

Indian Constitution in Nutshell

Constitution of India:-

The Constitution of India or the Constitution of the Republic of India came in effect on January 26, 1950 and is the longest written constitution of any independent nation in the world. It contains **22 Parts 395 articles and 12 schedules**. It has a total of 117,369 words in its English language version.

History of the Constitution of India:-

At the end of World War II in Europe on May 9, 1945, a new government came to power in the United Kingdom. This government announced to convene a constituent drafting body in India. A team of ministers, called the **Cabinet Mission**, were sent to India to find solution to the question of India's independence.

The Cabinet Mission discussed the framework and the procedure to be followed the drafting body. With India's independence, the Constituent Assembly became a **fully sovereign body** and they began the working from **9 December 1947**.

The Assembly had members belonging to different communities, regions and even from different political persuasions of India. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the elected president and B.R. Ambedkar, the chairman of the Drafting Committee.

Over a period of **2 years, 11 months and 18 days**, before submitting the final copy of the Constitution, the Constituent Assembly met for 166 days and the sessions were always open to the press and the public.

Features of the Constitution of India:-

It has been extensively drawn from Western legal traditions in enunciation of the principles of liberal democracy. The principles of the Constitution reflect aspirants to end the inequities of traditional social relations and to enhance the social welfare of the population. Since the enactment, the constitution has always fostered for a steady concentrate of power to the central government, especially to Prime Minister Office (PMO).

Borrowed Features of Indian Constitution from other Constitutions:-

British Constitution

- * Parliamentary form of government
- * The idea of single citizenship
- * The idea of the Rule of law
- * Institution of Speaker and his role
- * Lawmaking procedure

United States Constitution

- * Charter of Fundamental Rights, which is similar to the United States Bill of Rights
- * Federal structure of government
- * Power of Judicial Review and independence of the judiciary

Irish Constitution

- * Constitutional enunciation of the directive principles of state policy

French Constitution

- * Ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity

Canadian Constitution

- * A quasi-federal form of government (a federal system with a strong central government)
- * the idea of Residual Powers

Australian Constitution

- * the idea of the Concurrent list
- * Freedom of trade and commerce within the country and between the states

Soviet Constitution

- * The Planning Commission and Five-Year Plans
- * Fundamental Duties

Preamble:-

The Preamble highlights few fundamental values and guiding principles on which the Constitution of India is based. It serves as the guiding light for both, the Constitution as well as the judges who interpret the Constitution in its light. The opening few words of the Preamble - "We, the people" - signifies that the power is vested in the hands of the people of India. The Preamble is as follows:

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

- * **JUSTICE, social, economic and political;**
- * **LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;**
- * **EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all**
- * **FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;**

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

Initially the preamble was not the part of the Constitution of India but the Supreme Court, in the case of '**Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala**' found it to be part of the Constitution and can be used in interpret ambiguous areas of the Constitution. The words "**SOCIALIST**" and "**SECULAR**" were introduced in **42nd amendment act 1976**.

Terms of Preamble, Explained:-

Sovereign - It means supreme or independent. The country is both, internally as well as externally sovereign. Externally it is free from any foreign power and internally it exercises a free government directly elected by the people and makes laws that govern the people.

Socialist - The word was added by the 42nd amendment act of 1976. It implies to social and economic equality. Social equality means there is no discrimination on the grounds of caste, color, creed, sex, religion, language, etc. Each one enjoys equal status and opportunities. By economic equality it means that the government will endeavour for equal distribution of wealth and to provide a decent standard of living for all, hence a commitment in forming a welfare state. Abolition of Untouchability and Zamindari, the Equal Wages Act and the Child Labour Prohibition Act were few steps taken by the government in this context.

Secular - The word was inserted by the 42nd amendment act of 1976. Secular implies equality of all religions and religious tolerance. No state in India have an official state religion. Anybody can preach, practice and propagate any religion of his or her choice. In the eyes of law all citizens are equal irrespective of their religious beliefs. No religious instruction is imparted in government schools or government-aided schools.

