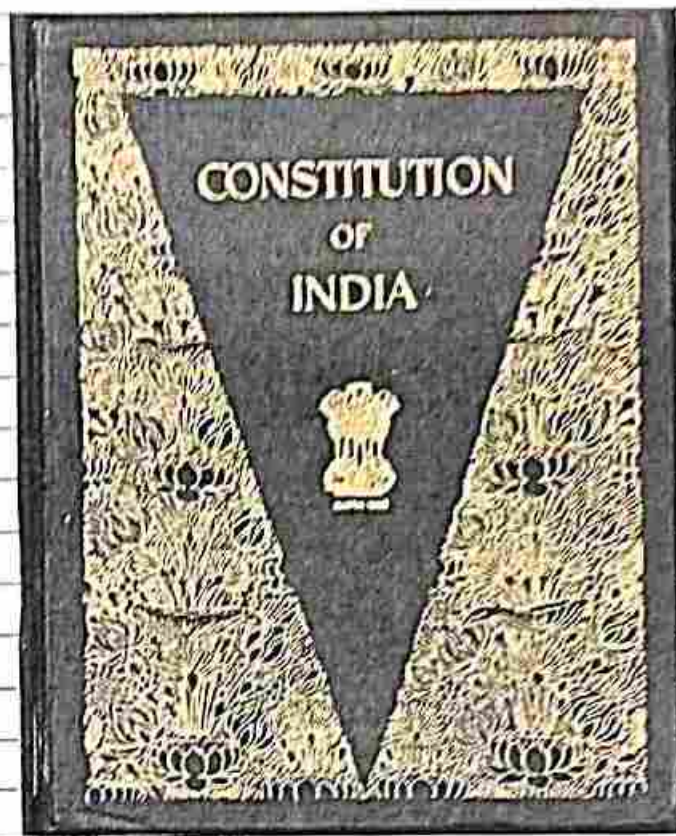
Name of Guide: Asst. Prof. Anuradha Salvi

Sign of Guide with date:



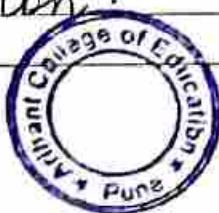
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THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA



MEANING

The book in which all the provisions regarding the administration of a country are mentioned together in a systematic way is called a Constitution.



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This makes the constitution a written document of the provisions related to the administration of the country by the government is established by the representatives elected by the people. It is bound to carry out the administrative of the country as per the provision of the constitution.

The rules and provisions in the constitution are the basic or fundamental law of the land. While making laws the government is bound to follow the constitution. If it does not do so, then the judiciary can declare those laws null and void as unconstitutional.

DEFINITION

According to Sir James Mackintosh "By the state constitution a body of written or unwritten fundamental laws, many of which regulate the most important rights of the high legislature which are the most essential privileges of subjects."

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

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE CONSTITUTION



#CONSTITUTIONDAY

In its original form, the Indian Constitution contained a Preamble, 22 parts with 395 articles & 8 schedules. Making it the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world.

In its current form, it contains a Preamble, 25 parts with 448 articles, 12 schedules, 5 appendices and 103 amendments.



The process of the making of the Indian Constitution started in 1946. The Indian Constituent Assembly was constituted by the British Government in 1946. The Constituent Assembly was a body of 299 members, 15 of whom were British. The Constituent Assembly was elected by the people of India. It was the first time that the people of India had a say in the making of their constitution.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY: India became independent on August 15, 1947. At that time, the British Government had to decide what to do with India. They decided to set up a body to make a constitution for India. This body was called the Constituent Assembly. It was made up of 299 members, 15 of whom were British. The Constituent Assembly was elected by the people of India. It was the first time that the people of India had a say in the making of their constitution. The Constituent Assembly met in 1946 and 1947. It was the first time that the people of India had a say in the making of their constitution.

