

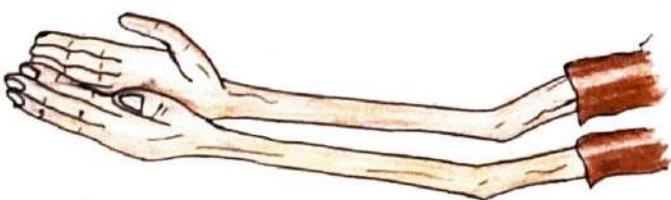
ARTICLE 14

The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

BUT...

ARTICLE 21

No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.



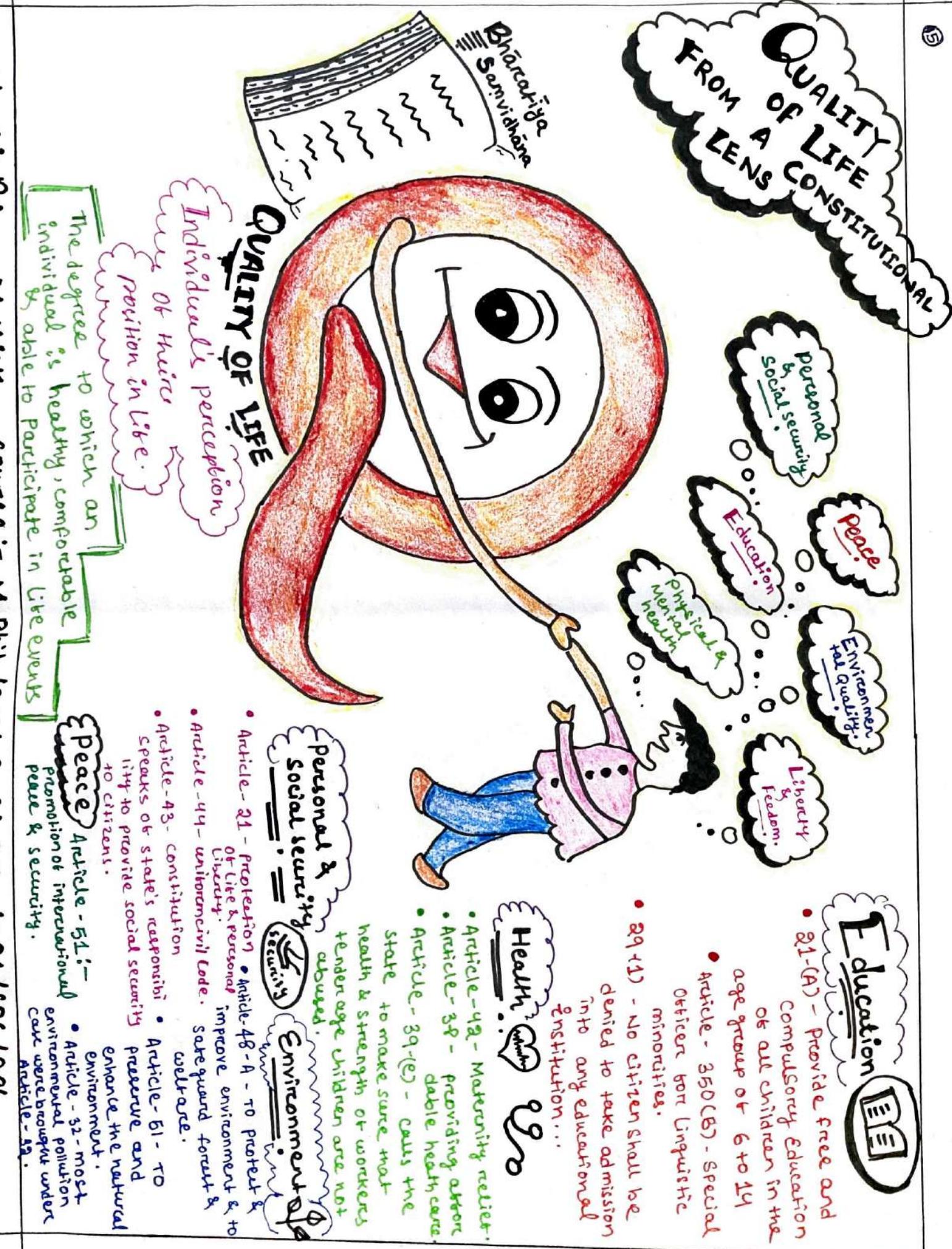
While India has billionaires like Ambani and Adani, India also has thousands of people living in absolute poverty and spending their lives on streets.

THE RICH GETS RICHER AND THE POOR GETS POORER





QUALITY OF LIFE CONSTITUTIONAL FROM A LENS



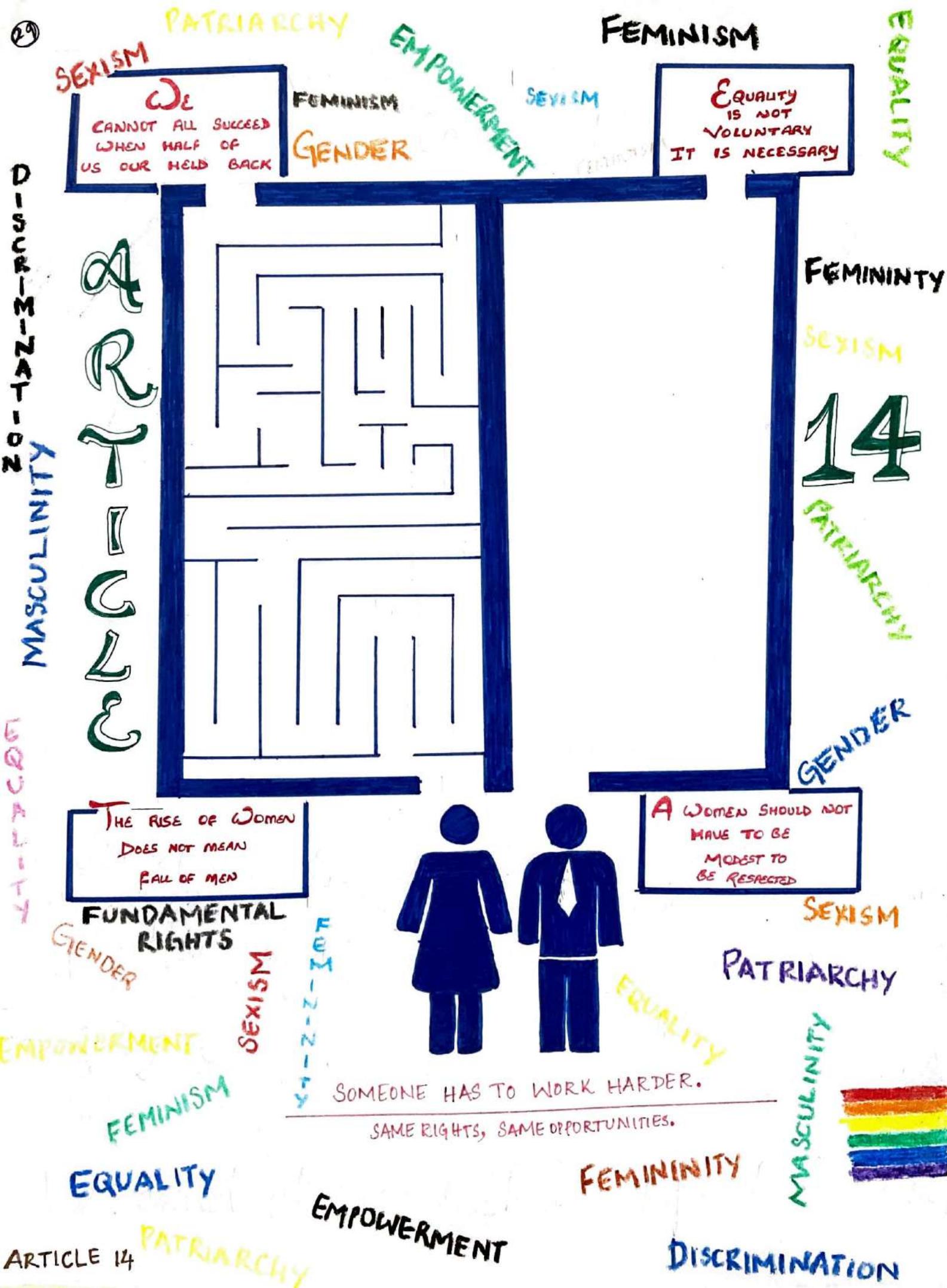
Topic :- My Vision of the Constitution: Seeing through the eyes of a Sociologist.

