



Benefits of constitutional law and its importance

L Na*

Department of Law, Politecnico College of Milano, University of Milan, Milan, Italy

*Corresponding author. E-mail: luna@1234

Received: 01-Nov-2022, **Manuscript No:** IJLCR-22-83233; **Editor assigned:** 04-Nov-2022, PreQC No. IJLCR-22-83233 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 18-Nov-2022, QC No. IJLCR-22-83233 (R); **Revised:** 25-Nov-2022, **Manuscript No:** IJLCR-22-83233; **Published:** 02-Dec-2022, DOI: 10.15651/2408-5512.22.10.057.

DESCRIPTION

Governments and their citizens operate under different types of policies, legal practices and institutions, including the Constitution. Constitutions protect the rights of individuals and help maintain the balance of power between the various branches of government. Understanding the laws and procedures related to the Constitution helps both individuals and businesses protect or defend their legal rights. This article explains what the Constitution is, how it works, why it is important, and what kinds of jobs are involved in it. Constitutions are developed by federal and state governments, and maintained collection of policies, institutions, practices, and doctrines. Most constitutions are concerned with the protection, interpretation, and application of the Bill of Rights. Also known as the First Ten Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights provides citizens with various legal protections, including the right to free speech and the right to a jury trial. Many constitutions that have evolved since the creation of the original constitution derive from court decisions handed down by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court helps citizens and government agencies determine how civil rights can be applied fairly in a variety of situations.

Whenever one first learns about the Constitution of India, the words "The Constitution is a living document" are always accompanied. Laws that are contrary to the Constitution are void. Some may wonder why the Constitution is so powerful and what is not in conformity with it is so sublime that it is worth nothing. This article discusses the importance of the constitution, its implications from different perspectives, and the complexities involved. It also covers the basic contents of

the Constitution: the preamble, fundamental rights, guiding principles of national policy, statutes, and its nature and structure.

Constitutions can be viewed as secondary rule-making or rules governing the exercise of power. It regulates the relationships between the judicial, legislative and executive branches and their sub-bodies. One of the central roles of constitutions in this context is to indicate hierarchy and power relations. For example, in a unitary state, the constitution gives ultimate authority to the central executive and legislative and judicial branches, but often there is a delegation of power or authority to local or municipal authorities. Once the Constitution establishes a federal state, it identifies different levels of government coexisting with exclusive or shared jurisdiction for legislation, execution, and enforcement. Some states, especially in the United States, have separate and parallel federal and state courts, and each state has its own court hierarchy with a Supreme Court. On the other hand, India has a judicial system divided into District Courts, High Courts and the Supreme Court of India. Constitutions are written and unwritten. A written constitution like the Constitution of India is considered the supreme law of the country. They are far superior to all laws in force in any country at any time, so any law that violates the Constitution will be overturned. In the case of unwritten and flexible constitutions, the hierarchy between constitutions and simple laws does not apply. The best example of this is the British Constitution. The country's parliament has the power to amend the constitution through ordinary laws, giving ordinary laws the same status as the constitution.