Democratic - This mean that the government of all levels are elected by the people through a system of universal adult franchise. Every citizen irrespective of caste, creed, color, sex, religion or education who is 18 years of age and above is entitled to vote, if not debarred by law.

Republic - The term means that the head of the state is elected, directly or indirectly, for a fixed tenure. The President of India is elected by Electoral College for a fixed period of five years.

Articles:-

Part I - consists of Articles 1 - 4 on the **Union and its Territory**

Part II - consists of Articles 5 - 11 on **Citizenship**.

Part III - consists of Articles 12 - 35 on **Fundamental Rights**.

- * Articles 14 - 18 on Right to Equality,
- * Articles 19 - 22 on Right to Freedom,
- * Articles 23 - 24 on Right against Exploitation,
- * Articles 25 - 28 on Right to Freedom of Religion,
- * Articles 29 - 31 on Cultural and Educational Rights,
- * Articles 32 - 35 on Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Part IV - consists of Articles 36 - 51 on Directive **Principles of State Policy**.

Part IV (A) - consists of Article 51A - **Fundamental Duties** of each citizen of India.

Part V - consists of Articles on the **Union**.

Chapter I - Articles 52 to 78 on **The Executive**.

- * Articles 52 - 73 on the President and Vice-President,
- * Articles 74 - 75 on Council of Ministers,

- * Articles 76 - Attorney General of India,
- * Articles 77 - 78 on the Conduct of Government Business

Chapter II - Articles 79 - 122 on Parliament.

- * Articles 79 - 88 on Constitution of Parliament,
- * Articles 89 - 98 on Officers of Parliament,
- * Articles 99 - 100 on Conduct of Business,
- * Articles 101 - 104 on Disqualification of members,
- * Articles 105 - 106 on Powers, privileges and Immunities of Parliament and its Members,
- * Articles 107 - 111 on Legislative Procedure,
- * Articles 112 - 117 on Procedure in Financial Matters,
- * Articles 118 - 122 on Procedure Generally.

Chapter III - Article 123 on the Legislative Powers of the President.

- * Article 123 on Power of president to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament

Chapter IV - Articles 124 - 147 on The Union Judiciary.

- * Articles 124 - 147 Establishment and Constitution of Supreme Court

Chapter V - Articles 148 - 151 on the Controller and Auditor-General of India.

- * Articles 148 - 151 on Duties and powers of Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Part VI - Articles on the States.

Chapter I - Article 152 on the General definition of a State of the Union of India

- * Article 152 - Exclusion of the state of Jammu and Kashmir from the general definition of a state of the Union of India.

Chapter II - Articles 153 - 167 on the Executive

- * Articles 153 - 162 on the Governor,
- * Articles 163 - 164 on the Council of Ministers,
- * Article 165 on the Advocate-General for the State.
- * Articles 166 - 167 on the Conduct of Government Business.

Chapter III - Articles 168 - 212 on The State Legislature.

- * Articles 168 - 177 General
- * Articles 178 - 187 on the Officers of the State Legislature,
- * Articles 188 - 189 on Conduct of Business,
- * Articles 190 - 193 on Disqualification of members,
- * Articles 194 - 195 on Powers, Privileges and Immunities Parliament and its Members,
- * Articles 196 - 201 on Legislative Procedure,
- * Articles 202 - 207 on Procedure in Financial Matters,
- * Articles 208 - 212 on Procedure Generally.

Chapter IV - Article 213 on the Legislative Powers of the Governor

- * Article 213 - Power of president to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament

Chapter V - Articles 214 - 231 on The High Courts in the States.

- * Articles 214 - 231 on High Courts in the States,

Chapter VI - Articles 233 - 237 on the Subordinate Courts

- * Articles 232 - 237 on Subordinate Courts

Part VII - consists of Articles on States in the B part of the First schedule.

- * Article 238 Repealed, Replaced by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

Part VIII - consists of Articles on The Union Territories

- * Articles 239 - 242 Administration, creation of Council of Ministers and High Courts

Part IX - consists of Articles on the Panchayat system.

