

75TH YEARS OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Dr. Rajashree J. Jawale

Associate Professor, Ismailsaheb Mulla Law College, Satara

Article Info	ABSTRACT
Article History: Received: 15th Dec 2025 Accepted: 18th Dec 2025 Published: 20th Dec 2025	According to Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, "Democracy is not merely a form of government. It is primarily a mode of associated living, of conjoint communicated experience. It is essentially an attitude of respect and reverence towards fellow men." India is country of unity in diversity. Constitution is the basic document of the country. It's a law of the land. its republic democratic secular country. The 75th anniversary of India's Constitution, which was adopted on 26th November, 1949. This day promotes awareness of constitutional values, reinforcing justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity in a diverse nation. The Constitution has guided India's development over the past decades, even as the country has faced various social and political challenges. The Constitution's flexibility and the critical role of equality, liberty, and fraternity. However, it acknowledges the gaps in achieving true social and economic equality, as Dr. Ambedkar had foreseen. The piece also critiques the politicization of caste reservations and stresses the need for a commitment to the original values of the Constitution in addressing modern challenges.
Keywords: INDIAN CONSTITUTION Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	
Plagiarism Check Report: Date of Report: Dec 17, 2025 Similarity Index: 8% Remarks: No significant matching text. All citations and matches are properly referenced. The manuscript is considered original.	
Copyright © 2025 The Author(s). This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.	

How to Cite: Jawale, R. J. (2025). 75th years of Indian Constitution. IIP: World Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences (IIPWJHSS), 1(IV), 221-224.

1. Introduction:

According to Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, *"Democracy is not merely a form of government. It is primarily a mode of associated living, of conjoint communicated experience. It is essentially an attitude of respect and reverence towards fellow men."* India is country of unity in diversity. Constitution is the basic document of the country. It's a law of the land. its republic democratic secular country. The 75th anniversary of India's Constitution, which was adopted on 26th November, 1949. This day promotes awareness of constitutional values, reinforcing justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity in a diverse nation.

The Constitution has guided India's development over the past decades, even as the country has faced various social and political challenges. The Constitution's flexibility and the critical role of equality, liberty, and fraternity. However, it acknowledges the gaps in achieving true social and economic equality, as Dr. Ambedkar had foreseen. The piece also critiques the politicization of caste reservations and stresses the need for a commitment to the original values of the Constitution in addressing modern challenges.

2. The 75th anniversary of the Constitution's adoption:

The Doctrine of Basic Structure has evolved through landmark Supreme Court judgments¹, establishing limits on Parliament's power to amend the Constitution and protecting the fundamental features of the Indian Constitution². Article 368 of the Indian constitution provides limitation on the constituent power of parliament to amend the constitution; parliament can amend any part of the constitution but they can't change the basic structure of the constitution³.

"India celebrated the 75th anniversary of its Constitution's adoption ([Samvidhan Divas](#)) on November 26, 2024, marking 75 years since the Constituent Assembly adopted it on November 26, 1949, before it came into effect on January 26, 1950, establishing India as a sovereign republic. A year-long celebration (Nov 2024 - Nov 2025) focused on constitutional values, citizen engagement, and celebrating the democratic journey, with key events including mass readings of the Preamble and discussions on its enduring principles like Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles"⁴.

3. 75th anniversary of Constitution's adoption:

75th anniversary of Constitution's adoption serves as a reminder of India's unwavering commitment to democracy, justice, and equality⁵. In 2015, the

* Associate professor, Ismailsaheb Mulla Law College Satara

¹ <https://www.drishti judiciary.com/editorial/75th-anniversary-of-india-s-constitution> Keshavnanda Bharati case

² *ibid*

³ "Hamara Samvidhan, Hamara Samman" (Our Constitution, Our Respect) to foster citizen participation.

⁴ Adoption: November 26, 1949, by the Constituent Assembly. Enforcement: January 26, 1950 (Republic Day). Constitution Day: Celebrated annually since 2015, with the 75th anniversary marking a significant year-long event.

⁵ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2077592®=3&lang=2>

The 75 year commemorative celebrations will be year-long and the activities would be centered around the four pillars: viz. Preamble of the Constitution, Know Your Constitution, Making of the Constitution and Celebrating the Glory of the Constitution. The main function of the commemoration events was held today i.e. 26th November, 2024 in the Central Hall of Samvidhan Sadan.

Government of India formally declared November 26 as Constitution Day (Samvidhan Divas) to honour the adoption of the Indian Constitution in 1949. Since then, each year on this day, the nation celebrates the Constitution's adoption"⁶. The 75th anniversary of the Constitution's adoption serves as a poignant reminder of India's unwavering commitment to democracy, justice, and equality. It highlights the collective responsibility to protect, strengthen, and promote these core values, ensuring that the Constitution remains the guiding force for the country's growth and unity in the years ahead⁷.