GENDER

EQUALITY



Name : Yajnaseni Mohanty , P.G. and Year



ARTICLE-

24



Article 24 :-

Article 24 Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc. No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed in work in any Factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

Life of Little ones Are Destroyed, When Child Labour is Employed...

FOR A BETTER NATION,
STOP CHILD EXPLOITATION...

Topic - "My vision of the constitution : Seeing through the eyes of a Sociologist."

NAME - Titishree Nayak
PGI - 2nd year.

A child is meant to learn and not to earn...



Neelam Dash
Roll - 02
MA 2nd year

Name - Krishna Baig
Dept - Sociology
Roll no. 215004

The Indian Constitution Ratified in
26 Nov 1949 and It was effective
in 26 Jan 1950. It Includes 12
Schedule , 206 Amendment and
Originally 395 Articles.

Fundamental Rights(Article 12-35)
Right to Equality(Article 14-18)
Right to Freedom(Article 19-22)
Right against Exploitation(Article 23-24)
Right to Freedom of Religion(Article 25-28)
Cultural and Educational Rights(Article 29-35)
Right to Constitutional Remedies(Article 32)
Fundamental Duties(Article 51-A)-32
Citizenship (Article 5-11)
D.P.S.P (Article -37)

Right to Education (Article
(21 A))



CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

JUSTICE

EQUALITY

LIBERTY

FRATERNITY

RIGHT
TO
EDUCATION

RIGHT
TO
PROFESSION

GENDER
EQUALITY

RIGHT
TO
VOTE

NAME - Nibedita Naik
ROLL NO. - Soc 21-024
DEPARTMENT - Sociology

(3)

TRANSGENDER
RIGHTS
ARE
HUMAN
RIGHTS



THE
TRANSGENDER
PERSONS
(PROTECTION
OF
RIGHTS)
ACT, 2019



~~I AM GAY~~
~~I AM LESBIAN~~
~~I AM BISEXUAL~~
~~I AM TRANSGENDER~~

I
AM
HUMAN

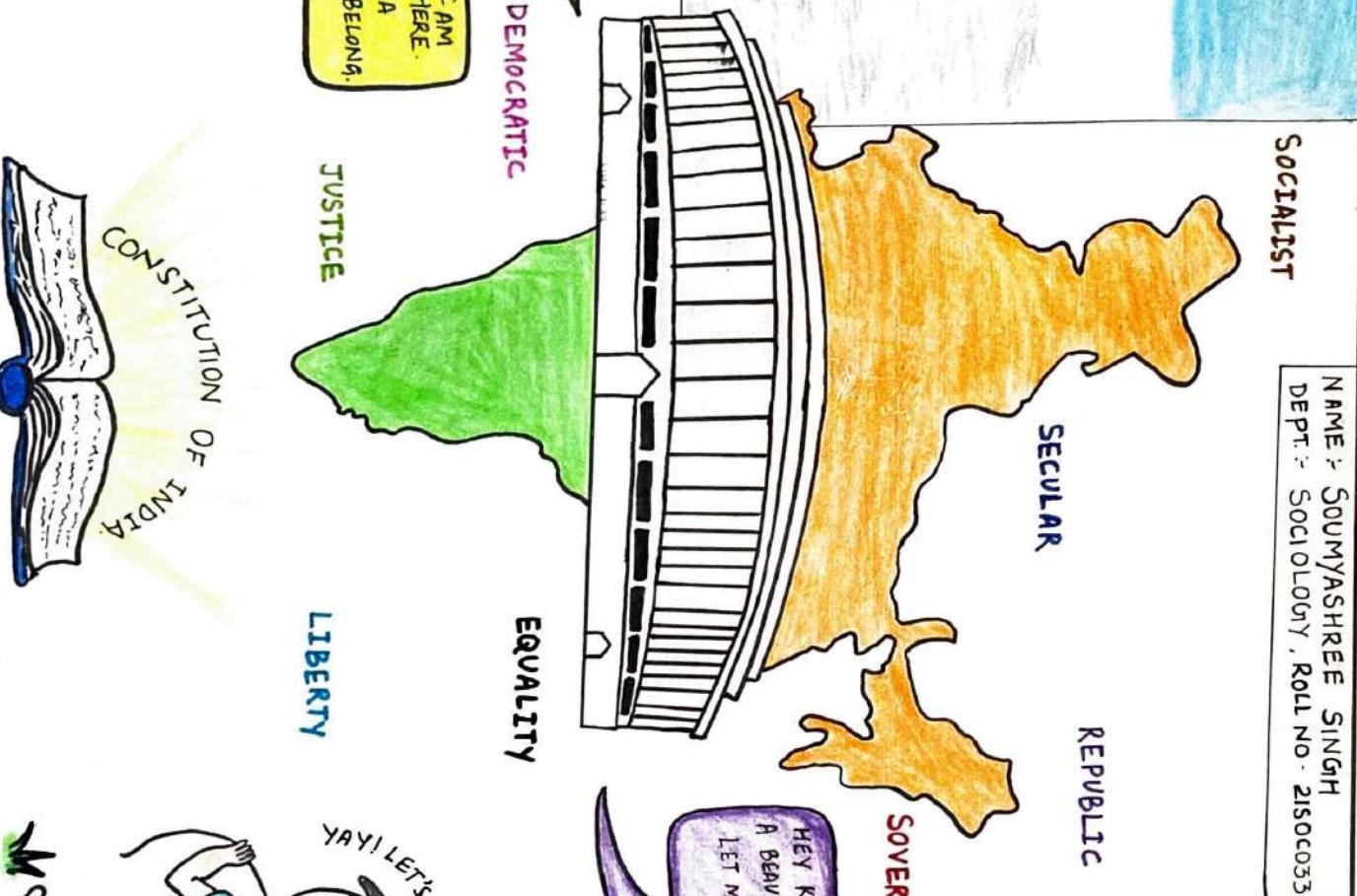


LET THEM GROW !

SOCIALIST

NAME : SOUMYASHREE SINGH
DEPT. : SOCIOLOGY, ROLL NO. 21SOC033

ARTICLE - 21A.
PROVIDE FREE AND
COMPULSORY EDUCATION OF
ALL CHILDREN IN THE AGE
GROUP OF 6-14 YEARS AS
A FUNDAMENTAL
RIGHT.



