

Section 10
CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES
AND THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

10.1 Introduction

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the country. It defines the structure and powers of the government, and the rights and duties of the citizens. The Constitution is a living document that has evolved over time through amendments. It is the foundation of the political system and the source of authority for all government actions. The Constitution is divided into four parts: Part I (Citizenship), Part II (Territories and States), Part III (Fundamental Rights), and Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy). The Constitution also provides for the separation of powers between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government.

The Constitution is a unique document that has shaped the political system of India. It has provided a framework for the development of the country and has ensured the protection of the rights and freedoms of the citizens. The Constitution is a source of inspiration and guidance for all who seek to build a just and equitable society.

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10.2 Fundamental Rights

The Constitution guarantees certain fundamental rights to all citizens. These rights are the cornerstone of a democratic society and are essential for the protection of the individual and the community. The fundamental rights are: (i) Right to Equality, (ii) Right to Freedom, (iii) Right to Religion, (iv) Right to Constitutional Remedies, and (v) Right to Life and Personal Liberty.

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