

Report of the celebration of Constitution Day

Held on 26th November 2019



All the dignitaries on the dais proposed the oath of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

The Vidyavardhaka Law College is a pioneer legal education institution located in Mysuru, the cultural capital of Karnataka. The college, popularly known as VVLC –Mysuru, is widely recognized as one of the Karnataka’s best law college affiliated to Karnataka State Law University. The VVLC is an aided institution established in the year 1974 and run under the patronage of Vidyavardhaka Sangha ®, Mysuru.



All the dignitaries on the dais inaugurated the programme Constitution Day by garlanding to the photo of the chief architect of Indian Constitution Dr.B.R.Ambedkar.

The Vidyavardhaka Law College in association with District Legal Service Authority, District Court, Mysuru organized **Constitution Day** which is also known as the **Samvidhan Divas** is celebrated every year on November 26 to mark the day on which the **Constitution of India** was adopted. While the adoption of the Constitution took place on November 26, 1949, it came into

effect on January 26, 1950. On November 26, 1949, the Constituent assembly had met and with loud and prolonged cheers and thumping of desks greeted the passing of the Constitution. This assembly met for the first time on 9th December 1946 and continued its sitting till 24th January 1950. Factually the draft Constitution was ready before the last sitting of the Assembly and the same was adopted by the Assembly on 26th November 1949 itself.



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It was on November 19, 2015, when the government of India with the help of a gazette notification declared November 26 as the **Constitution Day**. There is no public holiday on this day. The draft of the constitution was prepared by the drafting committee under Dr.B.R.

Ambedkar's guidance. According to the government notification, the Constitution Day was also a tribute to Ambedkar. The day of adoption of Constitution is now being observed as 'Law Day' throughout India. The VVLC organized Constitution Day at Sri P.M. Chikkaboriaiah Hall, Mysuru on Tuesday the 26th November 2019.

Smt.P. Deepu, Principal, VVLC through her welcome address greeted all the dignitaries on the dais and off the dais and **Prof. Indumathi M.J.**, Asst. Professor of Law, compered the entire event. **Dr.A.R. Prakruthi**, Asst. Professor of Law, proposed the oath of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

Sri Suresh Krishnappa Vontigodi, Hon'ble Principal Dist. & Session Judge, District Court, Mysuru, inaugurated the program. In his inaugural address he said:



Sri Suresh Krishnappa Vontigodi, Hon'ble Principal Dist. & Session Judge, District Court, Mysuru, delivering his inaugural address.

“Today we are celebrating the constitution day. But in the earlier days it was being celebrated only by the bar council officially. The first meeting was held in 9th December 1956. Our constitution with its detailed interpretation has been a part in the society. It is a twin concept of judiciary review and judiciary interpretation.

The role of judiciary is to protect its citizens in a legal way. In the regard many decisions has been taken by the Supreme Court. Today there is much need of the people who has the skills to come forward in all the legal matters. If the corruption is eradicated from the society then the life of a every common man would be more better.

We should appreciate the work of B.R. Ambedkar and the members of the drafting committee for their wonderful contribution. As we all know that the Indian constitution is the most beautiful document when compared to other constitution of the world. We should be conferred and should be proud of our constitution. Our constitution has made up of fundamental rights and fundamental duties along with the directive principles of state policy which are the basement for the overall development of our country.

We all are at least aware of the legal service authority, the various aids can be consumed like the people who have the income below Rs.1 lakh per year and they can get the free legal aid from these legal service authorities.

The certain legal awareness should be created even among the people for their own welfare. The national Lok Adalats should be held more in a competitive way, by this the harmony will be improved between both the parties. Many of the parties will come forward voluntarily which is a good thing. The legal awareness camps are helping the people in this way and the people have the duty to make use of these.

We are conferred with several fundamental rights. Unless there is a independent judiciary, there can't be a rule of law. Whenever the law is maintained; the whole society is maintained. If any of the laws which are disturbing the ethics, morality, custom and the usage of the people such laws are not necessary and they also can be removed from the constitution.

To reinforce the patriotism, the days like this should be celebrated. In the recent days the government is organizing several seminars and the workshops so as to maintain the rule of law.

The legal process should be in the developmental criteria and all the students should strive in that way. If the students especially the law students are alert towards the corruption, they should raise a voice and that will show that the country will improve in all round aspects sooner.