- * Articles 243 - 243O on the Gram Sabha and Panchayat system

Part IXA - consists of Articles on Municipalities.

- * Articles 243P - 243ZG on Municipalities

Part X - consists of Articles on the scheduled and Tribal Areas

- * Articles 244 - 244A on Administration, creation of Council of Ministers, and legislatures.

Part XI - consists of Articles on Relations between the Union and the States.

Chapter I - Articles 245 - 255 on the Distribution of Legislative Powers

- * Articles 245 - 255 on Distribution of Legislative Relations

Chapter II - Articles 256 - 263 on Administrative Relations

- * Articles 256 - 261 - General
- * Article 262 - on Disputes relating to waters.
- * Article 263 - on Co-ordination between States

Part XII - consists of Articles on Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits

Chapter I - Articles 264 - 291 on Finance

- * Articles 264 - 267 General
- * Articles 268 - 281 on Distribution Revenues between the Union and the States
- * Articles 282 - 291 on Miscellaneous Financial Provisions

Chapter II - Articles 292 - 293 on Borrowing

- * Articles 292 - 293 on Borrowing by States

Chapter III - Articles 294 - 300 on Property, Contracts, Right, Liabilities, Obligations and Suits

- * Articles 294 - 300 on Succession to property assets, liabilities, and obligations.

Chapter IV - Article 300A on the Right to Property

- * Article 300A - on Persons not to be deprived of property save by authority of law

Part XIII - consists of Articles on Trade and Commerce within the territory of India

- * Articles 301 - 305 on Freedom of Trade and Commerce, and the power of Parliament and States to impose Restrictions on the same.
- * Article 306 - Repealed - Replaced by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956
- * Article 307 - Appointment of authority for carrying out the purposes of articles 301 to 304.

Part XIV - consists of Articles on Services Under the Union and the States

Chapter I - Articles 308 - 314 on Services

- * Articles 308 - 313 on Services
- * Article 314 - Repealed - Replaced by the Constitution (Twenty-eighth Amendment) Act, 1972,

Chapter II - Articles 315 - 323 on the Public Service Commissions

- * Articles 315 - 323 on Public Service Commissions

Part XIVA - consists of Articles on Tribunals

- * Articles 323 A - 323 B

Part XV - consists of Articles on Elections

- * Articles 324 - 329 on Elections
- * Article 329A - Repealed - Replaced by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978,

Part XVI - consists of Articles on Special Provisions relating to certain Classes.

- * Articles 330 - 342 on Reservations

Part XVII - consists of Articles on Official Language

Chapter I - Articles 343 - 344 on Language of the Union

- * Articles 343 - 344 Official Language of the Union

Chapter II - Articles 345 - 347 on Regional Languages

- * Articles 345 - 347 on Language of the State

Chapter III - Articles 348 - 349 on Language of the Supreme Court, High courts, Etc

- * Articles 348 - 349 on Language used in Supreme Court, High courts Etc

Chapter IV - Articles 350 - 351 on Special Directives

- * Article 350 - on Language to be used in representations for redress of grievances.
- * Article 350A - on Facilities for instruction in mother-tongue at primary stage.
- * Article 350B - on provision for Special Officer for linguistic minorities.
- * Article 351 - on Directive for development of the Hindi language.

Part XVIII - consists of Articles on Emergency Provisions

- * Articles 352 - 359 on Emergency Provisions
- * Article 359A - Repealed - Replaced by the Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Act, 1989
- * Article 360 - on Provisions as to financial emergency.

Part XIX - Miscellaneous

- * Articles 361 - 361A - Miscellaneous
- * Article 362 - Repealed - Replaced by the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971,
- * Articles 363 - 367 - Miscellaneous.

Part XX - consists of Articles on Amendment of the Constitution

- * Articles 368 on the Power of parliament to amend the constitution and procedure therefore

Part XXI - consists of Articles on Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions

- * Articles 369 - 378A on Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions
- * Article 379 - 391 - Repealed - Replaced by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956
- * Article 392 - on the Power of the President to remove difficulties.

