



Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R.) Mysuru
VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
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**REPORT ON
CELEBRATION OF CONSTITUTION
DAY 2024**



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REPORT ON CELEBRATION OF CONSTITUTION DAY

On 26th November 2024 Constitution Day was celebrated. In this Programme Principal Dr. Deepu. Welcome the Guest. This Programme was inaugurated by Dr. M.K. Matolli, Associate Professor, Government Law College, Holenarsipura. In his speech he said Constitution Day also known as 'Samvidhan Divas', is celebrated in our country on 26th November every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India. On 26th November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution of India, which came into effect from 26th January 1950. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 19th November 2015 notified the decision of Government of India to celebrate the **26th day of November** every year as 'Constitution Day' to promote Constitution values among citizens.



He said Constitution is very important because A constitution is important because it establishes the rights and responsibilities of a government, and the relationship between the government and the people. It also protects individual liberties, promotes stability, and ensures the rule of law. The Constitution is the fundamental law of a nation that outlines the powers and limitations of the government, and the rights and duties of citizens. It is an essential document that sets the framework for the governance of a country, and serves as a safeguard against tyranny and abuse of power. The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the country, establishing the framework for the government, its institutions, and the rights and duties of citizens.

The Constitution of India is the source of legal authority and empowers Parliament and the Legislatures of States and Union Territories to enact statutes. There is also a vast body of laws known as subordinate legislation in the form of rules, regulations, and by-laws made by Central and State Governments and

local authorities like Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Gram Panchayats and other local bodies. This subordinate legislation is made under the authority conferred or delegated either by Parliament or the concerned Legislature of the State or Union Territory. The decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all Courts within the territory of India. As India is a land of diversities, local customs and conventions which do not contradict a statute or the Constitution are recognised and taken into account by Courts while administering justice in certain spheres.



The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution contains three lists: a Union List, a State List, and a Concurrent List. These lists set out the various subjects on which Parliament and State Legislatures are empowered to make laws. The Indian Parliament is competent to make laws on matters enumerated in the Union List. State Legislatures are competent to make laws on matters enumerated in the State List. While both the Union and the States have the power to legislate on matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, only Parliament has power to make laws on matters not included in the State List or the Concurrent List. In the event of repugnancy, laws made by Parliament shall prevail over laws made by State Legislatures, to the extent of the repugnancy. The State law shall be void unless it has received the assent of the President, and in such case, shall prevail in that State.



This programme was presided by Hon'ble President of Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Sri Gundappa Gowda, he said One of the unique features of the Indian Constitution is that, notwithstanding the adoption of a federal system and existence of Union and State Acts in their respective spheres, it provides for a single integrated system of courts to administer both Union and State laws. Our Constitution Recognizes Fundamental Rights for Citizens as well as Non Citizens of India.



At last Vote of thanks rendered by Coordinator of the Programme Dr. Bore Gowda S.B., Assistant Professor, Vidyavardhaka Law College, Mysuru.