HEY KID, YOU DESERVE
A BEAUTIFUL CHILDHOOD.
LET ME HELP YOU!

ARTICLE - 24
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS:
PROHIBITION OF EMPLOYMENT
OF CHILDREN IN
FACTORIES AND
MINES.



CHILD

Child labour refers to the use of children as a source of labour which deprives them of their fundamental rights in the process.

4.5 million girls
engaged in work according
to ILO survey.
5 to 14 years according
to ILO survey.
2011



STOP
Child Labour



Estimated
child labour
force in India
(2011)
by state

Estimated
child labour
force in India
(2011)

Constitutional Provisions

ARTICLE - 15 (5) -

Slate Shall make special provisions for women and child.

ARTICLE - 45

Legislation Provision

The Child Labour (Protection and Prohibition) regulation Act, 1986

This act prohibit the engagement of children in certain employment and regulation of condition of work of children in certain other employments.

It is amended in 2016

The Children Act, 1960

* The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all the children of the age of 6 to 14 years in such a manner as the State may by law determine.

The Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002
Inserted Article - 21 (A)



Crushed Dreams

Prohibited employment of children for
begging and exploitation of child
employment.

The Factories Act, 1948

Some things should
never be for sale

LABOUR

Children rights are the human rights of children. It was in the twentieth century that the concept of children rights emerged. The rights perspective is embodied in the C.N. Convention on the rights of the child 1989.

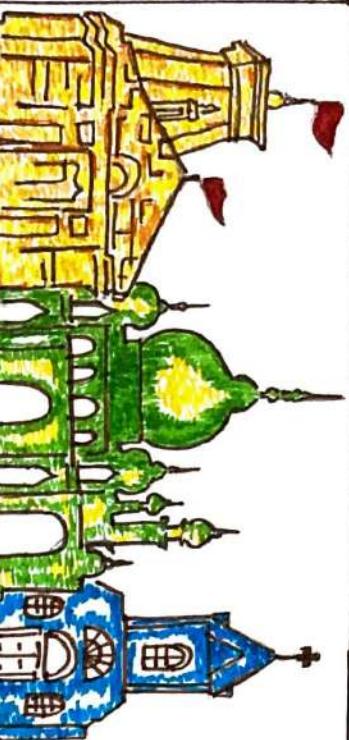


10.1 MILLION
Children engaged in
work in India



5.6 million
engaged in
agriculture
5.3 million
engaged in
household
activities
3.1 million
engaged in
commercial
activities
2.8 million
engaged in
other
activities

Divorced
by
Religion &
Culture



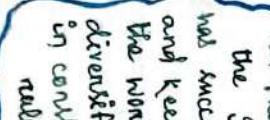
ARTICLE - 14
RIGHT TO EQUALITY
ARTICLE - 19
RIGHT TO FREEDOM
ARTICLE - 19
PROTECTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING
ARTICLE - 23
RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION
ARTICLE - 30
ESTABLISH RELIGIOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES
ARTICLE - 35
PARLIAMENT, NOT STATE LEGISLATURE TO MAKE LAWS

ARTICLE - 16
EQUALITY IN MATTERS OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT
ARTICLE - 17
PROTECTION OF LIFE & PERSONAL LIBERTY
ARTICLE - 21
RIGHT TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
ARTICLE - 21A
PROTECT AGAINST ARRESTS, DETENTION
ARTICLE - 22
FREEDOM TO PRACTICE ANY RELIGION
ARTICLE - 25
PROTECT AGAINST ARRESTS, DETENTION
ARTICLE - 26
FREEDOM TO MANAGE RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

ARTICLE - 15
PROHIBITION OF DISSEMINATION OF VENDER RELIGION
Caste/Birth PLACE
ARTICLE - 19
FREEDOM OF SPEECH & EXPRESSION
ARTICLE - 20
PROTECTION WITH REGARDS TO CONDITIONS OF OFFENCES COMMITTED
ARTICLE - 24
NO CHILD BELOW 14 TO BE EMPLOYED

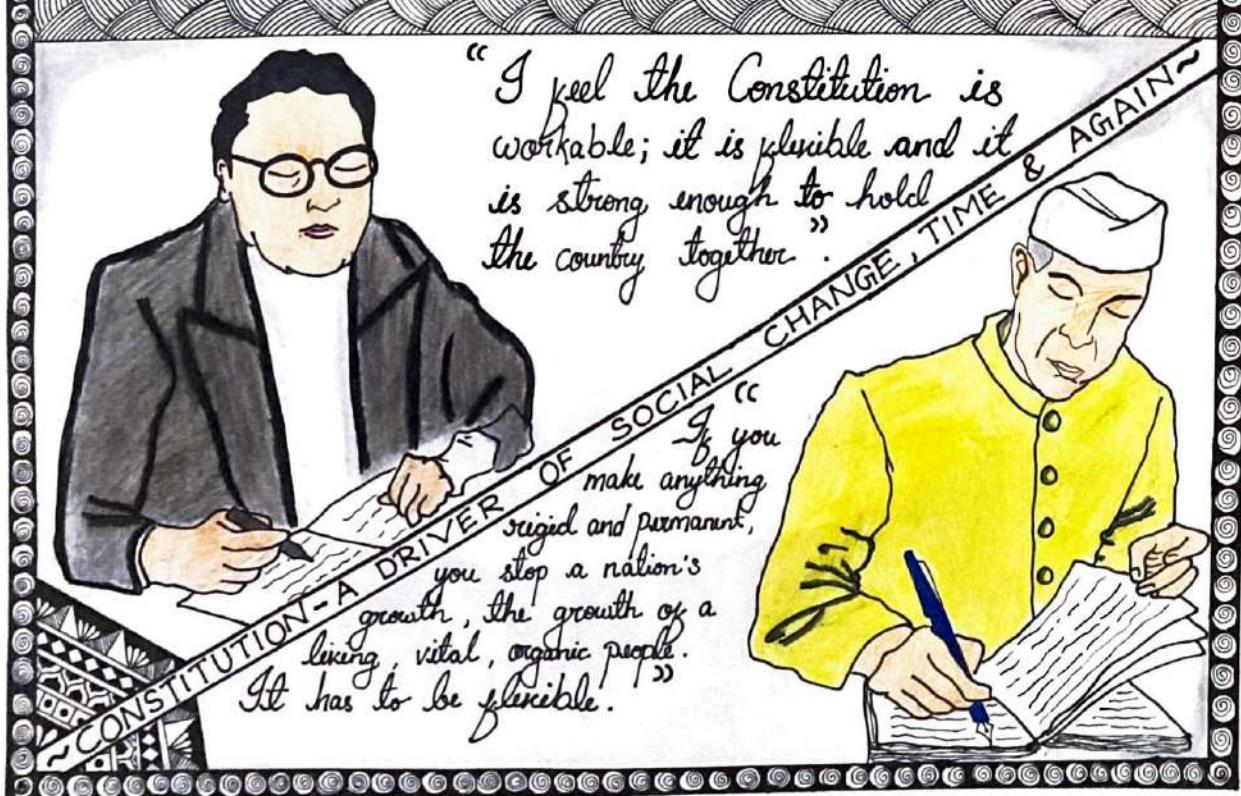
ARTICLE - 19
RIGHT TO EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW
ARTICLE - 23
PROTECTION OF MINORITIES
ARTICLE - 24
CULTURAL & EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS WHEN MARTIAL LAW IMPOSED
ARTICLE - 33
RESTRICTION OF POWER OF PARLIAMENT TO MODIFY RIGHTS