Part XXII consists of Articles on short title, date of commencement, Authoritative text in Hindi and Repeals.

- * Articles 393 - 395 Commencement, authoritative text in Hindi and repeals

SCHEDULE:-

First Schedule: List of the States and Union Territories in list I & List II

Second Schedule: Consists of 5 Parts A to E. Provision & Salary of President, Governors, Chief Judges, Judges Of High Court and Supreme Court, Comptroller and Auditor General.

Third Schedule: Forms of Oaths and Affirmations.

Fourth Schedule: Allocation of seats for each State and Union Territory, in the Council of States.

Fifth Schedule: Administration and control of Scheduled Areas.

Sixth Schedule: Provisions for administration of Tribal Area in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram

Seventh Schedule: Gives allocation of powers and functions between Union & States. It contains 3 lists

Union List: 97 Subjects.

States List: 66 subjects

Concurrent List: 47 subjects.

Eighth Schedule: 22 languages recognized by the Constitution : 1. Assamese, 2. Bengali, 3. Gujarati, 4. Hindi, 5. Kannada, 6. Kashmiri, 7. Malayalam, 8. Marathi, 9. Oriya, 10. Punjabi, 11. Sanskrit, 12. Sindhi, 13. Tamil, 14. Telugu, 15. Urdu, 16. Konkani, 17. Manipuri, 18. Nepali. 19. Bodo, 20. Dongri 21. Maithili 22. Santhali

Ninth Schedule: Contains acts & orders related to land tenure, land tax, railways, and industries.

Tenth Schedule: It contains the Anti-defection Act.

Eleventh Schedule: 73rd amendment in 1992. Contains provisions of Panchayati Raj.

Twelfth Schedule: 74th amendment in 1992. Contains provisions of Municipal Corporation.

Important Amendments of the Constitution:

The first Amendment Act 1951: Articles 15, 19, 85, 87, 174, 176, 341, 342, and 376 were amended and Articles 31A and 31B inserted and Ninth Schedule was added.

24th Amendment Act, 1971: It affirmed the power of the Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution. After this amendment, the President is bound to assent to Constitution Amendment Bill. Education was transferred to the Concurrent List by this amendment.

31st Amendment Act, 1973: Increased the elective strength of the Lok Sabha from 525 to 545. Under the Act, the upper limit of representatives of the States goes up from 500 to 525 and that of the Union Territories decreases from 25 to 20.

36th Amendment Act, 1975: Sikkim became the 22nd State of the Indian Union.

37th Amendment Act, 1975: Parliament on April 26, 1975, to provide for a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers to Arunachal Pradesh.

39th Amendment Act, 1975: The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha and received Presidential assent. The Act places beyond challenge in courts the election to Parliament of a person holding the office of Prime Minister or Speaker and the election of President and Vice-President.

40th Amendment Act, 1976: This Amendment has a **three-fold objective:** (1) It places beyond challenge in courts some major **Central laws** (2) It gives similar protection to several State enactments, mostly relating to **land legislation**, by including them in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution; and (3) It provides that the limits of the **territorial waters, the Continental Shelf, the Exclusive Economic Zone and the maritime zones** of India shall be specified from time to time by law made by Parliament.

42nd Amendment Act, 1976: It was enacted during the period of internal emergency. It was passed by Parliament on November 11, 1976 and received Presidential assent on December 18, 1976.

The Amendment established beyond doubt the supremacy of Parliament over the other wings of Government; gave the Directive Principles precedence over the Fundamental Rights; enumerated for the first time a set of ten Fundamental Duties. It further imposed limits on the power and jurisdiction of the judiciary; raised the term of the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha from five to six years; authorised the use of Central armed forces in any State to deal with law and order problems, made the President bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers and envisaged the establishment of administrative tribunals for service matters of Government employees and also other tribunals for economic offences. The Act also clearly laid down that no Constitutional Amendment could be questioned in any court of law.

