

The background is a light blue gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across it. A faint, circular watermark is visible in the upper center of the image.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA- PART I AND PART II

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CONSTITUTION- AN INTRODUCTION

- THE WORLD'S LONGEST WRITTEN CONSTITUTION HAD 395 ARTICLES IN 22 PARTS AND 8 SCHEDULES AT THE TIME OF COMMENCEMENT. NOW THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA HAS 470 ARTICLES IN 25 PARTS AND 12 SCHEDULES.
- **THERE ARE 104 AMENDMENTS** (TOOK PLACE ON 25TH JANUARY 2020 TO EXTEND THE RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR SCs AND STs IN THE LOK SABHA AND STATES ASSEMBLIES) THAT HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION SO FAR.
- **THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2019** WAS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA BY THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT, MR. THAARWAR CHAND GEHLOT ON JANUARY 8, 2019. THE BILL SEEKS TO PROVIDE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF “**ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTIONS**” OF CITIZENS.

CONSTITUTION- AN INTRODUCTION

- PART I: THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY
- PART II: CITIZENSHIP
- PART III: FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS
- PART IV: DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES
- PART IVA: FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES
- PART V: THE UNION
- PART VI: THE STATES
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- PART VIII: THE UNION TERRITORIES

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- PART IX: THE PANCHAYATS
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- PART IXB: CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES
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- PART XI: RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNION AND THE STATES
- PART XII: FINANCE, PROPERTY, CONTRACTS AND SUITS
- PART XIII: TRADE, COMMERCE AND INTERCOURSE WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF INDIA
- PART XIV: SERVICES UNDER THE UNION AND THE STATES
- PART XIVA: TRIBUNALS

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- PART XV: ELECTIONS
- PART XVI: SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATION TO CERTAIN CLASSES
- PART XVII: OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
- PART XVIII: EMERGENCY PROVISIONS
- PART XIX: MISCELLANEOUS
- PART XX: AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION
- PART XXI: TEMPORARY, TRANSITIONAL AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS
- PART XXII: SHORT TITLE, COMMENCEMENT, AUTHORITATIVE TEXT IN HINDI AND REPEALS

PART I- UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

- ARTICLES 1 TO 4 UNDER PART-I OF THE CONSTITUTION DEAL WITH THE **UNION** AND ITS **TERRITORY**.
- **ARTICLE 1:** DESCRIBES INDIA, THAT IS, BHARAT AS A 'UNION OF STATES' RATHER THAN A 'FEDERATION OF STATES'.
- **ARTICLE 2:** GRANTS TWO POWERS TO THE PARLIAMENT:
 - THE POWER TO ADMIT INTO THE UNION OF INDIA NEW STATES
 - THE POWER TO ESTABLISH NEW STATES.

PART I- UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

- **ARTICLE 3 AUTHORIZES THE PARLIAMENT TO:**

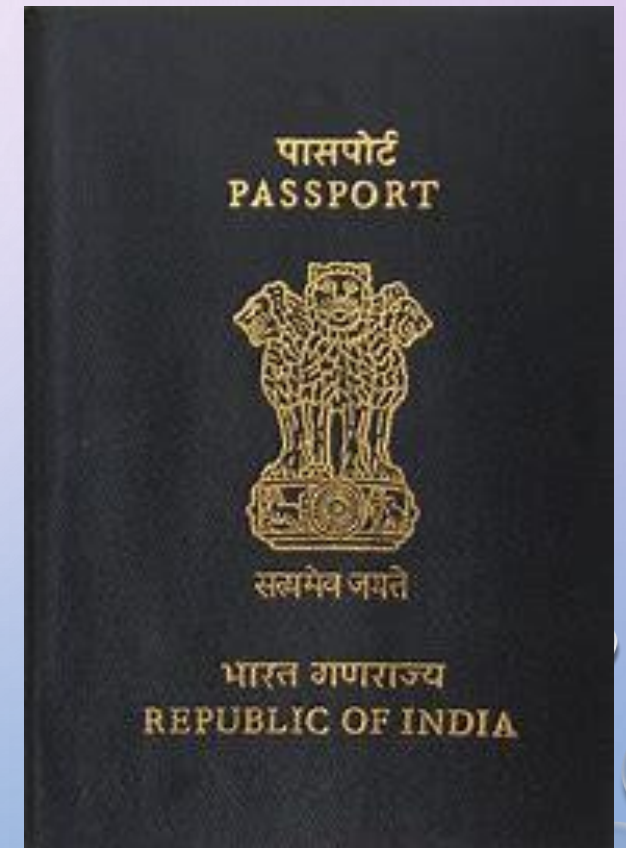
1. FORM A NEW STATE BY SEPARATION OF TERRITORY FROM ANY STATE OR BY UNITING TWO OR MORE STATES OR PARTS OF STATES OR BY UNITING ANY TERRITORY TO A PART OF ANY STATE;
 2. INCREASE THE AREA OF ANY STATE;
 3. DIMINISH THE AREA OF ANY STATE;
 4. ALTER THE BOUNDARIES OF ANY STATE; AND
 5. ALTER THE NAME OF ANY STATE.
- A BILL CONTEMPLATING THE ABOVE CHANGES CAN BE INTRODUCED IN THE PARLIAMENT ONLY WITH THE PRIOR RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT
 - BEFORE RECOMMENDING THE BILL, THE PRESIDENT HAS TO REFER THE SAME TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE CONCERNED FOR EXPRESSING ITS VIEWS WITHIN A SPECIFIED PERIOD.

