

A report on

1st Constitution Day

Held on

26th November, 2015

At

S. Kula Women's College, Nambol, Manipur

Submitted to

University Grants Commission, New Delhi

&

NSS Cell, Manipur University



Submitted by:

NSS Cell, Unit – II

S. KULA WOMEN'S COLLEGE

Nambol- 795001, Manipur



As a part of national observance of ‘**Constitution Day**’ from this year 2015, to mark the 125 birth day of Dr. B R Ambedkar, who shaped Indian constitution as chairman of drafting committee, the NSS Cell, Unit –II, S. Kula Women’s College has also organized the observance day on this 26 November 2015 at the premise of the college. The inaugural function was witnessed with the following dignitaries:



Shri S. Budhachandra, Secretary, Governing Body, SKWC; M. Surjit Singh, Former NSS Programme Officer, SKWC & Head, Dept. of Education; Dr. A. Joy Singh, Coordinator, IQAC, SKWC & Head, Dept. of Physics; Dr. L.

Muhindro Meitei, Senior Fellow, ICSSR, New Delhi and Dr. N. Joykumar Singh, Principal of the college were the Chief Guest, Guests of Honour and President respectively. Three resource persons have delivered on relevance of this day of observance, significance of the constitution, preamble and its landmark history of making Indian constitution. To mark the occasion a leaflet entitled “**1st Constitution Day**” was also released by chief guest and distributed to all the participants.

Welcoming the dignitaries on the dais, students, teaching and non-teaching staff, invitees, press and electronics fraternity Ch. Rameshwor, Programme Officer, NSS Cell, Unit – II sighted the relevance of this day. Once a student understand ‘what the



constitution is and what to do as a citizen’ under different matrixes, Schedules and Parts of the constitution, the state may be in a progressive generation to come. Further, he stated that every democratic country has a constitution which is a vital document, according to which the country carries out its operations. Constitution protects the rights of the citizens of a concerned nation, irrespective of their religion, caste, creed, sex or physical appearance. A constitution, thus, can be safely said to be a social contract between the government and the people it governs.

In his key note address, Dr. I. Dinamani Singh, Programme Officer, NSS Cell, Unit – I highlighted the historical background of constitution. Mentioning that on the 14 August 1947 meeting of the Assembly, a proposal for forming various committees was presented. Such



committees included a Committee on Fundamental Rights, the Union Powers Committee and Union Constitution Committee. On 29 August 1947, the Drafting Committee was appointed, with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the Chairman along with six other members assisted by a constitutional advisor. These members were Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, K. M. Munshi, Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, N Gopalaswami Ayengar, B L Mitter, Md. Saadullah and D P Khaitan. A Draft Constitution was prepared by the committee and submitted to the Assembly on 4 November 1947. Draft constitution was debated and over 2000 amendments were moved over a period of two years. Finally on 26 November 1949, the process was completed and Constituent Assembly adopted the constitution. The Assembly met in sessions open to the public, for 166 days, spread over a period of 2 years, 11 months and 18 days before adopting the Constitution, the 308 members of the Assembly signed two copies of the document (one each in Hindi and English) on 24 January 1950. The original Constitution of India is hand-written with beautiful calligraphy, each page beautified and decorated. Two days later, on 26 January 1950, the Constitution of India became the law of all the States and Territories of India. Thus the Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November 1949. Subsequently the Constitution was came into force on 26 January 1950.

In the speech of resource persons

Dr. S. Bhogendra Singh, Former Coordinator, IGNOU Convergence Unit, SKWC & Head, Dept. of Sociology, SKWC, as a resource person drew attention all the participants to respect the constitution that without a proper norms to be followed by the citizen in that territory, how it is possible to maintain law and order. Besides, if



you do not follow the constitution of the land you may be treated in many ways as criminal or otherwise accordingly to the context. Since the country's constitution stands superior to all the laws framed within the territorial precincts of the country, any law enacted by the ruling

government has to be in conformity with the concerned constitution. As such, the citizens would, in turn, be abiding by not just the law, but also working in sync with the demarcations of the constitution laid by the country.



