
INDIA- CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL

LIST OF ARTICLES IN INDIAN CONSTITUTION

The following article consists of the complete list of Articles in The Constitution of India. This topic is important for SSC, Banking, and another competitive exam.

Indian Constitution has 448 articles in 25 parts, 12 schedules with 5 appendices and 98 amendments. It was architected by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November 1949. It came into force on 26th January 1950.

Article no.	SUBJECT
Part I	
THE UNION & ITS TERRITORY	
1	Name and territory of the Union.
2	Admission or establishment of new States.
2A	Admission or establishment of new States.
3	Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States.
4	Laws made under articles 2 and 3 to provide for the amendment of the First and the Fourth Schedules and supplemental, incidental and consequential matters.
Part II	
CITIZENSHIP	
5	Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution.
6	Rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan.
7	Rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan.
8	Rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India.
9	Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State not to be citizens.
10	Continuance of the rights of citizenship.
11	Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law.

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14	Equality before law
15	Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
16	Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
17	Abolition of untouchability
18	Abolition of Titles
Right To Freedom	
19	Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc.,
20	Protection in respect of conviction for offences
21	Protection of life & personal liberty
21A	Right to Education
22	Protection against arrest & detention in certain areas
Right Against Exploitation	
23	Prohibition of traffic in human beings & forced labour
24	Prohibition of employment of children in factories etc.,
Right To Freedom Of Religion	
25	Freedom of conscience & free profession, practice & propagation of religion
26	Freedom to manage religious affairs
27	Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion
28	Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions
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29	Protection of interests of minorities
30	Right of minorities to establish & administer educational institutions
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31A	Saving of laws providing for acquisition of estates etc.,
31B	Validation of certain Acts & Regulations
31C	Saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles
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32	Remedies for enforcement of rights conferred by this part
33	Power of Parliament to modify the rights conferred by this part in their application to forces etc.,
34	Restriction on rights conferred by this Part while martial law is in force in any area
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37	Application of the principles contained in this part
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39	Certain principles of policy to be followed by the state
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40	Organization of village Panchayats
41	Right to work, to education & to public assistance in certain areas
42	Provision for just & humane conditions of work & maternity relief
43	Living wage etc., for workers
43A	Participation of workers in management of industries
43B	The state shall endeavour to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control & professional management of co-operative societies
44	Uniform civil code for the citizens
45	Provisions for early childhood care & education to children below the age of six
46	Promotion of educational & economic interest of scheduled castes, scheduled tribe & other weaker sections
47	Duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition & the standard of living & to improve public health
48	Organization of agriculture & animal husbandry

48A	Protection & improvement of environment & safeguarding of forests & wild life
49	Protection of monuments & places & objects of national importance
50	Separation of Judiciary from executive
51	Promotion of international peace & security
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51A	Fundamental Duties
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53	Executive power of the union
54	Election of President
55	Method of election of president
56	Term of office of President
57	Eligibility for re-election
58	Qualifications for election as president
59	Conditions of President's office
60	Oath or affirmation by the President
61	Procedure for impeachment of the President
62	Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of President and the term of office
63	The Vice-President of India
64	The Vice-President to be ex-officio chairman of the council of states
65	The Vice-President to act as President or to discharge his functions during casual vacancies in the office, or during the absence of President
66	Election of Vice-President
67	Term of office of Vice-President
68	Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of Vice-President and the term of office of person elected to fill casual vacancy
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70	Discharge of President's functions in other contingencies
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72	Power of President to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases
73	Extent of executive power of the union
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74	Council of ministers to aid & advise President
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77	Conduct of business of the Government of India
78	Duties of Prime minister as respects the furnishing of information to the President etc.
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80	Composition of the council of states(Rajya Sabha)
81	Composition of the house of the people (Lok Sabha)
82	Readjustment after each census.
83	Duration of houses of parliament
84	Qualification for membership of Parliament
85	Sessions of Parliamentt, prorogation & dissolution
86	Right of president to address & send messages to houses
87	Special address by the president
88	Rights of ministers & Attorney general as respects houses
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89	The chairman & Deputy Chairman of the council of states
90	Vacation & resignation of, & removal from, the office of Deputy Chairman
91	Power of the Deputy Chairman or other person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Chairman

92	The Chairman or the Deputy Chairman not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration
93	The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People
94	Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of and Deputy Speaker
95	Power of the Deputy Speaker or other person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Speaker
96	The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker not to preside while a resolution from office is under consideration
97	Salaries and allowances of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman and the Speaker and Deputy Speaker
98	Secretariat of Parliament
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99	Oath or affirmation by members
100	Voting in Houses, power of Houses to act notwithstanding vacancies and quorum
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101	Vacancy of seats (members)
102	Disqualifications of membership
103	Decision on questions as to disqualifications of members
Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Parliament and its Members	
104	Penalty for sitting and voting before main oath or affirmation under article 99 or when not qualified or when disqualified
105	Powers, privileges, etc., of the Houses of Parliament and of the members and committees thereof
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106	Salaries and allowances of members
107	Provisions as to introduction & passing of bills
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109	Special procedure in respect of Money Bills
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131	Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
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133	Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in regard to civil matters
134	Appellate of jurisdiction of Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters
134A	Certificate for appeal to the Supreme Court
135	Jurisdiction and powers of the Federal Court under existing law to be exercisable by the Supreme Court