ARTICLE - 21
SYMBOL OF UNITY IN UNIVERSITIY
ARTICLE - 28
EDUCATIONAL CAMPUSES TO COMPEL RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS
ARTICLE - 32
REMEDIES FOR ENFORCEMENT OF RIGHTS
ARTICLE - 33
CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY



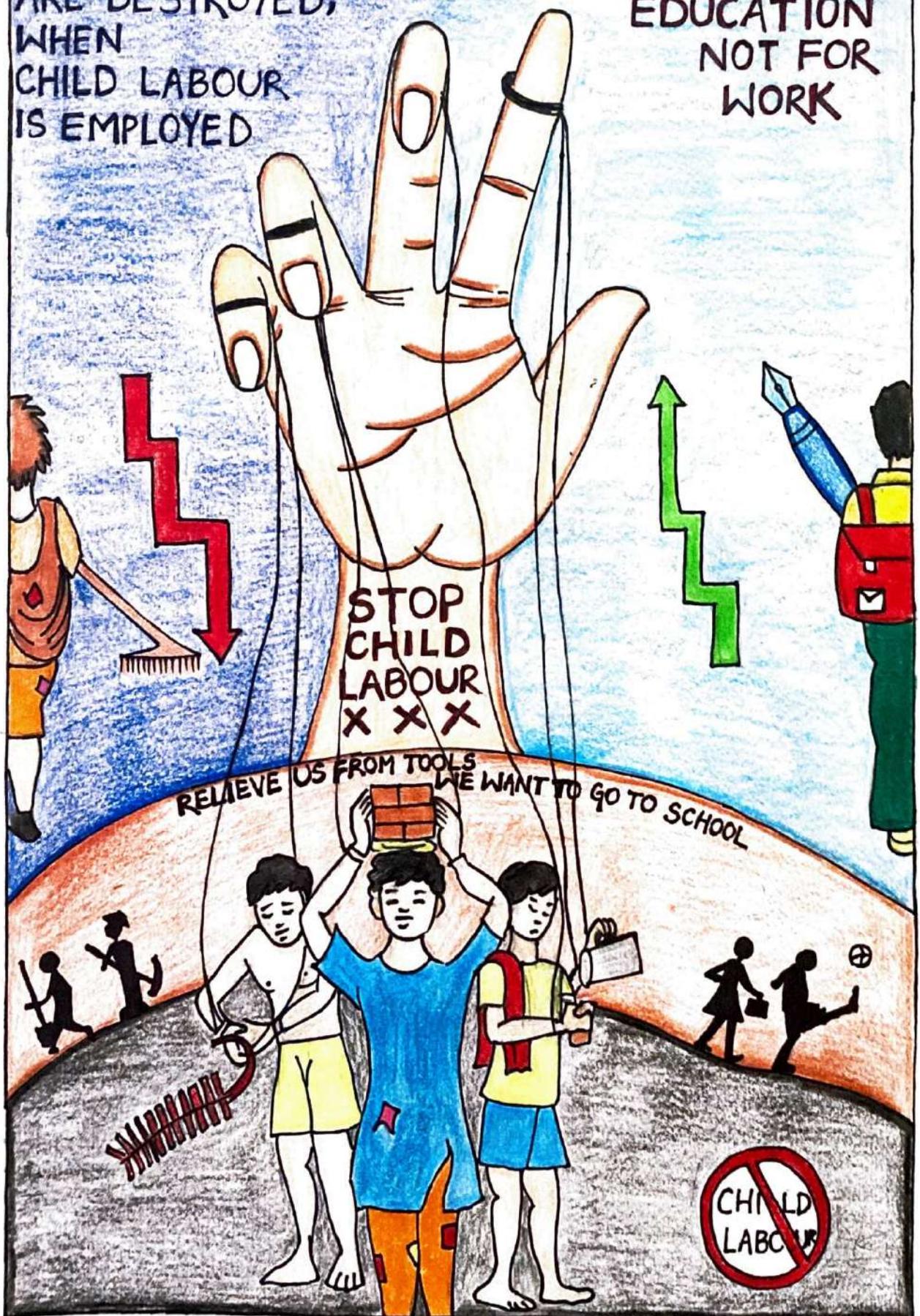
far from perfection, the Indian Constitution had succeeded in sustaining and keeping united and the world's largest & most diversified democracy rooted in constitutionalism and rule of law.





(2)
LIFE OF
LITTLE ONES
ARE DESTROYED,
WHEN
CHILD LABOUR
IS EMPLOYED

CHILDHOOD
IS FOR
EDUCATION
NOT FOR
WORK



sovereign



socialist



COME
TOGETHER
FOR
PEACE

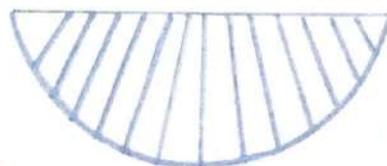


Socialism:-

An economic and social system in which the means of production is controlled by workers, production is based on human need



REPUBLIC INDIA



HINDUISM
JAINISM
BUDDHISM
SIKHISM
ISLAM
CHRISTIANITY

I am a stranger to no one; and no one is a stranger to me. Indeed, I am a friend to all (Guru Granth Sahib Pg. 1299)

This is the sum of duty: do not do to others what would cause pain if done to you (Mahabharata 5:1513)

In everything, do to others as you would have them do to you; for this is the law and the prophets. (Jesus, Matthew)

Treat not others in ways that you yourself would find hurtful (Udana-Varga 5:18)

One should treat all creatures in the world as one would like to be treated (Mahavira)

Not one of you truly believes until you wish for others what you wish for yourself. (Prophet Muhammad, hadith)

secular



**VOTE
TOGETHER**

It was never about the person
It was always about the nation

The spirit of democracy is not a mechanical thing to be adjusted by abolition of forms.
It requires change of heart
- Mahatma Gandhi



democratic

OF THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE AND BY THE PEOPLE

Equality Has No Gender



We Are Equal



Boy & Girl
are two
wheels of
Bicycle...
work
of each

& Girls
Both can't
without help
other



Equality is not Voluntary
It is Necessary

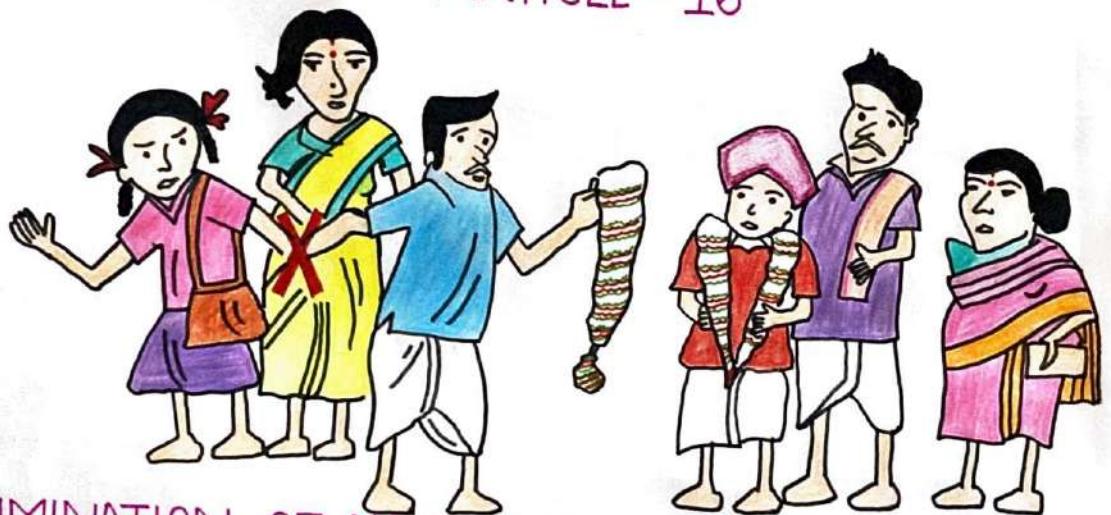
to



INDIAN

CONSTITUTION

ON PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE
UNDER ARTICLE - 16



(ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION
AGAINST WOMEN)

