



CHAPTER - 3

CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN (DEMOCRATIC POLITICS)

CLASS - IX

CONSTITUTION

- Legal Document.
- Body of fundamental rules.
- Set of rules, policies, procedures & plans.
- Defines the rights of the citizens.
- Explain the relationship between govt & citizen.

RULES & LAWS

- Family is the basic unit of society.
- It comprises of various institutions & organisations at different levels.
- Smooth functioning of organisation depends upon certain rules & laws.

RULE OF LAW

- ◉ Every citizen of the country is equal in the eyes of law.
- ◉ No discrimination on the basis of caste, colour, creed, gender, religion , region & language.
- ◉ Basic foundation of a democratic country.
- ◉ Follow a set of laws.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

- ✗ Jawaharlal Nehru.
- ✗ Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- ✗ Maulana Azad.
- ✗ K.M Munshi.
- ✗ J.B Kriplani.
- ✗ C.Rajagopalachari.
- ✗ Pattabhi Sitarammya
- ✗ Dr.B.R.Ambedkar.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

- ✗ Dr. S.Radhakrishnan.
- ✗ M.Gopala Swami Ayyangar.
- ✗ Sarojini Naidu
- ✗ Rajkumari Amrit kaur
- ✗ Sacheta Kriplani

COMPOSITION



- Chairman of the Drafting committee : Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- Time Period : 2years 11months 18 days.
- Final Draft : 26 November 1949.
- Implementation: 26 January 1950.
- Articles : More than 400
- Schedule : 12
- Parts : 22
- Lengthiest & detailed constitution of the world.



FEATURES OF CONSTITUTION

- Rigid & Flexible.
- Progressive in nature.
- Cannot be amend easily.
- Written Document.
- Uniqueness.
- Longthiest constitution.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

- ◉ Right to equality.
- ◉ Right to freedom.
- ◉ Right to education.
- ◉ Right against exploitation.
- ◉ Right to constitutional remedies.

PROCEDURE OF AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION

- By Simple Majority.
- By Special Majority.
- Special Majority & Ratification.

SIMPLE MAJORITY



- Constitution can be changed by passing the amendment bill.
- Bill should be approved by a majority of the members present & voting in both the houses of the parliament.

SPECIAL MAJORITY

- ❖ Absolute majority of total membership.
- ❖ $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ majority of members present & voting.

SPECIAL MAJORITY & RATIFICATION

- Passed by special majority in both the houses of parliament.
- Approved by the legislature of at least half of the total number of seats.

PREAMBLE

SOVEREIGN STATE –

- (a) Free from external controls.
- (b) Free to take our own decisions.

SOCIALIST STATE –

- (a) Try to establish economic justice.
- (b) India is against exploitation in all forms.

SECULAR STATE –

- (a) All religions enjoy equal freedom.
- (b) Right to freedom of religion.
- (c) No discrimination on the basis of religion.

PREAMBLE



- DEMOCRATIC STATE-(a) Govt. elected by the people.
(b) People have voting rights.
- REPUBLIC STATE –(a) Head of the state is President.
- (b) President is an elected head from amongst the people.

UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE

- Whose age of 18years or above is entitled to vote.
- No discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, gender, religion , region, language.
- Principle of democracy.

FEDERAL AND UNITARY SYSTEM OF GOVT

- ◉ CENTRAL GOVT – P.M & Other Ministers.
- ◉ STATE GOVT – C.M, M.L.A, M.P
- ◉ LOCAL GOVT – M.C, SARPANCH



FEDERAL GOVT

- Transfer of Authority.
- Transfer of Responsibility.
- Transfer of Accountability.

Thank you