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142	Enforcement of decrees and orders of Supreme Court and orders as to discovery, etc.
143	Power of President to consult Supreme Court
144	Civil and judicial authorities to act in aid of the Supreme Court
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158	Conditions of Governor's office
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160	Discharge of the functions of the Governor in certain contingencies
161	Power of Governor to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit 161 or commute sentences in certain cases
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177	Rights of Ministers and Advocate-General as respects the Houses
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178	The speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
179	Vacation and resignation of and removal from the offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker
180	Power of the Deputy Speaker or other person to perform the duties of the

	office of or to act as, Speaker
181	The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration
182	The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council
183	Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Chairman and Deputy Chairman
184	Power of the Deputy Chairman or other person to perform the duties of the office of, or to act as, Chairman
185	The Chairman or the Deputy Chairman not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration
186	Salaries and allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman
187	Secretariat of State Legislature
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188	Oath or affirmation by members
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190	Vacation of Seats
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192	Decision on question as to disqualifications of members
193	Penalty for sitting and voting before making oath or affirmation under article 188 or when not qualified or when disqualified
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195	Salaries and allowances of members
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199	Definition of 'Money Bills'
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226A	[Repealed]
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336	Special provision for Anglo-Indian community in certain services
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372	Continuance in force of existing laws and their adaptation
372A	Power of the President to adapt laws
373	Power of President to make order in respect of persons under preventive detention in certain cases
374	Provisions as to Judges of the Federal Court and proceedings pending in the Federal Court or before His Majesty in Council
375	Courts, authorities and officers to continue to function subject to the provisions of the Constitution
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- The States.
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SECOND SCHEDULE

- PART A—Provisions as to the President and the Governors of States.
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- PART C—Provisions as to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of a State.
- PART D—Provisions as to the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts.
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THIRD SCHEDULE

- Forms of Oaths or Affirmations.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

- Allocation of seats in the Council of States.

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- Provisions as to the Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes
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- Provisions as to the Administration of Tribal Areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

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NINTH SCHEDULE

- Validation of certain Acts and Regulations.

TENTH SCHEDULE

- Provisions as to disqualification on ground of defection.

ELEVENTH SCHEDULE

- Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats.

TWELFTH SCHEDULE

- Powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities, etc.

11 FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES OF INDIAN CITIZENS

Particulars	Fundamental Duties
Covered	Part IV A, Article 51 –A
Borrowed from	USSR
Amendment	42 nd Amendment 1976, introduced Article 51 A in the constitution
Recommended by	Swaran Singh Committee.
Numbers	Originally -10 duties Now -11 duties (added by 86 th Amendment ACT, 2002)
List of Fundamental Duties	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abide by the Constitution and respect national flag & National Anthem 2. Follow ideals of the freedom struggle 3. Protect sovereignty & integrity of India 4. Defend the country and render national services when called upon 5. Sprit of common brotherhood 6. Preserve composite culture 7. Preserve natural environment 8. Develop scientific temper 9. Safeguard public property

	<p>10. Strive for excellence</p> <p>11. Duty fo all parents/guardians to send their children in the age group of 6-14 years to school.</p>
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IMPORTANT YEARS IN INDIAN POLITY

Name of the event	Year
Setting up of first municipal corporation in India (in Madras)	1687-88
Regulating act	1773
Pitt's India act	1784
Introduction of Budget	1860
Lord Rippon's resolution	1882
Royal Commission on Decentralization	1907
Morley Minto Reforms	1909
Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms	1919
Simon Commission	1927
Resolution of Poorna Swaraj at Lahore session of INC	1929
Communal award	1932
idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time in	1934
Indian National Congress officially demanded for constituent assembly	1935
Elections under Government of India act-1935	1937
Establishment of federal court	1937
August offer of British government	1940
Cripps Mission	1942
India Became member of UNO	1945
Cabinet Mission	1946
First meeting of constituent assembly	Dec 9 th 1946
Election of Rajendra Prasad as president of Constituent assembly	Dec 11 th 1946
Nehru moved Objectives of resolution on	Dec 13 th 1946