SECTION 12 ::- PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT, 2006

Child-marriage is a violation of children's human rights and also it is a form of gender based violence that robs children of childhood. It also disrupts their education & drives vulnerability to violence, discrimination and abuse. Child brides are also at greater risk of experiencing dangerous in pregnancy and child birth, contracting HIV/AIDS and suffering domestic violence. Child marriage has lasting consequences on girls that last well beyond adolescence. Women married in their teens may earlier struggle with the health effects of pregnancy at a young age and often with little spacing between the children. Early marriages followed by teen pregnancy also significantly increase birth complications and social isolation.

Although by the beginning of the 21st century, the laws of most countries established the general minimum age for marriage at 18 years, Under Article 16, Section 12 in the prohibition of child marriage act, 2006.

बाल फॉस रक्षा अभियान है।

NAME - Sushree Priyadarshini

P.G. II year

ROLL NO. - 21-SOC-019

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Constitution is By the People - for the People and of the People...

Directive Principle of State Policy

Socialist Principle

(सोशल इंडिपेंडेन्स)

Liberal-Intellectual Principle

(देवाधिकारी गति प्रिन्सिप)

Gandhian Principle

(गांधीजी गति)

Fundamental Rights

Right to Equality

→ Right to Equality
→ Right Against Exploitation
→ Right to Freedom of Religion
→ Cultural & Educational Right
→ Right to Constitutional Rights

Religious Freedom

→ Right to Freedom of Religion
→ Right to Freedom of Thought, Expression, Belief, Faith

Equality before Law

→ Equality before Law
→ Protection of All Sections of Society

Right to Work, Education and Public Assistance in Cases of Unemployment

→ Right to Work, Education and Public Assistance in Cases of Unemployment
→ Right to Education
→ Right to Public Assistance in Cases of Unemployment

Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression

→ Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
→ Right to Freedom of Assembly and Association
→ Right to Property

Right to Privacy

→ Right to Privacy
→ Right to Protection of Personal Information

Right to Constitutional Remedies

→ Right to Constitutional Remedies
→ Right to Constitutional Remedies
→ Right to Constitutional Remedies