In August 1947, the Indian Constitution started in 1947 and came into force in 1950. The Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution in the world. It contains 395 articles, 26 parts, and 12 schedules. The Indian Constitution is the supreme law of India. It is the basis of the government of India. It is the basis of the rights of the citizens of India. It is the basis of the duties of the citizens of India.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1947
Passed at a meeting of the Constituent Assembly in 1947. The Government of India Act 1947 was the first law made by the Constituent Assembly. It provided for the transfer of power from the British to the Indian people. It provided for the creation of a new government in India. It provided for the creation of a new constitution for India. It provided for the creation of a new parliament for India. It provided for the creation of a new judiciary for India.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF 1947 AND THE CONSTITUTION OF 1950

In 1946, the British Government in India decided to set up a body to make a constitution for India. This body was called the Constituent Assembly. It was made up of 299 members, 15 of whom were British. The Constituent Assembly was elected by the people of India. It was the first time that the people of India had a say in the making of their constitution. The Constituent Assembly met in 1946 and 1947. It was the first time that the people of India had a say in the making of their constitution.



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of set up a constituent body and an executive council this mission and the following negotiation a constituent body was indirectly elected by the provincial legislatures comprising 278 representatives in the CA were parties represented which had a majority Muslim League, Schedule Caste Federation, the Indian Communist Party and the Union Party.
 The CA met for the first time in December 1946 and by November 1949 the draft constitution was approved. The constitution was first accepted in January 1950 and the Constituent Assembly was transformed into a Provisional Parliament.

The constitution which is still in force has been amended over 90 times making it one of the most frequently amended constitutions in the world. It is also known to be one of the longest and most detailed in the world with 395 articles and 10 appendices called Schedules. Extensive powers are vested in the President. Its key features include:

- The establishment of a federal system with residual powers in a central Govt.

- A Unitary administrative system.
- A unitary single executive system.

Colonial Policies AND THE CONSTITUTION

1. **1930-1935**
The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for a federal system of government with a central government and provincial governments.
2. **1935-1946**
The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for a federal system of government with a central government and provincial governments.
3. **1946-1949**
The Government of India Act, 1946 provided for a federal system of government with a central government and provincial governments.
4. **1949-1950**
The Government of India Act, 1949 provided for a federal system of government with a central government and provincial governments.
5. **1950-1952**
The Government of India Act, 1950 provided for a federal system of government with a central government and provincial governments.
6. **1952-1954**
The Government of India Act, 1952 provided for a federal system of government with a central government and provincial governments.

KEY TIMELINES IN THE 1948 CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESS



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1946 British decided on to grant independence to India and Cabinet Mission in December to India to discuss modalities for transfer of power.

14 AUGUST Proposal for creation of committees is tabled.

29 AUGUST Drafting Committee is established.

6 DECEMBER Constituent Assembly formally convenes for the first time following elections to start the process of writing a constitution.

4 NOVEMBER Draft is finalized and submitted.

1948-1949 Constituent Assembly meeting sessions open to the public

26 NOVEMBER 1949 Constituent Assembly adopts final draft making it official

26 JANUARY 1950 Entry into force of the new constitution.



After 11 sessions and endless debates and amendments, the constitution for the newly-independent nation was ready. Someone with an alphabetical flourish had to write it. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru wanted it handwritten in flowing italic style. Pt. Bhai Saheb **Rao** **Rao** (Saxena), a noted calligraphist, was chosen for the task. The last page bears the name of the man who handwrote the constitution of India. It reads thus:

Calligraphed by Pt. Bhai Saheb Rao (Saxena). S/o Shri Brij Bhai Narain Rao of Delhi.



DRAFTING & COMMITTEE



On 29th August 1947, the Constituent Assembly through a resolution appointed a Drafting Committee to 'scrutinise the draft of the text of the Constitution of India'.