Adoption of objectives of resolution	Jan 22 nd 1947
Indian Independence act	1947
Acceptance of Mountbatten Plan of Partition	June 3 rd 1947
Adoption of National flag of India	July 22 nd 1947
Setting up of Drafting committee	August 29 th 1947
Instrument of accession of Jammu & Kashmir	26 th Oct 1947
Ratification of India's membership of Commonwealth	1949
Adoption of constitution	Nov 26 th 1949
Abolition of Privy council Jurisdiction act	1949
Formation of Planning commission	1950
Adoption of Indian National anthem	Jan 24 th 1950
Adoption of National song	Jan 24 th 1950
Election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as first president of India	Jan 24 th 1950
Final session of Constituent assembly	Jan 24 th 1950
India ceased to be British Dominion	Jan 26 th 1950
India became republic on	Jan 26 th 1950
Gopalan case	1950
President rule first time imposed in Punjab in	1951
First Constitutional amendment act	1951
Finance commission act	1951
Representation of People's act	1951
First General elections in India	1952
Starting of community development program	1952
First Backwards class commission under chairmanship Kaka kalekar appointed in	1953
Formation of first linguistic state (Andhra Pradesh)	1953
Panchasheel signed by India & China	1954
Protection of Civil rights act	1955
State reorganization act	1956
Rajasthan (First state to establish Panchayat Raj)	October 2 nd 1959
Liberation of Goa from Portuguese	1961
First Proclamation of National emergency	1962

Emergence of central vigilance commission	1964
Formation of Haryana	1966
First Administrative commission	1966
Golaknath case	1967
Kesavananda Bharati case	1973
Emergency during Indira Gandhi as PM	1975 to 1977
Sikkim became full-fledged state of India	1975
42 nd Constitutional amendment act	1976
Bonded labour system (abolition act)	1976
Congress losses power for the first time	1977
Right to Property was deleted from Fundamental rights by 44 th amendment in	1978
Menaka Gandhi case	1978
Second Backwards class commission under chairmanship BP Mandal appointed in	1979
Sarkaria commission on centre-state relations	1983
Child labour (Prohibition & Regulation) act	1986
Reduction of voting age from 21 years to 18 years	1989
Establishment of Interstate council	1990
69 th Constitutional amendment act (Special status to UT Delhi)	1991
73 rd Constitutional amendment act (Panchayats)	1992
74 th Constitutional amendment act (urban local bodies)	1992
National Commission for women	1992
National Commission for minorities	1993
National Commission for Backwards classes	1993
National Human Rights Commission	1993
PESA act	1996
Formation of Chattisgarh	2000
Formation of Jharkhand	2000
Formation of Uttarakhand	2000
Article 21 A(Right to education through 86 th amendment act) in	2002
National Commission for SCs	2003

National Commission for protection of child rights	2007
Second Administrative reforms commission	2007
Right of children to free and compulsory education act	2009
97 th Amendment act (Cooperative societies)	2011
Formation of Telangana	2014
Implementation of Goods and service tax	July 1 st 2017

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES IN INDIAN POLITY

ACWORTH COMMITTEE:

- Year-1921
- Based on the recommendations of Acworth Committee the Railway Budget was separated from the General Budget in 1921.

DIFFERENT COMMITTEES OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY:

Name of the committee	Chairman of the committee
Union Powers Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
Drafting Committee	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Union Constitution Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
Provincial Constitution Committee	Sardar Patel
Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas	Sardar Patel
Rules of Procedure Committee	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee	J.B. Kripalani
Minorities Sub-Committee	H.C. Mukherjee
North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee	Gopinath Bardoloi
Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (Other than those in Assam) Sub-Committee	A.V. Thakkar
States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States)	Jawaharlal Nehru
Steering Committee	Dr. Rajendra Prasad

COMMITTEES AFTER CONSTITUTION CAME INTO FORCE:

DHAR COMMISSION:

- **Year-1948**
 - **Purpose:** to study the feasibility of organizing states on Linguistic basis.
 - Also known as Linguistic Provinces Commission.
 - **Recommendation-** It recommended the reorganisation of states on the basis of administrative convenience rather than linguistic factor.
-

JVP COMMITTEE:

- **Year-1948**
 - **Members-** Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya
 - **Recommendation-** It rejected language as the basis for reorganisation of states.
-

FAZL ALI COMMISSION:

- Year-1953
 - Members-Fazal Ali, M Panikkar and H N Kunzru
 - Recommendation- It broadly accepted language as the basis of reorganisation of states. But, it rejected the theory of 'one language-one state'
-

BALWANT RAI MEHTA COMMITTEE:

- In January 1957, the Government of India appointed a committee to examine the working of the Community Development Programme (1952) and the National Extension Service (1953) and to suggest measures for their better working.
 - The committee submitted its report in November 1957 and recommended the establishment of the scheme of 'democratic decentralisation', which ultimately came to be known as Panchayati Raj.
-

SANTHANAM COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION¹ (1962-64):

- The Committee on Prevention of Corruption with parliamentarian K.Santhanam as the Chairman, four other MPs and two senior officers as members, was appointed by the Government of India in 1962
 - Based on the recommendations of Santhanam Committee Central Vigilance Commission was appointed in 1964
 - The establishment of the CBI was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962 -1964).
-

RURAL-URBAN RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE:

- The Rural-Urban Relationship Committee (1963-66) headed by A P Jain recommended that small town area committees should be merged with the panchayati raj institutions to avoid multiplicity in the pattern of local bodies

RAJAMANNAR COMMITTEE:

- **Year**-1969
- **Appointed by**- Tamil Nadu Government
- **Purpose:** To examine the entire question of Centre–state relations and to suggest amendments to the Constitution so as to secure utmost autonomy to the states.