Article 1 of the Indian Constitution tell us that India as Bharat is a union of state. so, there are many states. There is federalism but its nature is quasi federal. the government is divided in to local state and central level. People are sovereign and have right to election. they elect and select the representatives to run the government. Preamble of the Indian Constitution tell us about equality Justice Liberty and fraternity among the people. liberty of thoughts, faith, belief and expression worship is being guaranteed to everyone irrespective of caste, class, religion and gender etc. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution recognised the right to life and personal liberty, Article 14 provides right to equality⁸, and article 19 provides freedom of speech and of expression, there are many freedoms under article 19 like freedom of residence, movement, assembly and association etc. Article 25 recognises the freedom of religion subject to public health, morality and public order. Article 32 and 226 provides remedy for violation of fundamental rights in the form of writs⁹. As India celebrated the 75th year of its Constitution (starting Jan 2024), the Supreme Court marked this milestone not with a single "judgement" but through significant rulings and reflections, emphasizing judicial independence, fundamental rights, and constitutional ethics, notably in cases like the Electoral Bonds quashing (transparency), reaffirming basic structure by the CJI reflecting on the Court's journey, its role in upholding liberty, and its commitment to constitutional values against authoritarian tendencies.

4. The Constitution and Democracy:

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar stated the [Constitution](#) of India as a "vehicle of life," essential for democracy, not just a legal document, emphasizing its role in achieving social equality and justice; he famously called Article 32 the "heart and soul"¹⁰ and warned that if things go wrong, it's because people fail the Constitution, not the other way around, stressing cultivation of constitutional morality and active citizen participation for its success. *"Constitutional morality is not a natural sentiment. It has to be cultivated. We must*

The President of India along with Vice- President, Prime Minister, Speaker, Ministers, MPs and other dignitaries, attended the celebrations of the Constitution Day, 2024 in Central Hall of Samvidhan Sadan.

⁶ Ibid "India commemorated a historic milestone today, the 26th November, 2024, marking the 75th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of India. On November 26, 1949, the Indian Constituent Assembly formally adopted the Constitution, which came into effect on January 26, 1950, establishing India as a sovereign, democratic republic.

⁷ Supra p. 1

⁸ "Equality may be a fiction but nonetheless one must accept it as a governing principle." Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

⁹ Constitutional provisions about fundamental rights under part III

¹⁰ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called Article 32 (Right to Constitutional Remedies) the "heart and soul" of the Constitution, ensuring citizens can seek justice for fundamental rights violations

realise that our people have yet to learn it. Democracy in India is only a top-dressing on an Indian soil which is essentially undemocratic."

5. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on Constitution:

According to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, "Constitution is not a mere lawyers' document, it is a vehicle of Life, and its spirit is always the spirit of Age." There are many problems which we are facing today, Economic backwardness, social backwardness, increase in population, etc. This can be resolved by implementing constitution in letters and spirit of law. Basic needs and wants should be fulfilled properly. According to Jurist Roscoe Pound, the rights are rights, which are recognised, guaranteed and protected by law. Fundamental Rights and duties are important for every citizen for quality life.

6. Conclusion:

'Constitution of India' is the supreme document on which our country run. Preamble of the Indian constitution states that "we the people of India' means we all are there to obey and implement our constitution according to its spirit and letter. We do hereby adopt accept and give to ourselves this constitution to make democracy strong. According to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar "Political democracy cannot last unless there lies at the base of its social democracy. Social democracy means a way of life which recognizes liberty, equality and fraternity as the principles of life." He had also stated that "I fear that the Constitution can be turned out bad because those who are called to work it, happen to be a bad lot. However bad a Constitution may be, it may turn out to be good if those who are called to work it, happen to be a good lot." Today we see that elections are being conducted to preserve political parties and not the democracy. Law is supreme and not the Political Parties. Everyone is equal before the law. Success of the constitution comes when the preservation of life and liberty of people, is in its object. Indian Constitution declares that India is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic, aiming for Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity for citizens.

REFERENCES:

1. CONSTITUTION OF INDIA 1950
2. [Constitution of India: 75 Years of World's Largest Democracy](#) by V. Krishna Ananth
3. [75 Years of the Constitution: Supreme Court's Role in Promoting Constitutionalism](#) by V. Sudhish Pai.
4. [The Working of the Indian Constitution](#) by Arghya Sengupta
5. Dr. Ambedkar and Constitution
6. M.P. Jain on Constitutional law
7. V.D. Mahajan Jurisprudence
8. V.P Sarthi on Interpretation of statutes
9. <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2077592®=3&lang=2>
10. <https://mpa.gov.in/sites/default/files/Report%20on%20Constitution%20Day%20Celebrations%20Approved.pdf>
11. <https://www.drishti judiciary.com/editorial/75th-anniversary-of-india-s-constitution>