The Drafting Committee had 7 members: Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Gopalaswami, B.R. Ambedkar, K.M. Munshi, Mohanmadd Sadasua, B.L. Mitter and D.P. Khattar. At its first meeting on 30th August 1947, the Drafting Committee elected B.R. Ambedkar as its Chairman.

The Drafting Committee and its members were very influential in Indian constitution-making during the committee stage and the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly.

NEED & IMPORTANCE OF CONSTITUTION

The constitution is very necessary and important to run the country. It serves several purposes.

- It lays out certain ideals that form the basis of the kind of the country that we as citizens aspire to live in. It helps to arrive at common consensus.
- It upholds the beliefs and ideas of the citizen of the country.
- Under the scheme of the Indian constitution and its provisions of universal adult franchise, people exercise their sovereign power by casting vote and electing a union parliament through which they find expression.
- Moreover, the cooperation and coordination between the judicial and legislative organs is essential for the working of democratic constitution.

Constitutions are needed not only to

limit wielders of existing power but to empower those traditionally deprived of it. In short, constitutions strive for a delicate balance to ensure that the collective power of society invested in the state is neither dissipated or fragmented to become ineffectual, nor so tightly organized that it takes away our freedom and become oppressive.

Sometimes constitution is required to protect everyone against human vulnerability, sometimes human forget the values and cross the limitations and do wrong deeds. To show the correct path, the rules and regulations in the constitution is necessary.

The most important thing of the constitution is that it limits the power of the government by putting some restrictions and outlining a framework within which government should perform. Since the constitution also includes the list of citizens' duties, it gives the responsibility of the citizens as well.



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CONTRIBUTION OF DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR



Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee. He had studied in depth the constitution of different countries of the world. He drafted and contemplated day and night to draft the constitution. The Indian Constitution and its drafting process are often seen as synonymous with Ambedkar. He is often referred to as the Father of the Indian Constitution.

The draft constitution prepared by him was presented to the Constituent Assembly. It was discussed Article by Article. Many amendments were suggested by different members. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar handled the task of prioritizing the draft, answering the various questions raised on it, making changes in the draft as per the suggestions of the Constituent Assembly and making every provision of the constitution flawless.

Due to the contribution towards the making of the constitution, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is called the 'Architect of the Indian Constitution'.



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PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION



Preamble

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR 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 and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

A Preamble is an introductory statement in a document that explains the document's philosophy and objectives.

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is called the 'Preamble'.

Objective of Preamble

- The objectives, which are laid down in the Preamble, are:
1. Description of Indian State as Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic. (Executive, Legislative and Judiciary). (1970).
 2. Provision to all the citizens of India i.e.,
 - a) Justice: social, economic, and political.
 - b) Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.
 - c) Equality of status and opportunity.
 - d) Fraternity assuring dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the nation.



The Goals of the Preamble

- ☐ To Form a More Perfect Union
 - ☐ Wished states to be more united
- ☐ To Establish Justice
 - ☐ Applied fairly to every American regardless of race, religion, and gender
- ☐ To Insure Domestic Tranquility
 - ☐ Peace and order at home (US)
- ☐ To Provide for a Common Defense
 - ☐ Gives the government power to protect citizens
- ☐ To Promote the General Welfare
 - ☐ Promote the well-being of all its citizens (Health, Happiness)
- ☐ To Secure the Blessings of Liberty
 - ☐ Freedom and rights for its people



The preamble begins with the words: We the people of India. It indicates the ultimate sovereignty of the people of India. It talks about the transfer of the Indian constitution into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic.

(1) SOVEREIGN STATE: The term means that India has its own independent authority and it is not a dominion of any other external power.

(2) SOCIALIST STATE: A socialist state such a state where the gap between the rich and the poor is minimum. It has a justice over the wealth of the country.

(3) SECULAR STATE: The term means that all religions in India get equal share, protection and support from the state.

(4) DEMOCRATIC STATE: The term implies that the constitution of India has an established form of constitution which gives its authority from the will of the people expressed in an election.