43rd Amendment Act, 1978: It received the Presidential assent on April 13, 1978. This Act repeals the obnoxious provisions of the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act passed during the Emergency. It restores civil liberties by deleting Article 31D which gave powers to Parliament to curtail even legitimate trade union activity under the guise of legislation for the prevention of anti-national activities. The new law, which was ratified by more than half of the States in accordance with the Constitution, also restores legislative powers to the States to make appropriate provision for anti-national activities consistent with the Fundamental Rights. Under the Act, the judiciary has also been restored to its rightful place. The Supreme Court will now have power to invalidate State laws, a power taken away by the 42nd Amendment Act. The High Courts will also be able to go into the question of constitutional validity of Central laws thereby enabling persons living in distant places to obtain speedy justice without having to come to the Supreme Court.

44th Amendment Act, 1978: The Act removes major distortions in the Constitution introduced during the Emergency. The duration of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies has been reduced from six to five years—the normal term which was extended during the Emergency under the 42nd Amendment to achieve some political purposes. The Right to Property ceases to be a Fundamental Right and becomes only a legal right. Any proclamation of Emergency need henceforward be issued by the President only after receiving the advice of the Cabinet as a whole in writing. The President will not be called upon to act on the basis of advice by the Prime Minister on his own without consulting his Cabinet. Other safeguards provide that the proclamation will have to be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the members of both Houses of Parliament within a month. Safeguards against future subversion of the Constitution for establishing an authoritarian regime. It contains provisions which are designed to make it impossible to impose the kind of emergency the country had experienced for 19 months.

45th Amendment Act, 1980: Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in Parliament and the State Assemblies and the representation of Anglo-Indians by nomination for a further period of 10 years.

46th Amendment Bill, 1982: It seeks to authorise the government to prepare an authoritative text of the Constitution, in Hindi.

52nd Amendment Act, 1985: The Act has made defection to another party, after elections illegal. Any member defecting to another party after elections will be disqualified from being Member of Parliament or State Legislature.

53rd Amendment Act, 1986: It confers Statehood on Mizoram and ensures against unnecessary interference by the Central Government with the laws relating to spheres of social relationship and community conduct applicable to Mizoram.

54th Amendment Act, 1986: It enhances the salaries of Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court of India. The salary of Chief Justice of India will be Rs 10,000; Chief Justice of High Courts Rs 9000; Judges of Supreme Court Rs 9000; and Judges of High Courts Rs 8000.

55th Amendment Act, 1987: It grants Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh which consequently became the 24th State of the Indian Union.

56th Amendment Act, 1987: It confers Statehood on Goa and forms a new Union Territory of Daman and Diu. Goa thus became the 25th State of the Indian Republic.

57th Amendment Act, 1987: It made a special provision for the setting up of the new State of Goa. Consequently Daman and Diu were separated from the former to form a Union Territory.

58th Amendment Act, 1988: It provides for special arrangements with regard to reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya. By amending Article 322 the adjustment of seats has been frozen until 2000 A.D.

59th Amendment Act, 1988: It empowered the Central Government to impose Emergency in Punjab when deemed necessary. Under the amendment, President's rule can be extended upto three years. Earlier maximum period was two years.

61st Amendment Act, 1989: It lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.

62nd Amendment Act, 1989: It provided for the extension by another 10 years of reservation of seats in the Parliament and State Assemblies for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and reservation for Anglo Indian community by nomination.

66th Amendment Act, 1990: To bring land reforms within the purview of 9th Schedule of the Constitution.

69th Amendment Act, 1991: Delhi made National Capital Region. The Act also made provision for Legislative assembly and a council of ministers for Delhi.

70th Amendment Act, 1992: Before this act was made Article 54 relating to the election of the President provided for an electoral college consisting only of the elected members of Parliament as well as the legislative assemblies of the States (not of Union Territories). The amendment provide for inclusion of members of legislature of Pondicherry and Delhi.

71st Amendment Act, 1992: The act amends the 8th Schedule to the Constitution to include Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali Languages in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution.

72nd Amendment Act, 1992: To make temporary provision for the determination of the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the State assembly of Tripura, until the re-adjustment of seats is made on the basis of the first census after the year 2000 under article 170 of the Constitution.

