

## **Basic of Constitution – Republic and Democracy**

- Definition of 'State'

Article 12 defines 'State' as:

### **1. Legislative and Executive Organs of the Union Government:**

1. Indian Government
2. Indian Parliament – Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha

### **2. Legislative and Executive organs of the State Government:**

1. State Governments
2. State Legislature – Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council of State

### **3. All local authorities**

1. Municipalities – Municipal Corporations, Nagar Palika, Nagar Panchayats
2. Panchayats – Zila Panchayats, Mandal Panchayats, Gram Panchayats
3. District Boards
4. Improvement Trusts, etc.

### **4. Statutory and Non-Statutory Authorities**

1. Statutory Authorities Examples:
  1. National Human Rights Commission
  2. National Commission for Women
  3. National Law Commission
  4. National Green Tribunal
  5. National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
  6. Armed Forces Tribunal
2. Non Statutory Authorities Examples
  1. Central Bureau of Investigation
  2. Central Vigilance Commission
  3. Lokpal and Lokayuktas

## Five Component of State

1. Name:-
2. **POPULATION:** - Here population means the man power or people without which the existence of state can't be imagined..
3. **SOVEREIGNTY:** - Sovereignty implies in both external and internal sense which says the people of a state must be free from internal disturbances (i.e., internal sovereignty) as well as from external aggression and invasion (i.e, external sovereignty) respectively..
4. **TERRITORY:-** Geographically, a state have a specific area of territory which is an important characteristics of state to be a full fledged state...
5. **INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION:-** In order to become a state international recognition is also imperative to some extent.. It means the approval of world community to the existence of an independent state.

## What is Republic?

A 'Republic' is a State in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives. It has an elected head of the state rather than a monarch. In a 'Republic', the people give power to leaders they elect to represent them and serve their interests. Though India became an independent nation putting an end to the British rule, on August 15, 1947, it declared itself as a Sovereign, Democratic and Republic state with the adoption of the Constitution of India only on January 26, 1950. Since then January 26 is being celebrated across India as 'Republic Day'. At the time of adoption, Indian Constitution was the largest written constitution in the world and it still continues to hold that title. The Constitution laid down the entire structure for the Republic. This magnum opus remains the back bone of the Indian Republic.

## What is Democracy?

Democracy is a system of government in which the citizens exercise power directly or elect representatives from among themselves to form a governing body, such as a parliament. It is also referred as "rule of the majority". Here the power can't be inherited. People elect their leaders. Representatives stand in an election and the citizens' vote for their representative. The representative with the most number of votes gets the power.

**What is Secularism?**

The term "Secular" means being "separate" from religion, or having no religious basis. A secular person is one who does not owe his moral values to any religion. His values are the product of his rational and scientific thinking. Secularism means separation of religion from political, economic, social and cultural aspects of life, religion being treated as a purely personal matter. It emphasized dissociation of the state from religion and full freedom to all religions and tolerance of all religions. It also stands for equal opportunities for followers of all religions, and no discrimination and partiality on grounds of religion.

**Definition of Constitution**

A Constitution is a document of people faith and aspirations possessing a special legal sanctity. It is the fundamental law of a country and all other laws and customs of the country in order to be legally valid shall conform to the constitution. It is the supreme law of the land. It sets out the framework and the principal functions of various organs of the government, viz , the Executive.

**Types of Legislature**

Legislature refers to the law making body of a state. It is the first organ of the government. It has the power to make or change laws and oversee the administration of the government. The legislature can be of two types:

1. Unicameral
2. Bicameral.