(5) RESPONSIBLE: The head of the state is elected by the people. In India, the President of India is the elected head of the state.

Preamble to the Constitution

- In order to form a more perfect union
 - Coming together as one nation
- Establish Justice
 - Make things fair
- Provide for the common defense
 - To keep people safe
- Ensure domestic tranquility
 - To have peace at home
- Promote the general welfare
 - To make sure people are happy, healthy, and prosperous.
- Secure the blessings of liberty
 - To keep people free

1) JUSTICE

Justice implies removal of injustice and ensuring that everybody has the opportunity for progress. Ensuring justice is adopting such policies that will promote public good. Three types of justice are talked of in the preamble. They are as follows.

a) Social Justice: There should be no discrimination among individuals on the basis of caste, creed, race, language, religion, place of birth or sex. As human beings, all have the right to the same dignity and respect, the same status.

b) Economic Justice: Economic justice means no discrimination can be caused by people on the basis of wealth, income and economic status.



3 Political Justice: we have adopted universal adult franchise to ensure equal participation in the running of the country. Presumably, all citizens of the country 18 years of age have the right to vote in elections.

21 EQUALITY

The term 'equality' means no section of society has any special privileges and all the people have given equal opportunities for everything without any discrimination. Everyone is equal before the law.

31 LIBERTY

The term 'liberty' means freedom for the people to choose their way of life. I have political views and behaviours in society. Liberty does not mean freedom to do anything but a person can do anything but in the limit set by the law.

The liberty of belief, faith and worship implies religious freedom. Every Indian citizen is free to act as per the teachings of their religion or the religion of their choice. It implies the freedom of celebrating the festivals and the freedom of faith and worship.

41 FRATERNITY

The makers of the constitution believed that merely guaranteeing justice, freedom and equality would not lead to establishing equality in Indian society. If fraternity is lacking among Indians towards one another, it creates a feeling of empathy. Fraternity is closely related to human dignity. Human dignity implies equal respect to each individual as a human being.

The Preamble ends with a mention of the fact that the people of India have given the Constitution to themselves.



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-ninth day of November 1949 do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.



OBJECTIVES OF CONSTITUTION

The main objective of the Indian Constitution is to protect freedom throughout the nation. The preamble states the objectives of the Indian Constitution which are:

- 1. Justice - social, economic and political.
- 2. Equality - equality of status and of opportunity.
- 3. Fraternity - brotherhood among all the people.
- 4. Secularism - no religion is given preference over others.
- 5. Democracy - the government is elected by the people.
- 6. Republicanism - the head of the state is elected by the people.

And to secure all the citizens JUSTICE, LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY.

The above are the important objectives of the Indian Constitution.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS & DUTIES OF CITIZENS



The Indian Constitution has guaranteed equal rights to all citizens in order to secure a democratic atmosphere. These rights are fundamental rights.

As they are included in the constitution, they have the status of law. It is a fundamental right for everybody to enjoy these rights.

RIGHTS	DUTIES
1. Every citizen has the right to freedom of movement.	1. Every citizen has the duty to abide by the law.
2. Every citizen has the right to freedom of speech and expression.	2. Every citizen has the duty to pay taxes.
3. Every citizen has the right to freedom of religion.	3. Every citizen has the duty to protect the interests of the community.
4. Every citizen has the right to freedom of assembly.	4. Every citizen has the duty to vote in the election.
5. Every citizen has the right to freedom of association.	5. Every citizen has the duty to respect the rights of others.