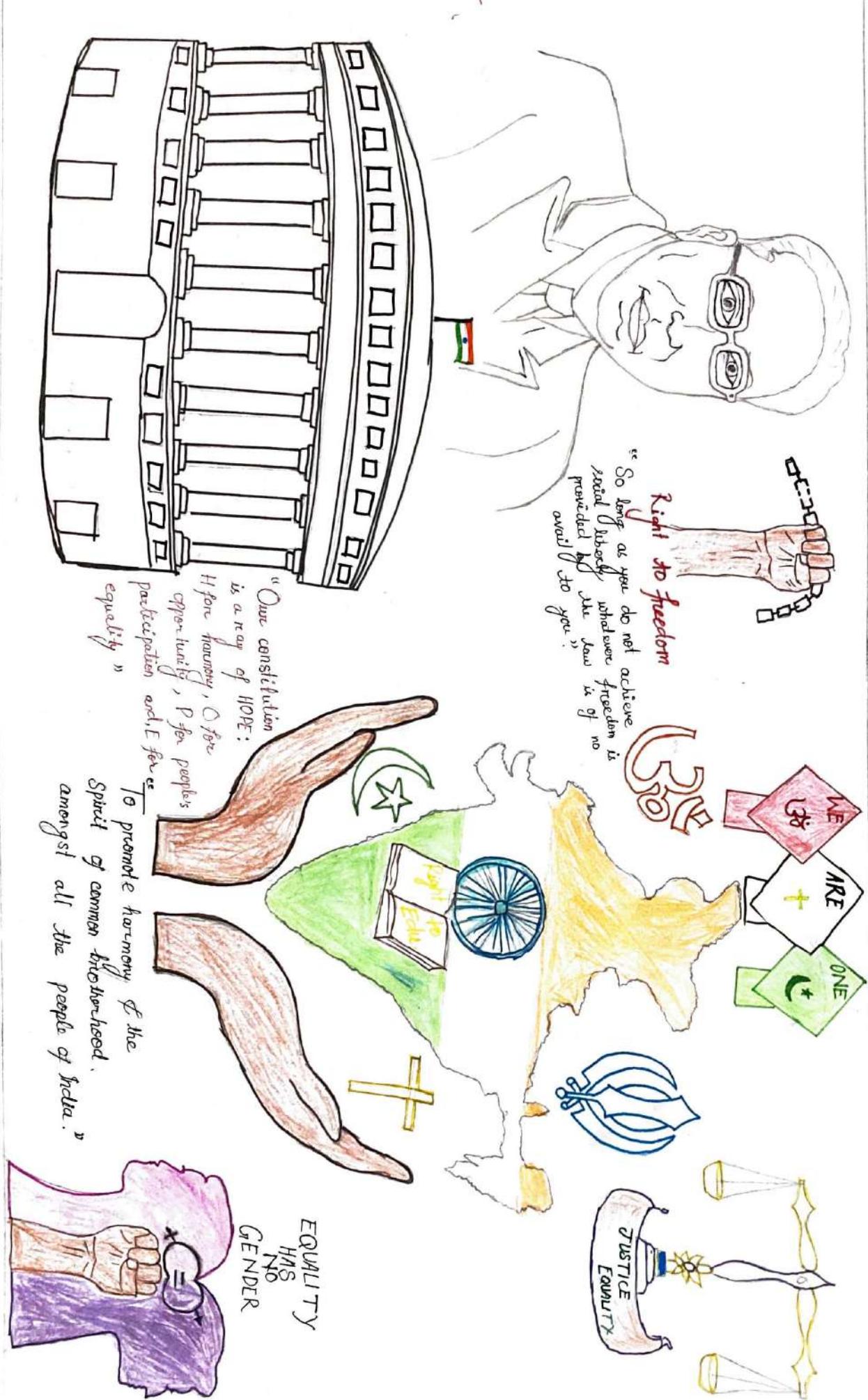
Right to Information Act

→ Right to Information Act
→ Right to Information Act
→ Right to Information Act

Right to Education

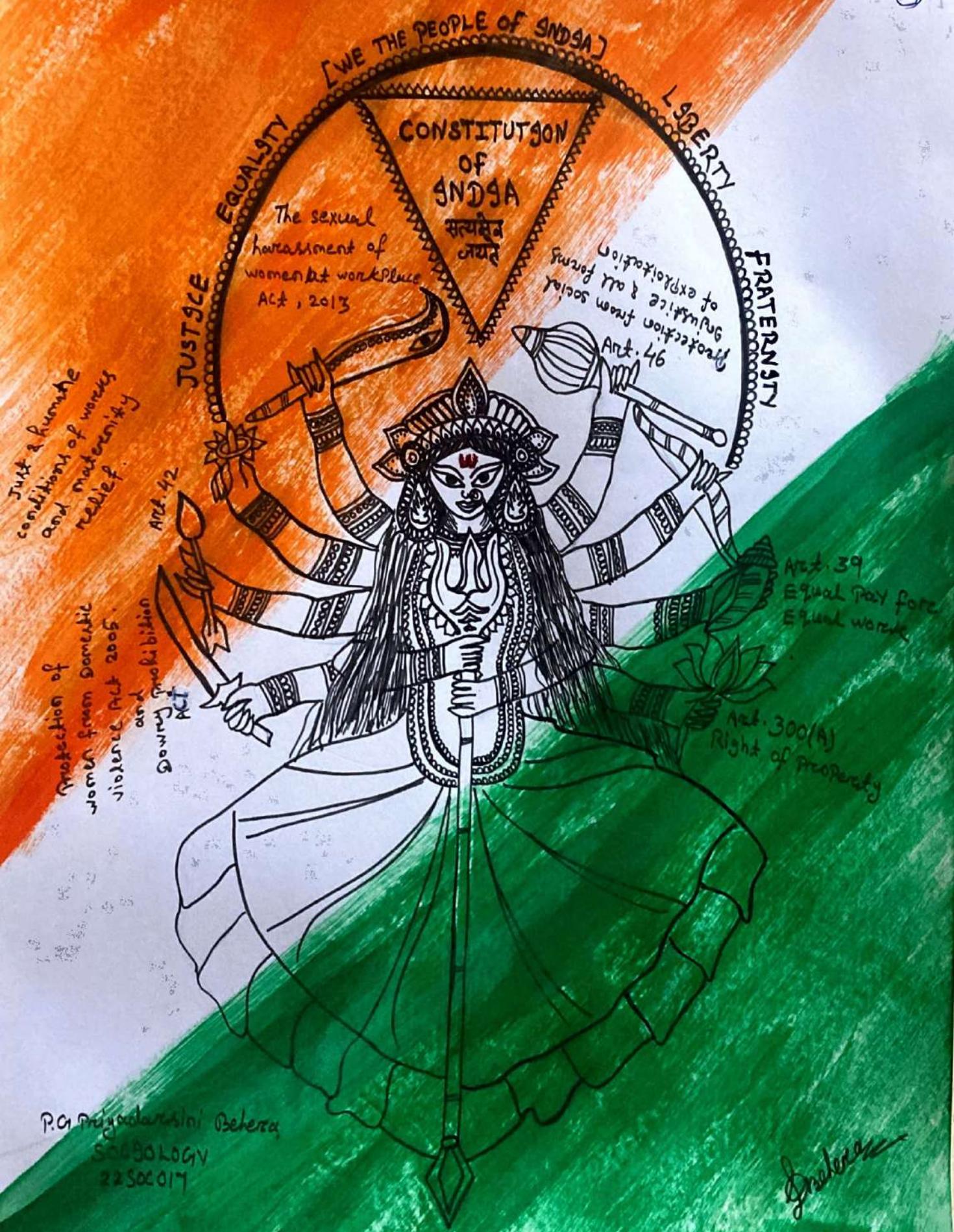
→ Right to Education
→ Right to Education
→ Right to Education





“हर नारी है स्वस्त्रप देवी का
अन्याय विकल्प -
उसके हाथ हैं हीथयार संविधान का ॥”

(27)

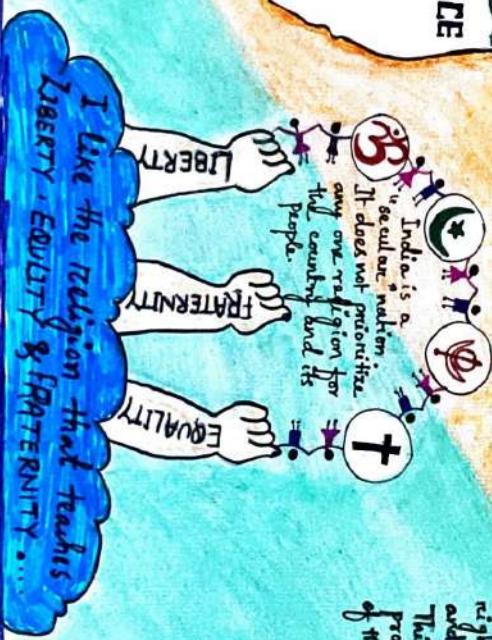


THE PREAMBLE

We, the People of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all citizens: Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; Equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation; In our Constitution Preamble this twenty sixth day of November, 1949, do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this constitution.

"FOR THE PEOPLE
OF THE PEOPLE
BY THE PEOPLE."

JUSTICE



FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

ARTICLE - 23-24:-

Prohibition of traffic in human beings. Promotion of labour and development of child labour in factories.

RIGHT TO.....



ARTICLE - 32-35 :-

A person can move to Supreme Court if he/she wants to get their fundamental rights protected.



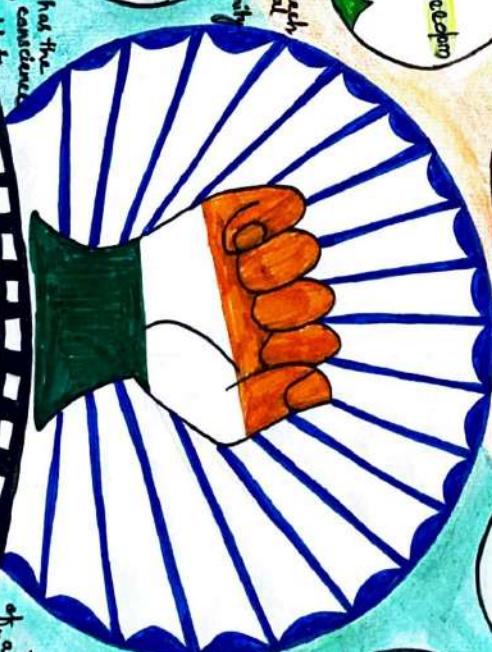
ARTICLE - 25-28 :-

right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This gives individuals the right to profess any religion of their choice.



ARTICLE - 39(A) :-

work for equal opportunities and protection of women in society.



ARTICLE - 19(1)(a) :-

freedom of speech and expression, freedom of assembly and association.



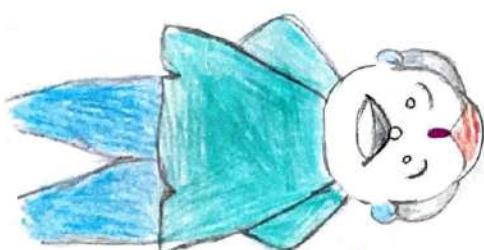
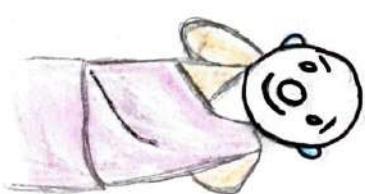
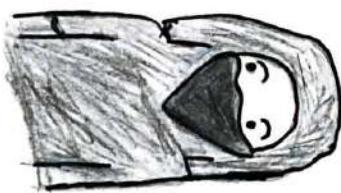
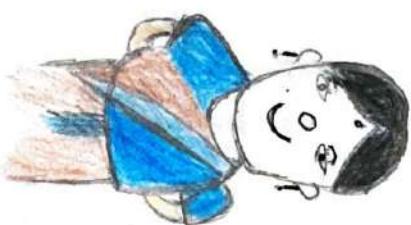
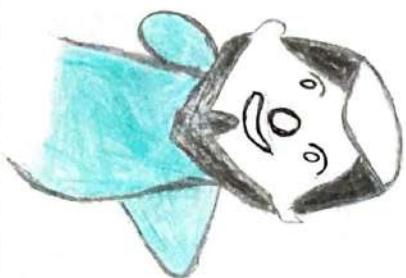
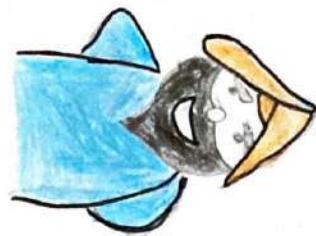
ARTICLE - 19(1)(g) :-

freedom of movement.