TARKUNDE COMMITTEE:

- Tarkunde Committee was appointed in 1974 by Jaya Prakash Narayan (JP) during his “Total Revolution” movement. This unofficial committee submitted its report in 1975.

SWARAN SINGH COMMITTEE:

- **Year**-1976
- **Purpose**- To make recommendations about fundamental duties
- **Recommendation**- It suggested the incorporation of eight Fundamental Duties in the Constitution but the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976) included ten Fundamental Duties.

ASHOK MEHTA COMMITTEE:

- In December 1977, the Janata Government appointed a committee on panchayati raj institutions under the chairmanship of Ashok Mehta. It submitted its report in August 1978 and made 132 recommendations to revive and strengthen the declining panchayati raj system in the country.

HANUMANTHA RAO COMMITTEE:

- Hanumantha Rao Committee on district level planning, appointed by Planning Commission in September 1982.

G V K RAO COMMITTEE:

- The Committee on Administrative Arrangement for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programmes under the chairmanship of G.V.K. Rao was appointed by the Planning Commission in 1985.

L M SINGHVI COMMITTEE:

- In 1986, Rajiv Gandhi government appointed a committee on ‘Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Institutions for Democracy and Development’ under the chairmanship of L M Singhvi

RAM NANDAN COMMITTEE:

- The Committee was appointed to identify the creamy layer among the OBCs. It submitted its report in 1993, which was accepted.

INDRAJIT GUPTA COMMITTEE:

- In 1998, the BJP-led Government appointed an eight-member committee on state funding of elections under the chairmanship of Indrajit Gupta, a former Home Minister. The committee submitted its report in 1999. It upheld the argument for introduction of state funding of elections. It stated that state funding of elections is constitutionally and legally justified and is in public interest.

VERMA COMMITTEE:

- **Year-1999**
- **Purpose-**To The Government of India appointed the committee “to operationalise the suggestions to teach Fundamental Duties to the citizens of India” in the year 1998 under the chairmanship of Justice J.S. Verma.
- **Result-**It identified the existence of legal provisions for the implementation of some of the Fundamental Duties

NATIONAL COMMISSION TO REVIEW THE WORKING OF THE CONSTITUTION:

- The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (NCRWC) was set up by a resolution of the Government of India in 2000. The 11-member Commission was headed by M.N. Venkatachaliah, the former Chief Justice of India²

GROUP OF INTERLOCUTORS FOR JAMMU AND KASHMIR:

- The Group of Interlocutors for Jammu and Kashmir was appointed by the Central Government in October 2010 under the Chairmanship of the eminent journalist Dileep Padgaonkar. It was tasked to hold wide – ranging discussions with all sections of opinion in Jammu and Kashmir in order to identify the political contours of a solution to the problems of the state

COMMITTEES RELATED TO ELECTIONS:

- Goswami Committee on Electoral Reforms (1990)
- Vohra Committee on the Nexus between Crime and Politics (1993)
- Indrajit Gupta Committee on State Funding of Elections (1998)
- National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2000-2002). It was headed by M.N. Venkatachaliah.
- Second Administrative Reforms Commission of India Report on Ethics in Governance (2007). It was headed by Veerappa Moily.
- Tankha Committee was appointed in 2010 to look into the whole gamut of the election laws and electoral reforms.

RECENT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS 1951 - 2019

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACT: 1951

- Added Ninth Schedule to protect the land reform and other laws included in it from the judicial review.
- Added three more grounds of restrictions on freedom of speech and expression, viz., public order, friendly relations with foreign states and incitement to an offence. Also, made the restrictions 'reasonable' and thus, justiciable in nature.
- Empowered the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and economically backward classes

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACT: 1952

- Readjusted the scale of representation in the Lok Sabha by providing that one member could represent even more than 7,50,000 persons.

THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACT: 1954

- Empowered the Parliament to control the production, supply and distribution of the foodstuffs, cattle fodder, raw cotton, cotton seed and raw jute in the public interest

FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACT: 1955

- Made the scale of compensation given in lieu of compulsory acquisition of private property beyond the scrutiny of courts.

FIFTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1955

- Empowered the president to fix the time-limit for the state legislatures to express their views on the proposed Central legislation affecting the areas, boundaries and names of the states

SIXTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1956

- Included a new subject in the Union list i.e., taxes on the sale and purchase of goods in the course of inter-state trade and commerce and restricted the state's power in this regard

SEVENTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACT-1956

- This constitutional amendment act was brought to give effect to recommendations of state reorganisation commission
- Provided for the establishment of a common high court for two or more states.
- Abolished the existing classification of states into four categories i.e., Part A, Part B, Part C and Part D states, and reorganised them into 14 states and 6 union territories
- Extended the jurisdiction of high courts to union territories.
- Provided for the appointment of additional and acting judges of the high court

EIGHT AMENDMENT ACT, 1960

- Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs, and special representation for the Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for a period of ten years (i.e., up to 1970).

NINTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1960

- Facilitated the cession of Indian territory of Berubari Union (located in West Bengal) to Pakistan as provided in the Indo-Pakistan Agreement (1958).

TENTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACT-1961

- Incorporated Dadra and Nagar Haveli in the Indian Union

ELEVENTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1961

- Changed the procedure of election of the vice-president by providing for an electoral college instead of a joint meeting of the two Houses of Parliament.
- Provided that the election of the president or vice-president cannot be challenged on the ground of any vacancy in the appropriate electoral college.

TWELFTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACT-1962

- Incorporated Goa, Daman and Diu in the Indian Union.

THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1962

- Gave the status of a state to Nagaland and made special provisions for it.

FOURTEENTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACT-1962

- Incorporated Puducherry in the Indian Union

FIFTEENTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACT-1963

- Increased the retirement age of high court judges from 60 to 62 years

SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1963

- Included sovereignty and integrity in the forms of oaths or affirmations to be subscribed by contestants to the legislatures, members of the legislatures, ministers, judges and CAG of India.

SEVENTEENTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1964

- Prohibited the acquisition of land under personal cultivation unless the market value of the land is paid as compensation.

EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1966

- Made it clear that the power of Parliament to form a new state also includes a power to form a new state or union territory by uniting a part of a state or a union territory to another state or union territory.

NINETEENTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1966

- Abolished the system of Election Tribunals and vested the power to hear election

TWENTIETH AMENDMENT ACT, 1966

- Validated certain appointments of district judges in the UP which were declared void by the Supreme Court.

TWENTY-FIRST AMENDMENT ACT, 1967

- Included sindhi as the 15th language in the Eight Schedule.

TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT ACT, 1969

- Facilitated the creation of a new autonomous State of Meghalaya within the State of Assam.

TWENTY-THIRD AMENDMENT ACT, 1969

- Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs, and special representation for the Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for a further period of ten years (i.e., up to 1980).

TWENTY-FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACT-1971

- Affirmed the power of Parliament to amend any part of the constitution including fundamental rights.

- Made it compulsory for the president to give his assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill.

TWENTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1971

- Curtailed the fundamental right to property.
- Provided that any law made to give effect to the Directive Principles contained in Article 39 (b) or (c) cannot be challenged on the ground of violation of the rights guaranteed by Articles 14, 19 and 31.

TWENTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1971

- Abolished the privy purses and privileges of the former rulers of princely states.

TWENTY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT, 1971

- Empowered the administrators of certain union territories to promulgate ordinances.

TWENTY-EIGHTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1972

- Abolished the special privileges of ICS officers and empowered the Parliament to determine their service conditions.

TWENTY-NINTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1972

- Included two Kerala Acts on land reforms in the Ninth Schedule.

THIRTIETH AMENDMENT ACT, 1972

- Did away with the provision which allowed appeal to the Supreme Court in civil cases involving an amount of ₹20,000, and provided instead that an appeal can be filed in the Supreme Court only if the case involves a substantial question of law.

THIRTY-FIRST AMENDMENT ACT, 1972

- Increased the number of Lok Sabha seats from 525 to 545.

THIRTY-SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACT-1973

- Made special provisions to satisfy the aspirations of the people of the Telangana region in Andhra Pradesh.

THIRTY-THIRD AMENDMENT ACT, 1974

- Provided that the resignation of the members of Parliament and the state legislatures may be accepted by the Speaker/Chairman only if he is satisfied that the resignation is voluntary or genuine.

THIRTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1974

- Included twenty more land tenure and land reforms acts of various states in the Ninth Schedule.

THIRTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1974

- Terminated the protectorate status of Sikkim and conferred on it the status of an associate state of the Indian Union. The Tenth Schedule was added laying down the terms and conditions of association of Sikkim with the Indian Union.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACT-1975

- Made Sikkim a full-fledged State of the Indian Union and omitted the Tenth Schedule.

THIRTY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1975

- Provided legislative assembly and council of ministers for the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh.

THIRTY-EIGHTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1975

- Empowered the president to declare different proclamations of national emergency on different grounds simultaneously.