In his speech, S. Ibotombi Singh, Head, Dept. of Political Science, SKWC discussed the significance of the constitution and how it attempts to provide a secure life to all the citizens of India. Incorporating the text of constitution he focused on JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; EQUALITY of status and of opportunity. Thus he

concludes by saying that the hopes and aspiration of the people as well as the ideals before our nation are described in the preamble in clear cut manner. It can also be deemed as the fundamental underlying framework of government for a nation. In a constitutional country therefore, every person is treated equally, regardless of his office or position and is expected to abide by higher law.

Highlighting the significance of preamble in the constitution, Dr. L. Muhindro Meitei referred that the Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objective Resolution' drafted by



Jawaharlal Nehru and adopted by the framers of the Constitution. The significance of the Preamble lies in its components. It embodies the source of the Constitution i.e., the people of India. The terms sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic in the Preamble suggests the nature of the state. The ideals of justice, liberty, equality, fraternity reflects the objectives of the Constitution. It also contains 26 November 1949 as the date of adoption of the Indian Constitution. He also mentioned that the philosophy of the Indian Constitution is reflected in the Preamble. The independence of India earned through struggle for independence is sought to be emphasised by the use of the word 'Sovereign' in the Preamble. The Gandhian ideals, is aimed to be secured by the incorporation of the word 'Socialist' in the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment. To conclude his speech, he stated that the unity and integrity of the nation is sought to secure by the use of the word 'Fraternity' in the Preamble and by the provisions of fundamental duties and single citizenship in the Constitution. It very well reflects the dreams and aspirations of the founding fathers of the Constitution.

In the speech of guest of honour, M. Surjit Singh, Former NSS Programme Officer, SKWC & Head, Dept. of Education accentuated on the various types of constitution. Although mostly a country's constitution is in written form, it need not necessarily be so. Great Britain, for instance, has an unwritten constitution and by what they refer to as constitution are an agglomeration of their collective legal traditions, which include the Magna Carta of 1215, English Bill of Rights of 1687, Acts of Parliament, as well as the collective decisions of the British Courts.



Dr. A. Joy Singh, Coordinator, IQAC, SKWC & Head, Dept. of Physics delivered speech as guest of honour and cited the needs of the people to follow the constitution strictly so as to sustain a welfare society where the forefathers wanted to make India as such. Incorporating the preamble of the constitution, he also stated that preamble may be considered as the soul of

Constitution. The preamble can be referred to as the preface which highlights the essence of the entire Constitution. It was adopted on 26 November 1949 by the Constituent Assembly and came into effect from 26th January, 1950.

In the chief guest's speech, Shri S. Budhachandra, Secretary, Governing Body, SKWC drew attention to all the participants and briefly mentioned the revolutionary movement of constitution that India to be a sovereign country. Recalling the efforts of drafting committee he stated that the Constitution framers have resorted to the use of the concepts like justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. Social, economic and political Justice is being secured through the provisions of various Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.



*A report on observance of 1st Constitution Day
on 26th November, 2015*

Dr. N. Joykumar Singh, Principal of the college, expressed heartfelt gratitude to all the participants for such a grand success in his presidential speech. Further, he also precisely recalls the importance of constitution in a democratic country to avail justice to citizens of India irrespective of caste, creed, religion, sex etc. Last but not the least; he also expressed deep sense of thanks to all the members of the organizing team under NSS Cell, Unit –II for bearing such responsibility to participate in the nationwide observance.



The observance was ended with vote of thanks from NSS volunteer.



(Dr. N. Joykumar Singh)
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S. Kula Women's College

(Ch. Rameshwor Singh)
Programme Officer,
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Place: Nambol, Manipur