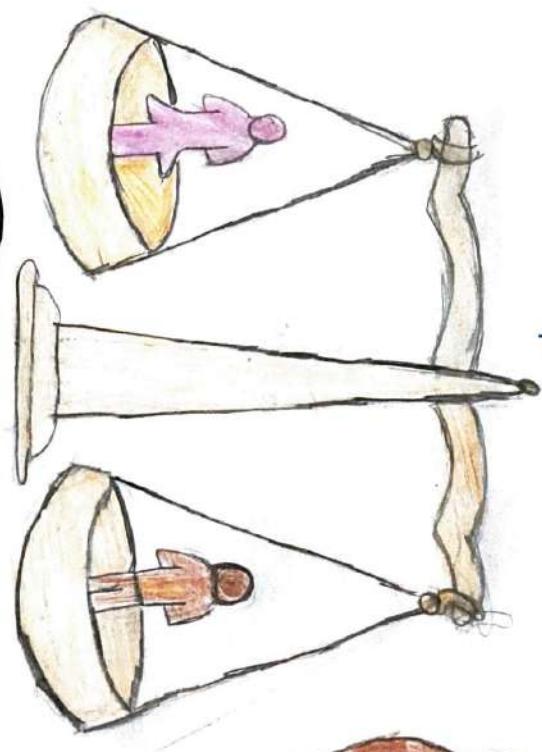
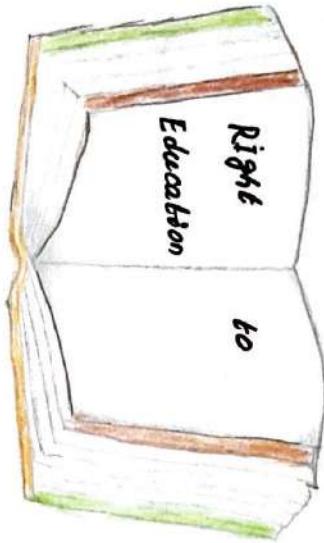


Topic - "My vision of the constitution ; seeing through the eyes of a sociologist."

"So long as you do not achieve social liberty whatever freedom is provided by the law is of no avail to you"



→ Freedom to religion



Equality



Justice

UNEMPLOYMENT

Environmental pollution
Due to industries
in environment
polluted.



CORRUPTION
It is the main
issue. So say
No to Corruption

CORRUPTION



THEMES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

35



PREAMBLE

We, the People of India,
having Solemnly resolved to constitute India
into a sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic
Republic and
to secure to all its citizens

JUSTICE

Social, Economic,
Political

LIBERTY

of thought, expression,
beliefs, faith and
worship

AMONGST ALL PEOPLE

TO PROMOTE HARMONY
SPIRIT OF COMMON
BROTHERHOOD
OF INDIA

LIBERTY

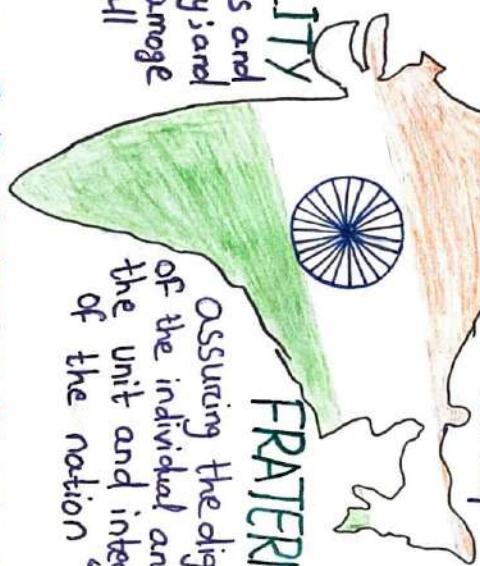
TO ABIDE BY THE
CONSTITUTION &
RESPECT ITS IDEALS,

& THE NATIONAL
FLAG
THE NATIONAL
ANTHEM



EQUALITY

EQUALITY
of status and
opportunity; and
Promote among
them all



IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

this twenty - sixth day of November
1949, do hereby adopt, enact and
give to ourselves this Constitution.



Right to
Freedom



Minal Patel
2150037



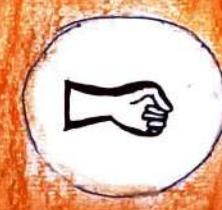
JUSTICE

WE ARE ONE

FRATERNITY



LIBERTY



EQUALITY



6

INDIAN RELIGION AND INDIAN CONSTITUTION

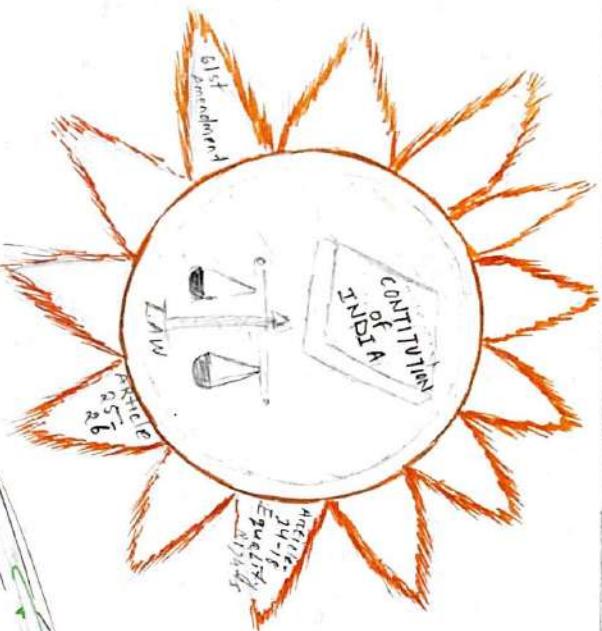
Name - Mang Kumar Ranjan
 M.A 1st year
 Roll No. 280004
 Dept. of Sociology

UNITED
DIVERSITY

HUMANISM

* Most followed Religion with 79.8%
 population of India
 According to the 2011 census
 (Census)

* It's divided by
 Caste system.



GENDER DISCRIMINATION

not Just a Women's fight
A fight

"WE ARE
ALL EQUAL"

Your Rights Are
Also Our Rights



Injustice anywhere
Is a Threat to Justice
Everywhere!
- Martin Luther King

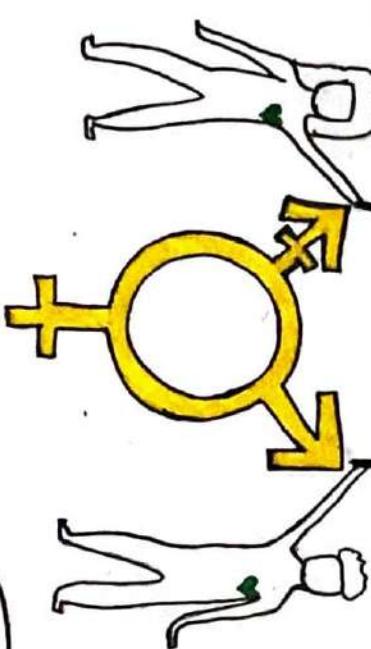
EQUALITY

Equality
Matters!