THIRTY-NINTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1975

- Placed the disputes relating to the president, vice-president, prime minister and Speaker beyond the scope of the judiciary. They are to be decided by such authority as may be determined by the Parliament.

FORTIETH AMENDMENT ACT, 1976

- Empowered the Parliament to specify from time to time the limits of the territorial waters, the continental shelf, the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and the maritime zones of India.

FORTY-FIRST AMENDMENT ACT, 1976

- Raised the retirement age of members of State Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission from 60 to 62.

FORTY-SECOND AMENDMENT ACT, 1976

- It is also known as Mini-Constitution. It was enacted to give effect to the recommendations of Swaran Singh Committee.)
- Added three new words (i.e., socialist, secular and integrity) in the Preamble.
- Added Fundamental Duties by the citizens (new Part IV A).
- Made the president bound by the advice of the cabinet
- Added three new Directive Principles viz., equal justice and free legal aid, participation of workers in the management of industries
- Shifted five subjects from the state list to the concurrent list, viz, education, forests, protection of wild animals and birds, weights and measures and administration of justice, constitution and organisation of all courts except the Supreme Court and the high courts
- Empowered the Centre to deploy its armed forces in any state to deal with a grave situation of law and order.

FORTY-THIRD AMENDMENT ACT, 1977

- Restored the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the high courts in respect of judicial review and issue of writs

FORTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1978

- Empowered the president to send back once the advice of cabinet for reconsideration. But, the reconsidered advice is to be binding on the president
- Replaced the term 'internal disturbance' by 'armed rebellion' in respect of national emergency.
- Made the President to declare a national emergency only on the written recommendation of the cabinet.
- Deleted the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights and made it only a legal right.

FORTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1980

- Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and special representation for the Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for a further period of ten years (i.e., up to 1990).

FORTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1982

- Enabled the states to plug loopholes in the laws and realise sales tax dues.

FORTY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1984

- Included 14 land reforms Acts of various states in the Ninth Schedule.

FORTY-EIGHTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1984

- Facilitated the extension of President's rule in Punjab beyond one year without meeting the two special conditions for such extension.

FORTY-NINTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1984

- Gave a constitutional sanctity to the Autonomous District Council in Tripura.

FIFTIETH AMENDMENT ACT, 1984

- Empowered the Parliament to restrict the Fundamental Rights of persons employed in intelligence organisations and telecommunication systems set up for the armed forces or intelligence organisations.

FIFTY-FIRST AMENDMENT ACT, 1984

- Provided for reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha for STs in Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram as well as in the Legislative Assemblies of Meghalaya and Nagaland

FIFTY-SECOND AMENDMENT ACT, 1985

- This amendment popularly known as Anti-Defection Law
- Provided for disqualification of members of Parliament and state legislatures on the ground of defection and added a new Tenth Schedule containing the details in this regard.

FIFTY-THIRD AMENDMENT ACT, 1986

- Made special provisions in respect of Mizoram and fixed the strength of its Assembly at a minimum of 40 members

FIFTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1986

- Increased the salaries of the Supreme Court and high court judges and enabled the Parliament to change them in future by an ordinary law.

FIFTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1986

- Made special provisions in respect of Arunachal Pradesh and fixed the strength of its Assembly at a minimum of 30 members.

FIFTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1987

- Fixed the strength of the Goa Legislative Assembly at a minimum of 30 members.

FIFTY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1987

- Reserved seats for the STs in the legislative assemblies of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.

FIFTY-EIGHTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1987

- Provided for an authoritative text of the Constitution in Hindi language and gave the same legal sanctity to the Hindi version of the Constitution.

FIFTY-NINTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1988

- Provided for the declaration of national emergency in Punjab on the ground of internal disturbance.

SIXTIETH AMENDMENT ACT, 1988

- Increased the ceiling of taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments from Rs 250 per annum to Rs 2,500 per annum

SIXTY-FIRST AMENDMENT ACT, 1989

- Reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly elections.

SIXTY-SECOND AMENDMENT ACT, 1989

- Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and special representation for the Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for the further period of ten years (i.e., up to 2000).

SIXTY-THIRD AMENDMENT ACT, 1989

- Repealed the changes introduced by the 59th Amendment Act of 1988 in relation to Punjab. In other words, Punjab was brought at par with the other states in respect of emergency provisions.

SIXTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1990

- Facilitated the extension of the President's rule in Punjab upto a total period of three years and six months

SIXTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1990

- Provided for the establishment of a multi-member National Commission for SCs and STs in the place of a Special Officer for SCs and STs.

SIXTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1990

- Included 55 more land reforms Acts of various states in the Ninth Schedule.

SIXTY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1990

- Facilitated the extension of the President's rule in Punjab up to a total period of four years.