We should be thankful to the Chief Architect Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and the members who framed the constitution. The Indian Constitution came into force on 26th January 1950, without Constitution we can't run a country like India in peaceful manner. The original Constitution consisted of 90000 words, where unity in diversity is the soul of our Constitution. We can rule a state either by force or by adopting the law. We have been ruled by so many kings, and even in British regime we had no right to adapt a child. For the first time, Babasaheb Ambedkar suggested to implement the Hindu Code Bill for the liberation of women in India.

This draft was presented to a committee chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in 1948 and was called 'Hindu Code Bill'. Despite its name, the 'Hindu Code Bill' was to apply to Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains as well as all Hindu castes and sects. It's basic objective to codify all the Hindu laws, to elevate the rights and status of Hindu women and to do away with the disparities and divisions of caste, abolish polygamy, allow adaption of children from other caste, divorce can be filed by either of the partners, allowing equal share of property to the widow, daughter of the dying man as equivalent as son.

The Chief Guest **Sri B.P. Devamane**, Hon'ble Senior Civil Judge & Member Secretary, District Legal Service Authority, Mysuru in his key note address he opined:

In the ancient days, our India was being ruled by different dynasties like Nizams of Hyderabad, Mughals, and many other and after that it was a turn of British regime to rule and practice dictatorship in the nation and during that period every citizen were treated as slaves under them. But after the independence that too after the formation of the Indian constitution, each and every citizen is equally treated in a system of democracy.

Every citizen should adopt the scientific way of thinking so that they can easily overcome the false beliefs like blind-superstitions and also awareness should be created about such concepts. In the 18th and 19th century, women were treated as a weaker section of the society and it was assumed that the women were only meant to give birth and to maintain the household works. But now the women section has developed more than men, they are moving forward in every field

like doctors, engineer, lawyers, judges, pilots, IAS and IPS officers, and many women are getting even into the army that's a wonderful thing. And if the women are getting such opportunities to come forward then the main reason for their welfare is the Constitution of India and the provisions mentioned in it and as it mainly concentrate on the weaker section, the women are secured in the country with all benefits. We all know about the Article 51 and Article 51A of the constitution which is very important.



The Chief Guest Sri B.P. Devamane, Hon'ble Senior Civil Judge & Member Secretary, District Legal Service Authority, Mysuru delivering his key note address.

The constitution is not only for the literates but also even for the illiterates and for all. All are given the right of voting and to elect the candidate of their choice. Everyone has an equal rights and opportunities and we all are equal under the eye of Constitution.

The one more Chief Guest **Sri Ananda Kumar**, Senior Advocate & President, Mysore Bar Association, Mysuru said: Nowadays there is a very popular saying that ‘free speech, free press and free society’ which sounds so good, these are like the mirror of some of the major articles of the Indian Constitution. Our constitution has provided us so many rights, in that mainly a voting right and to elect the right person in a democratic way. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar spent almost 2 years 11 months to complete their work of framing the constitution. We will be hearing people talking



The Chief Guest Sri Ananda Kumar, Senior Advocate & President, Mysore Bar Association, Mysuru, delivering his address on the importance of the celebration of Constitution Day.

that the constitution can be destroyed completely by using article 368. But it is a foolishness of the people to do so. Our constitution can never ever be erased. We have the duty to respect our constitution as it is the mother of all laws and it cannot be destroyed by anyone. If there is no constitution; then there is no society at all. All the evil practices which are disturbing the peacefulness of the society should be abolished completely and that work is being done by the constitution through its people.

The program was presided by **Sri Gundappa Gowda**, Hon'ble President, Vidyavardhaka Sangha ®, Mysuru, through his Presidential address he felt very happy to be part of the celebration of Constitution Day. He opined that 'the Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. It lays down the framework defining fundamental political principles, establishes the structure, procedures, powers and duties of government institutions and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles and the duties of citizens.

Prof. K.B. Vasudeva, Director of Legal Studies, VVLC delivered an highly commendable and insightful concluding remarks on Indian Constitution.

Dr. K.L. Chandrashekhara, Asst. Professor of Law and Coordinator of this programme delivered vote of thanks. The program was concluded followed by National Anthem.
