

Indian Constitution

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the country. It was adopted on 26 November 1949 and came into effect on 26 January 1950. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is known as the Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution.

Key Features

- Longest written constitution in the world
- Federal system with a strong central government
- Parliamentary form of government
- Independent judiciary
- Single citizenship and universal adult franchise

Preamble

The Preamble declares India as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic and ensures Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity to all citizens.

Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights (Articles 12–35) guarantee basic freedoms such as Right to Equality, Freedom, Religion, Constitutional Remedies, Protection against Exploitation, and Cultural & Educational Rights.

Fundamental Duties

Added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976), Fundamental Duties guide citizens to respect the Constitution, national symbols, unity, and harmony of the nation.