73rd Amendment Act, 1992: To ensure direct election to all seats in Panchayats; to reserve seats for SCs and STs in proportion to their population; and for reservation of not less than one third of the seats in Panchayats for women.

74th Amendment Act, 1992: was made to ensure direct election to all seats in Nagarpalikas and Municipalities.

75th Amendment Act 1994: It provides for setting up of State-level Rent Tribunals to exclude the jurisdiction of all courts, except that of the Supreme Court, under Article 136 of the Constitution.

76th Amendment Act, 1994: It relates to the Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutes and of appointments or posts in the Services under a State, for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Supreme Court had ruled on November 16, 1992, that the total reservations under Article 16(40) of the Constitution should not exceed 50 per cent.

77th Amendment Act, 1995: According to this Act, the Government have decided to continue the existing policy of reservation in promotion for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

78th Amendment Act, 1995: It includes land reform laws in the Ninth Schedule so that they cannot be challenged before the courts.

79th Amendment Act, 1999: It extends the reservation of seats for SC, ST and Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies for next 10 years.

80th Amendment Act, 2000: It deals with an alternative scheme for sharing taxes between the Union and the States.

81st Amendment Act, 2000: It provides that the unfilled vacancies of a year reserved for SC/ST kept for being filled up in a year as per Article 16, shall be considered separately for filling vacancies in the succeeding year and the previous list will not be considered for filling the 50% quota of the respective year.

82nd Amendment Act, 2000: It provides that nothing in the Article 355 shall prevent the State from making any provisions in favour of the members of SC/ST for relaxation in qualifying marks with respect to examination/job/promotion.

83rd Amendment Act, 2000: The Act amended Article 243 M to provide that no reservation in Panchayats be made in favour of SC/ST in Arunachal Pradesh where the whole population is tribal.

86th Amendment Act, 2002: Provides Right to Education until the age of 14 and early childhood care until the age of 6.

89th Amendment Act, 2003: The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was bifurcated into The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

91st Amendment Act, 2004: Restrict the size of council of ministers to 15% of legislative members & to strengthen Anti Defection laws. Amended articles 75 and 164. Insert article 361B. Amended schedule 10.

97th Amendment Act, 2012: The amendment objective is to encourage economic activities of cooperatives which in turn help progress of rural India. It is expected to not only ensure autonomous and democratic functioning of cooperatives, but also the accountability of the management to the members and other stakeholders

98th Amendment Act, 2013: To empower the Governor of Karnataka to take steps to develop the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region inserted Article 371J in the Constitution

Important Articles of the Indian Constitution:

- Art.1- Name and territory of the union.
- Art.2- Admission and Establishment of the new state.
- Art.3- Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries, and name of existing States.
- Art.5 -Citizenship at the commencement of the constitution.
- Art.6 -Rights of citizenship of certain person who have migrated to India from Pakistan.
- Art.10- Continuance of rights of citizenship.
- Art.11- Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law.
- Art.13- Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights.
- Art.14- Equality before the law.
- Art.15- Prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex. Or place of Birth.
- Art.16- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- Art.17- Abolition of the untouchability.
- Art.19- Guarantees to all the citizens the six rights
 - (a) Right to freedom of speech and expression.
 - (b) Right to assemble peacefully and without arms.
 - (c) Right to form associations or unions.
 - (d) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India.
 - (e) Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.
 - (f) Right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade, and business.
- Art.20- Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
- Art.21- Protection of life and personal liberty.
- Art.22- Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.
- Art.23- Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.