Our rights as mentioned in the constitution:

Six Fundamental Rights in India

- 1 RIGHT TO EQUALITY
- 2 RIGHT TO FREEDOM
- 3 RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION
- 4 RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION
- 5 CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS
- 6 RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES

SIX FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN INDIA

- 1 RIGHT TO EQUALITY
- 2 RIGHT TO FREEDOM
- 3 RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION
- 4 RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION
- 5 CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS
- 6 RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES

1. RIGHT TO EQUALITY (Articles 14-18)

Right to Equality guarantees equal rights for everyone, irrespective of religion, caste, race or place of birth. It ensures equal employment opportunities in the government. It ensures against discrimination by the state in matters of employment on the basis of caste, religion, etc. This right

also includes the abolition of titles as well as untouchability.

2. RIGHT TO LIBERTY (Articles 19-22)

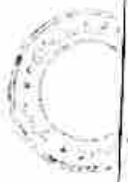
This is a very important right given by the constitution. It gives a guarantee of all the freedoms necessary from the point of view of the individual. The freedom right includes many rights such as

- freedom of speech and expression
- freedom to assemble peacefully
- freedom to form associations or unions
- freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India
- freedom to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India
- freedom to practise any lawful profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business of one's choice.

It also has also provided us security to keep us safe. We all have a right to life. The right to liberty now also includes the right to education. All children between 6 and 14 years of age are entitled to get education as a fundamental right.

3. RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION (Articles 23-24)

This right implies the prohibition of traffic in human beings, begar, and



other forms of forced labour. It also implies the prohibition of children in factories etc. The constitution under 14 years employment of children conditions in hazardous conditions.

4. RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND CONSCIENCE
The Constitution indicates the secular nature of the state and the equal treatment of all religions.

of Indian polity. There is freedom of conscience to all religions, their propagation & religious propagation practice, propagation. Every person has the right to freely practice his/her faith, establish and maintain religious and charitable institutions.

5. CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS (Article 27)

They might protect and signify religious, cultural and linguistic minorities by facilitating them to preserve their heritage and culture. Educational rights are for ensuring education for everyone without any discrimination.

6. RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES (ARTICLE 32)

The constitution guarantees remedies of citizens' fundamental rights are violated. Government cannot infringe upon or curb anyone's rights. When their rights are violated the aggrieved party can approach the courts. Citizens can even go directly to the supreme court which can issue writs for enforcing fundamental rights.

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

The Constitution of India

Article 51A

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India

By 1902 the "Cotton-top and Red-eyes" were no longer considered the national flag and the National Anthem.

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to know and collect the knowledge, and integrity of the data.

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called upon to do so :

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10. Value of the composite of the components of the composite

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To develop the splitting lemma and the splitting lemma

to safeguard public safety and to assure justice

is so broad-based and inclusive in its concept of national collective activity so that the nation consistently rises to higher levels of performance and achievement.

10

1. Commonality - with

1. Shore

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as follows:

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- To protect the environment and to improve the quality of life of the people of the country.
- To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the A.
- To defend the country and render honourable service when called upon to do so.
- To protect, manage and use the wealth of the country judiciously and to ensure that the people of the country have access to the wealth of the country.
- To value and conserve the rich heritage of the country's culture.
- To protect and improve the environment including forests, lakes, rivers and to have cooperation for living creatures.
- To develop the scientific, technical and artistic skills of the people of the country.
- To safeguard the country and to ensure its security.
- To strive towards excellence in all spheres of national and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of civilization and achievement.

In a democracy citizens have a dual responsibility. They should not only be vigilant that their rights are not unfairly restricted, but should also fulfill some duties and responsibilities. In order that the Indian citizen become conscious of their responsibilities, fundamental duties were included in the constitution. They are as follows:



DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

Part IV of the Constitution of India contains Directive Principles of State Policy which extends from Articles 35 to 51 (both inclusive). The concept of Directive Principles under Part IV of Indian Constitution have been inspired by the Directive Principles given in the Constitution of Ireland and also by the principles of Gandhism, and relate to social justice, economic welfare, foreign policy, and legal and administrative matters.