SIXTY-EIGHT AMENDMENT ACT, 1991

- Facilitated the extension of the President's rule in Punjab up to a total period of five years

SIXTY-NINTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1991

- Accorded a special status to the Union Territory of Delhi by designing it as the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

SEVENTIETH AMENDMENT ACT, 1992

- Provided for the inclusion of the members of the Legislative Assemblies of National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry in the Electoral College for the election of the president.

SEVENTY-FIRST AMENDMENT ACT, 1992

- Included Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages in the Eight Schedule. With this, the total number of scheduled languages increased to 18.

SEVENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT ACT, 1992

- Provided for reservation of seats for the STs in the Legislative Assembly of Tripura

SEVENTY-THIRD AMENDMENT ACT, 1992

- Granted constitutional status and protection to the panchayati raj institutions.
- For this purpose, the Amendment has added a new Part-IX entitled as 'the panchayats' and a new Eleventh Schedule containing 29 functional items of the panchayats

SEVENTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1992

- Granted constitutional status and protection to the urban local bodies.
- For this purpose, the Amendment has added a new Part IX-A entitled as 'the municipalities' and a new Twelfth Schedule containing 18 functional items of the municipalities

SEVENTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1994

- Provided for the establishment of rent tribunals for the adjudication of disputes with respect to rent, its regulation and control and tenancy issues including the rights, title and interest of landlords and tenants

SEVENTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1994

- Provided for the establishment of rent tribunals for the adjudication of disputes with respect to rent, its regulation and control and tenancy issues including the rights, title and interest of landlords and tenants

SEVENTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1994

- Included the Tamil Nadu Reservation Act of 1994 (which provides for 69 per cent reservation of seats in educational institutions and posts in state services) in the Ninth Schedule to protect it from judicial review. In 1992, the Supreme Court ruled that the total reservation should not exceed 50 percent.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1995

- Provided for reservation in promotions in government jobs for SCs and STs. This amendment nullified the Supreme Court ruling with regard to reservation in promotions.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1995

- Included 27 more land reforms Acts of various states in the Ninth Schedule. With this, the total number of Acts in the Schedule increased to 282. But, the last entry is numbered 284.

SEVENTY-NINTH AMENDMENT, 1999

- Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and special representation for the Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for a further period of ten years (i.e., up to 2010).

EIGHTIETH AMENDMENT ACT, 2000

- Provided for an 'alternative scheme of devolution' of revenue between the Centre and states. This was enacted on the basis of the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission which has recommended that out of the total income obtained from Central taxes and duties, twenty-nine per cent should be distributed among the states.

EIGHTY-FIRST AMENDMENT ACT, 2000

- Empowered the state to consider the unfilled reserved vacancies of a year as a separate class of vacancies to be filled up in any succeeding year or years. Such class of vacancies are not to be combined with the vacancies of the year in which they are being filled up to determine the ceiling of 50 per cent reservation on total number of vacancies of that year. In brief, this amendment ended the 50 per cent ceiling on reservation in backlog vacancies.

EIGHTY-SECOND AMENDMENT ACT, 2000

- Provided for making of any provision in favour of the SCs and STs for relaxation in qualifying marks in any examination or lowering the standards of evaluation, for reservation in matters of promotion to the public services of the Centre and the states.

EIGHTY-THIRD AMENDMENT ACT, 2000

- Provided that no reservation in panchayats need be made for SCs in Arunachal Pradesh. The total population of the state is tribal and there are no SCs.

EIGHTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT ACT, 2001

- Extended the ban on readjustment of seats in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for another 25 years (i.e., up to 2026) with the same objective of encouraging population limiting measures.
- In other words, the number of seats in the Lok Sabha and the assemblies are to remain same till 2026.
- It also provided for the readjustment and rationalisation of territorial constituencies in the states on the basis of the population figures of 1991 census

EIGHTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT ACT, 2001

- Provided for 'consequential seniority' in the case of promotion by virtue of rule of reservation for the government servants belonging to the SCs and STs with retrospective effect from June 1995.

EIGHTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT ACT, 2002

- Made elementary education a fundamental right. The newly-added Article 21-A declares that "the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may determine".
- Changed the subject matter of Article 45 in Directive Principles. It now reads—"The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years".
- Added a new fundamental duty under Article 51-A which reads—"It shall be the duty of every citizen of India who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years".

EIGHTY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT ACT, 2003

- Provided for the readjustment and rationalisation of territorial constituencies in the states on the basis of the population figures of 2001 census and not 1991 census as provided earlier by the 84th Amendment Act of 2001.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH AMENDMENT ACT, 2003

- Made a provision for service tax (Article 268-A). Taxes on services are levied by the Centre. But, their proceeds are collected as well as appropriated by both the Centre and the states in accordance with the principles formulated by parliament

EIGHTY-NINTH AMENDMENT ACT, 2003

- Bifurcated the erstwhile combined National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into two separate bodies, namely, National Commission for Scheduled Castes (Article 338) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (Article 338-A). Both the Commissions consist of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and three other members. They are appointed by the President.