- Art.24- Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines. Under age of 14.
- Art.25- Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
- Art.26- Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- Art.27- Freedom as to pay taxes for promotion of any particular religion.
- Art.28- Freedom from attending religious instruction.
- Art.29- Protection of interest of minorities.
- Art.30- Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.
- Art.32- Remedies for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
- Art.37- Application of DPSP
- Art.39A-Equal justice and free legal aid
- Art.40- Organization of village panchayat
- Art.41- Right to work, to education, and to public assistance in certain cases
- Art.43- Living Wages, etc. for Workers.
- Art.43A- Participation of workers in management of industries.
- Art.44- Uniform civil code. (Applicable in Goa only)
- Art.45- Provision for free and compulsory education for children.
- Art.46- Promotion of educational and economic interest of scheduled castes, ST, and OBC.
- Art.47-Duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.
- Art.48-Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry.
- Art.49- Protection of monuments and places and objects of natural importance.
- Art.50- Separation of judiciary from executive.
- Art.51- Promotion of international peace and security.
- Art 51A· It contains, originally 10 duties, now it contains 11 duties by 86th amendments act 2002.
- Art.52- The President of India
- Art.53- Executive Power of the union.
- Art.54- Election of President
- Art.61- Procedure for Impeachment of the President.
- Art.63- The Vice-president of India.
- Art.64- The Vice-President to be ex-officio chairmans the council of States.
- Art.66-Election of Vice-president.
- Art.72-Pradoning powers of President.
- Art.74- Council of minister to aid and advice President.
- Art.76- Attorney-General for India.
- Art.79- Constitution of Parliament
- Art.80- Composition of Rajya Sabha.
- Art.81- Composition of Lok Sabha.
- Art.83- Duration of Houses of Parliament.
- Art.93- The speakers and Deputy Speakers of the house of the people.
- Art.105- Powers, Privileges, etc of the House of Parliament.
- Art.109- Special procedure in respects of money bills
- Art.110- Definition of “Money Bills”.
- Art.112- Annual Financial Budget.
- Art.114-Appropriation Bills.
- Art.123- Powers of the President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of parliament.
- Art.124- Establishment of Supreme Court.
- Art.125- Salaries of Judges.
- Art.126- Appointment of acting Chief justice.
- Art.127- Appointment of ad-hoc judges.
- Art.128-Attendance of retired judge at sitting of the Supreme Court.
- Art.129- Supreme court to be court of Record.
- Art.130- Seat of the Supreme Court.
- Art.136- Special leaves for appeal to the Supreme Court.

- Art.137- Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme court.
- Art.141-Decision of the Supreme Court binding on all the courts.
- Art.148- Comptroller and Auditor- General of India
- Art.149- Duties and Powers of CAG.
- Art.153- Governors of State
- Art.154- Executive Powers of Governor.
- Art.161- Pardoning powers of the Governor.
- Art.165-Advocate-General of the State.
- Art.213- Power of Governor to promulgate ordinances.
- Art.214- High Courts for states.
- Art.215- High Courts to be court of record.
- Art.226- Power of High Courts to issue certain writs.
- Art.233- Appointment of District judges.
- Art.235- Control over Sub-ordinate Courts.
- Art.243A-Gram Sabha
- Art.243B-Constitution of Panchayats
- Art.280- Finance Commission
- Art.300-A- Right to property.
- Art.301-Freedom to trade, commerce, and intercourse.
- Art.302- Power of Parliament to impose restrictions on trade, commerce, and intercourse.
- Art.312- All- India-Service.
- Art.315- Public service commission's for the union and for the states
- Art.320- Functions of Public Service Commission.
- Art.323A- Administrative Tribunals
- Art.324-Superintendence, direction and control of Elections to be vested in an Election Commission.
- Art.325- No person to be ineligible for inclusion in or to claim to be included in a special, electoral roll on Grounds of religion, race, caste, or sex.
- Art.326- Elections to the house of the people and to the legislative assemblies of states to be on the basis of Adult suffrage.
- Art.338- National Commission for the SC, & ST.
- Art.340- Appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes.
- Art.343- Official languages of the Union.
- Art.345- Official languages or languages of states.
- Art.348- Languages to be used in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts.
- Art.351-Directive for development of the Hindi languages.
- Art.352- Proclamation of emergency (National Emergency).
- Art.356- State Emergency
- Art.360- Financial Emergency
- Art.361- Protection of President and Governors
- Art.368- Powers of Parliaments to amend the constitution.
- Art.370- Special provision of J&K.

***** THE END*****