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**AN EVOLUTION OF PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM UNDER INDIAN
CONSTITUTION**

KRISHNA MOHAN

Research Scholar, Ph. D. in Political Science
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam University, Indore, M.P.

ABSTRACT

The Constitution of India, which was approved on January 26, 1950, is the highest legislation in India. It lays the groundwork for the country's system of administration and provides a framework for the rights and responsibilities of its individual inhabitants. The Constitution of India, which was crafted by a Constituent Assembly under the leadership of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and is one of the longest written constitutions in the world, embodies the ideas of justice, liberty, equality, and brotherhood. It is one of the longest written constitutions in the world. The Constitution opens with a preamble that outlines the hopes and dreams of the Indian people and emphasizes the significance of a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic. This section of the Constitution is called the "Introduction." It lays forth the commitment to ensuring that all people have access to justice, liberty, and equality, and it encourages fraternity in order to protect both the dignity of the person and the unity and integrity of the country. It is possible to make amendments to the Constitution by following a clearly outlined procedure, which provides the nation with the flexibility necessary to adapt to the ever-evolving requirements of society. The Indian Constitution has undergone several revisions during the course of its existence, each of which reflects the progressing character of Indian society as well as its political system. The democratic and pluralistic makeup of India is in large part due to the Constitution of India, which was an important force in its development.