Frame
awareness of
inequality

Respect
everyone no
matter who
they are!

We are
inclusive
to everyone



"**A GENDER-
EQUAL SOCIETY
WOULD BE ONE
WHERE THE
WORD 'GENDER'
DOES NOT
EXIST WHERE
EVERYONE
CAN BE
THEMSELVES**"

- Gloria Steinem

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS IN INDIAN LAW FOR GENDER DISCRIMINATION

ARTICLE-14
Equal status or equality before the law; Every person has equal status before the law and the State cannot deny it.

ARTICLE-15
Prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex and place of birth.

ARTICLE-16
Equal opportunity for all citizens of India in matters of employment or appointment to any office.

ARTICLE-39
The State shall make sure that



Freedom Cannot be achieved
Unless Women have been
emancipated from all kinds
of Oppression!

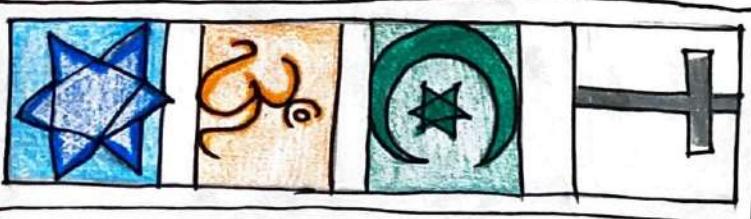
-NELSON MANDELA

"How important it is for us to recognize and celebrate our heroes and she-roes."

-MAYA ANGELOU-

- Men and women have an equal right to an adequate livelihood,
- There is equal pay for men and women,
- The economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and the material resources and distributed to serve a common purpose.

Secularism is a basic feature
OF
Constitution

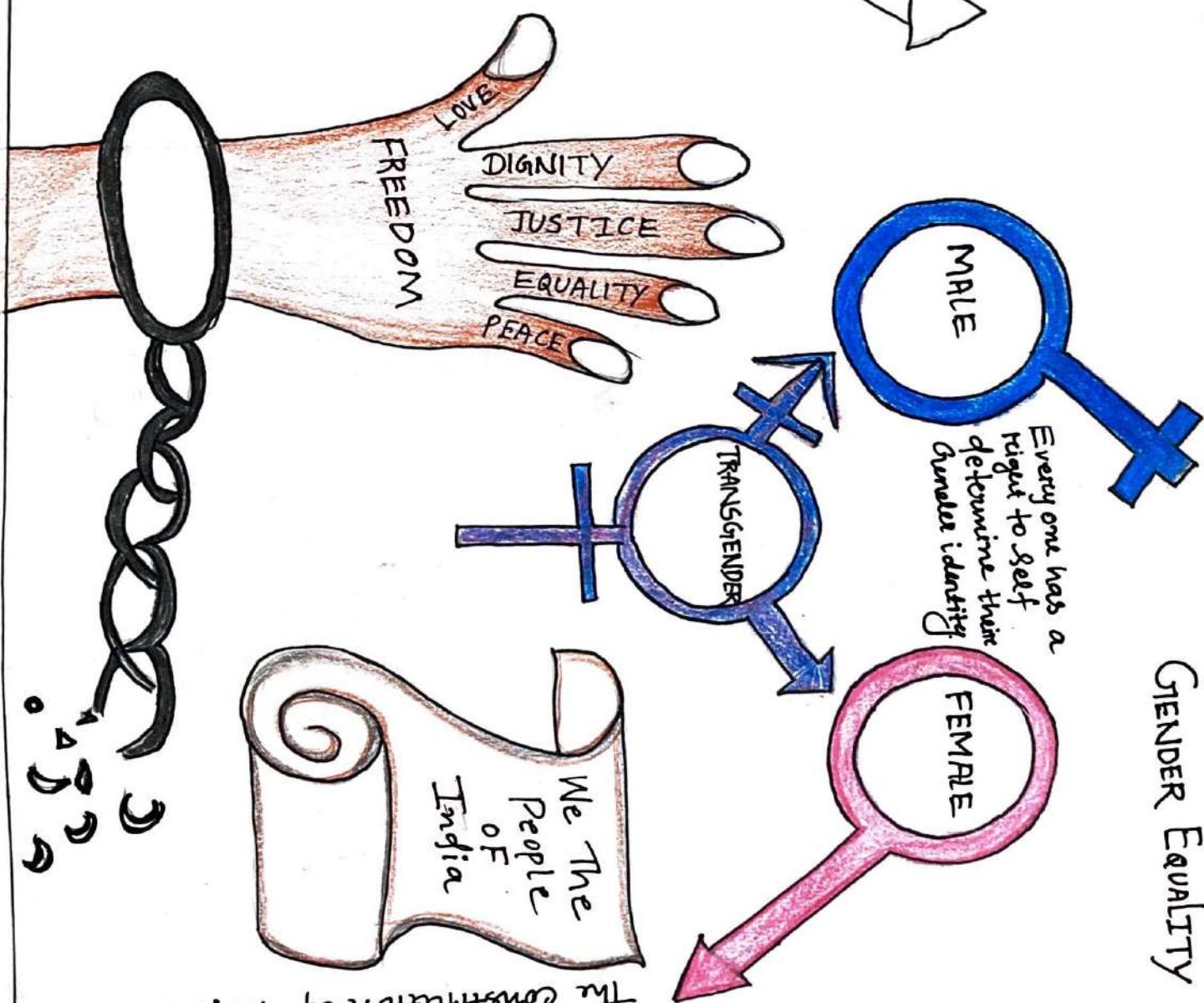
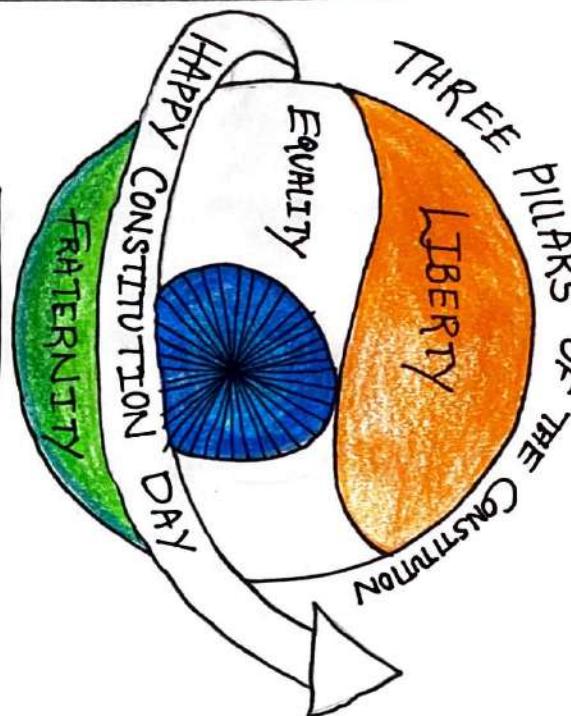


Judaism

Hinduism

Islamism

Christianity



GENDER EQUALITY

Everyone has a
right to self
determine their
gender identity.

Rights to EDUCATION is one of the fundamental rights enshrined in the
constitution of India