NINETIETH AMENDMENT ACT, 2003

- Provided for maintaining the erstwhile representation of the Scheduled Tribes and non- Scheduled Tribes in the Assam legislative assembly from the Bodoland Territorial Areas District (Article 332 (6)).

NINETY-FIRST AMENDMENT ACT, 2003

- The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Central Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha (Article 75(1A)).
- The total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in the Council of Ministers in a state shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the legislative Assembly of that state. But, the number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a state shall not be less than 12 (Article 164(1A)).
- The provision of the Tenth Schedule (anti-defection law) pertaining to exemption from disqualification in case of split by one-third members of legislature party has been deleted. It means that the defectors have no more protection on grounds of splits.

NINETY-SECOND AMENDMENT ACT, 2003

- Included four more languages in the Eighth Schedule. They are Bodo, Dogri (Dongri), Maithili (Maithili) and Santhali. With this, the total number of constitutionally recognised languages increased to 22

NINETY-THIRD AMENDMENT ACT, 2005

- Empowered the state to make special provisions for the socially and educationally backward classes or the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in educational institutions including private educational institutions (whether aided or unaided by the state), except the minority educational institutions (clause (5) in Article 15). This Amendment was enacted to nullify the Supreme Court judgement in the Inamdar case (2005) where the apex court ruled that the state cannot impose its reservation policy on minority and non-minority unaided private colleges, including professional colleges. The court declared that reservation in private, unaided educational institutions was unconstitutional.

NINETY-FOURTH AMENDMENT ACT, 2006

- Freed Bihar from the obligation of having a tribal welfare minister and extended the same provision to Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. This provision will now be applicable to the two newly formed states and Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, where it has already been in force (Article 164(1)).

NINETY-FIFTH AMENDMENT ACT, 2009

- Extended the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs and special representation for the Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies for a further period of ten years i.e., upto 2020 (Article 334).

NINETY-SIXTH AMENDMENT ACT, 2011

- Substituted “Odia” for “Oriya”. Consequently, the “Oriya” language in the Eighth Schedule shall be pronounced as “Odia”

NINETY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT ACT, 2011

- Gave a constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies. In this context, it made the following three changes in the constitution:
- It made the right to form co-operative societies a fundamental right (Article 19)
- It included a new Directive Principle of State Policy on the promotion of co-operative societies (Article 43-B).
- It added a new Part IX-B in the constitution which is entitled as “The Co-operative societies” (Articles 243-ZH to 243-ZT).

NINETY-EIGHT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACT, 2013:

- To empower the Governor of Karnataka to take steps to develop the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region

NINETY-NINTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACT, 2014:

- It provided for establishment of National judicial commission

HUNDREDTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACT 2015:

- This amendment is Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) between India and Bangladesh

101ST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACT, 2016

- Goods and Services Tax (GST) has commenced with the enactment of the 101st Constitution Amendment Act, 2016 on 8th September, 2016 and the subsequent notifications.
- Articles 246A, 269A and 279A were added in the constitution. The amendment made changes in the 7th schedule of the constitution. The entry 84 of Union List earlier comprised duties on tobacco, alcoholic liquors, opium, Indian hemp, narcotic drugs and narcotics, medical and toilet preparations. After amendment, it will comprise Petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (petrol), natural gas, and aviation turbine fuel, tobacco and tobacco products. Entry 92 (newspapers and on advertisements published therein) has been deleted, they are now under GST. Entry 92-C (Service Tax) has now been deleted from union list. Under State list, entry 52 (entry tax for sale in state) has also been deleted. Entry

54, Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, subject to the provisions of Entry 92-A of List I has now been replaced by Taxes on the sale of petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (petrol), natural gas, aviation turbine fuel and alcoholic liquor for human consumption, but not including sale in the course of inter-State trade or commerce or sale in the course of international trade or commerce of such goods. Entry 55 (advertisement taxes) have been deleted. Entry 62 (Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling) has now replaced by these taxes only to be levied by local governments (panchayats, municipality, regional council or district council).

THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT, 2018

- The bill seeks to give constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes. It seeks to insert new article 338B in the constitution which provides for NCBC, its mandate, composition, functions and various officers. Inserted a new article 342-A which empowers president to notify the list of socially and educationally backward classes of that state/union territory.

THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD AMENDMENT) ACT, 2019

- It changed two fundamental rights, Article 15 and 16. It provides for the advancement of the economically weaker sections of society. A big 10% of all government jobs and college seats will now have a reservation for people outside the high-income bracket. It states that bill is drafted with a will to mandate Article 46 of the Constitution of India, a Directive Principle that urges the government to protect the educational and the economic interests of the weaker sections of society.



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.
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