

CGPWA Celebrates 73rd Constitution Day on 29th November, 2021 (Instead of 26th Nov., 2021).



73nd Constitution Day was celebrated by the Association on 29th November, 2021 at Day Care Centre for Older Persons at Exhibition Ground Jammu with joy and enthusiasm, 29th Nov. being the nearest date of the meeting from the event falling on 26th Nov. 2021. Preamble of the Constitutin of India adopted on 26th November, 1949 was read followed by a short brief by the General Secretary on Constitution of India, its essence of liberty and justice to all Indian nationals. The Constitution of India has undergone 104 amendments till date.

Brief Profile of the Constitution is give below for general information and its dissemination:-

Constitution of India

How many articles and amendments are there in Indian Constitution?The constitution has a preamble and 470 articles, which are grouped into 25 parts. With 12 schedules and five appendices, it has been amended 104 times; the latest amendment became effective on 25 January 2020.

The Constitution of India: Bhāratīya Saṁvidhāna) is the supreme law of India.^{[3][4]} The document lays down the framework that demarcates 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.

It imparts constitutional supremacy (not parliamentary supremacy, since it was created by a constituent assembly rather than Parliament) and was adopted by its people with a declaration in its preamble.

Parliament cannot override the Constitution.

It was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 26 November 1949 and became effective on 26 January 1950. The constitution replaced the Government of India Act 1935 as the country's fundamental governing document, and the Dominion of India became the Republic of India. To ensure constitutional autochthony, its framers repealed prior acts of the British parliament in Article 395.

India celebrates its constitution on 26 January as Republic Day.

The Constitution Declares India a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic, assures its citizens justice, equality and liberty, and endeavours to promote fraternity.

The original 1950 constitution is preserved in a helium-filled case at the Parliament House in New Delhi. The words "secular" and "socialist" were added to the preamble by 42nd amendment act in 1976, during the Emergency.

**Sd/- 29.11.202
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General Secretary**