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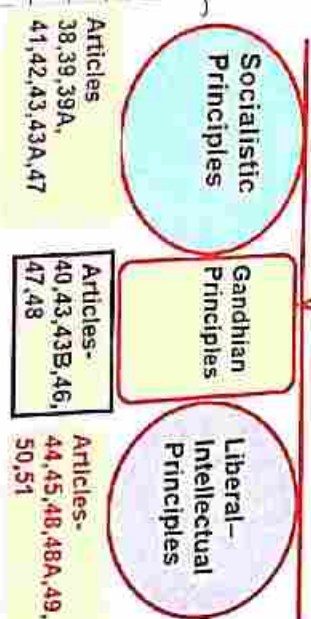
The Constitution has given explicit instructions to the state about what policies it should undertake. This is in the nature of giving directives or guidelines about how to achieve the goals expressed in the Preamble. Hence they are called as Directive Principles of State Policy.

The Constitution has specified the subjects to which the Union and State Governments should give priority in their policies for people's welfare through the Directive Principles of State Policy.

IMPORTANCE OF DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

These Principles are directives for the States
Lay down the foundation of Economic Democracy
These are measuring rods to judge the achievements of the Government
They establish welfare state
These are fundamental in the Governance of the country.
These Principles supplement Fundamental rights
Guiding Principles for courts
They bring stability and continuity in State policies
Educative value of Directive Principles.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES



The Indian Constitution has not originally classified the Directive Principles but on the basis of their content and direction, they are usually classified as

- Socialistic Principles
- Gandhian Principles
- Liberal - Intellectual Principles



SOCIALISTIC PRINCIPLES

They are the principles that are at the basis of social and economic justice and set the path towards the welfare of the state. Under various articles, they direct the state to:

Article 38 Promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order through justice - social, economic and political - and to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities.

Article 39 Secure citizens:

- Right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens
- Equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good.

- Prevention and concentration of wealth and means of production
- Equal pay for men and women
- Preservation of the health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse.
- Opportunities for the healthy development for children.

Article 39A Promote equal justice and free legal aid to the poor.

Article 41

In case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, secure citizens:

- Right to work
- Right to education
- Right to public assistance

Article 42

Make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.

Article 43

Secure a living wage, a decent standard of living and social and cultural opportunities for all workers.

Article 43A

Take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries.

Article 47

Raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and to improve public health.

GANDHIAN PRINCIPLES

These principles are based on Gandhian ideology used to represent the programme of reconstruction advocated by Gandhi during the national movement. Under various articles, they direct the state to:



Article 40 Organise the village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government.

Article 43 Promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operation basis in rural areas.

Article 43B Promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies.

Article 46 Promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation.

Article 47 Prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health.

Article 48 Prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds.

LIBERAL - INTELLECTUAL PRINCIPLES

These principles reflect the ideology of liberalism. Under various articles, they direct the state to:

Article 44 Secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country.

Article 45 Provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years.

Article 48 Organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines.

Article 49 Protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest which are declared to be of national importance.

Article 50 Separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of state.

Article 51

- Promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations.
- Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations.
- Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.



INNOVATIVE IDEAS ABOUT CHANGE IN CONSTITUTION

1. Voting System
The Voting System should be more systematic and stricter to avoid corruption in the political system.

2. Educational System
More provisions should be made to make education available for everyone. A systematic system for school education and adult literacy should be created.

3. Juvenile Justice Act
Age and crime have an connection at all. In a world where the children are growing up early and each generation seen puberty before the previous one, it is necessary for us to define the crime by the elements involved in it and not by the age of the convict.

4. President's Rule
It is the most misused Article in

the Indian Constitution. Most of the times for political or personal gain.

5. Caste Reservation
Extend reservation for SC and ST to private sector also. But on the other hand the seats for backward classes in government institutions can be reduced a little to make space for other categories. Entry can be made a little difficult too.

6. Suicide
Suicide should not be illegal or treated as a crime. The victims should not be punishable by law.



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