EXCHANGE OF TERRITORIES WITH BANGLADESH

- ON 7TH MAY 2015, THE PARLIAMENT OF INDIA HAS PASSED THE 119TH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT BILL 2013, WHICH NOW AFTER THE ASSENT OF THE PRESIDENT WILL ENTER IN TO THE STATUE BOOK [AS CONSTITUTION 100TH AMENDMENT ACT 2015].
- INDIA AND BANGLADESH SHARE A 4,096 KM LAND BOUNDARY COVERING WEST BENGAL, ASSAM, TRIPURA, MEGHALAYA AND MIZORAM.
- ON THIS BOUNDARY, SOME 50,000-100,000 PEOPLE RESIDE IN SO CALLED CHITMAHALS OR INDO-BANGLADESHI ENCLAVES. THERE ARE 102 INDIAN ENCLAVES INSIDE BANGLADESH AND 71 BANGLADESHI ONES INSIDE INDIA

PART II- CITIZENSHIP

- CITIZENSHIP DEFINES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NATION AND THE PEOPLE WHO CONSTITUTE THE NATION.
- EVERY PERSON WHO HAS DOMICILE IN THE TERRITORY OF INDIA AND WHO WAS BORN IN THE TERRITORY OF INDIA;
OR
- EITHER OF WHOSE PARENTS WAS BORN IN THE TERRITORY OF INDIA,
OR
- WHO HAS BEEN ORDINARILY RESIDENT IN THE TERRITORY OF INDIA FOR NOT LESS THAN FIVE YEARS SHALL BE A CITIZEN OF INDIA.



CITIZENSHIP LAWS

- PERSONS WHO MIGRATED TO PAKISTAN AFTER MARCH 1, 1947 BUT RETURNED TO INDIA UNDER A PERMIT FOR RESETTLEMENT.
- ANY PERSON WHO OR EITHER OF WHOSE PARENTS OR ANY OF WHOSE GRAND PARENTS WAS BORN IN INDIA.
- PERSON WHO MIGRATED TO INDIA FROM PAKISTAN BEFORE 19TH JULY, 1948 AND SINCE THEN HAVE BEEN ORDINARILY RESIDING IN INDIA.
- PERSON WHO MIGRATED TO INDIA FROM PAKISTAN ON OR AFTER 19TH JULY, 1948 BUT GOT THEMSELVES, DULY REGISTERED AS CITIZENS WITH A COMPETENT OFFICER APPOINTED FOR THAT PURPOSE.
- WHEN AN INDIAN CITIZEN VOLUNTARILY (CONSCIOUSLY, KNOWINGLY AND WITHOUT DURESS, UNDUE INFLUENCE OR COMPULSION) ACQUIRES THE CITIZENSHIP OF ANOTHER COUNTRY, HIS INDIAN CITIZENSHIP AUTOMATICALLY TERMINATES.

CITIZENSHIP ACT, 1955

- THE PARLIAMENT HAS ENACTED THE CITIZENSHIP ACT, 1955 WHICH HAS BEEN AMENDED IN 1986, 1992, 2003 AND 2005
- THE ACT PROVIDES FOR THE ACQUISITION OF INDIAN CITIZENSHIP AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION IN FIVE WAYS:
 - BIRTH
 - INTEGRATION
 - REGISTRATION
 - DESCENT
 - NATIONALIZATION
- CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT ACT, 1992 : ACCORDING TO THIS ACT, THE CHILD WHO IS BORN OUTSIDE INDIA AND IF HIS MOTHER BELONGS TO INDIA CAN HAVE THE INDIAN CITIZENSHIP.
- BEFORE THIS ACT, ANY CHILD BORN OUTSIDE INDIA COULD ACQUIRE CITIZENSHIP ONLY IF HIS FATHER WAS A CITIZEN OF INDIA.

CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) ACT 2019

- IN THE CITIZENSHIP ACT, 1955 (HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS THE PRINCIPAL ACT), IN SECTION 2, IN SUB-SECTION (1), IN CLAUSE (B), THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS SHALL BE INSERTED, NAMELY:—
 - "PROVIDED THAT ANY PERSON BELONGING TO HINDU, SIKH, BUDDHIST, JAIN, PARSİ OR CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY FROM AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH OR PAKISTAN, WHO ENTERED INTO INDIA ON OR BEFORE THE **31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 2014** AND WHO HAS BEEN EXEMPTED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BY OR UNDER CLAUSE (C) OF SUB-SECTION (2) OF SECTION 3 OF THE PASSPORT (ENTRY INTO INDIA) ACT, 1920 OR FROM THE APPLICATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE FOREIGNERS ACT, 1946 OR ANY RULE OR ORDER MADE THEREUNDER, SHALL NOT BE TREATED AS ILLEGAL MIGRANT FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS ACT;"

CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) ACT 2019

- THIS BILL THAT NOW HAS BECOME AN ACT MAKES IT EASIER FOR THE NON-MUSLIM IMMIGRANTS FROM INDIA'S THREE MUSLIM-MAJORITY NEIGHBOURS—PAKISTAN, BANGLADESH AND AFGHANISTAN —TO BECOME CITIZENS OF INDIA.
- THOUGH THE BILL DOESN'T SPELL IT OUT CLEARLY, BUT THE FACT THAT IT ENTITLES HINDUS, SIKHS, BUDDHISTS, JAINS, PARSIS, AND CHRISTIANS FACING RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN THE THREE NATIONS, TO SEEK INDIAN CITIZENSHIP, HIGHLIGHTS THE EXCLUSION OF MUSLIMS.

CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) ACT 2019

- THIS AMENDMENT IS OF THE CITIZENSHIP ACT, 1955 WHICH REQUIRES THE APPLICANT TO HAVE RESIDED IN INDIA FOR 11 OF THE PREVIOUS 14 YEARS. THE AMENDMENT RELAXES THIS REQUIREMENT FROM 11 YEARS TO SIX YEARS, FOR HINDUS, SIKHS, BUDDHISTS, JAINS, PARSIS, AND CHRISTIANS FROM THE THREE NATIONS. (WHO HAD ARRIVED IN INDIA BEFORE 31 DECEMBER 2014.)
- THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) ACT **DOES NOT APPLY** TO TRIBAL AREAS OF TRIPURA, MIZORAM, ASSAM AND MEGHALAYA BECAUSE OF BEING INCLUDED IN THE SIXTH SCHEDULE OF THE CONSTITUTION. ALSO AREAS THAT FALL UNDER THE INNER LIMIT NOTIFIED UNDER THE BENGAL EASTERN FRONTIER REGULATION, 1873, WILL ALSO BE OUTSIDE THE ACT'S PURVIEW. THIS KEEPS ALMOST ENTIRE ARUNACHAL PRADESH, MIZORAM AND NAGALAND OUT OF THE AMBIT OF THE ACT.

LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP

- THE CITIZENSHIP ACT, 1955 ALSO LAYS DOWN THREE MODES BY WHICH AN INDIAN CITIZEN, WHETHER A CITIZEN AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OR SUBSEQUENT TO IT , MAY LOSE HIS CITIZENSHIP —
 - RENUNCIATION
 - TERMINATION
 - DEPRIVATION

OVERSEAS CITIZENSHIP OF INDIA (OCI)

- IT'S A KIND OF DUAL CITIZENSHIP GIVEN TO THE PERSONS OF INDIAN ORIGIN (PIO) IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES WHO HAVE ACQUIRED CITIZENSHIP IN THOSE COUNTRIES. THE CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT ACT 2003 PROVIDES FOR DUAL CITIZENSHIP TO PIOS IN 16 COUNTRIES SUCH AS UK, USA, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, FINLAND ETC.
- THE ACT, WHICH IS BASED ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS, HAS AMENDED THE INDIAN CITIZENSHIP ACT OF 1955.
- ACT DEFINES OVERSEAS CITIZENSHIP OF INDIA (OCI) TO MEAN A PERSON WHO,
 1. IS OF INDIAN ORIGIN BEING A CITIZEN OF SPECIFIED COUNTRY, OR
 2. WAS A CITIZEN OF INDIAN IMMEDIATELY BEFORE BECOMING A CITIZEN OF SPECIFIED COUNTRY AND IS REGISTERED AS AN OCI BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.



OVERSEAS CITIZENSHIP OF INDIA (OCI)

- **RIGHT TO OCI**

- ENTITLED TO CARRY INDIAN PASSPORT (10 YEARS VALIDITY).
- **NOT REQUIRE VISA** TO ENTER IN INDIA.
- ENJOYS SAME LOCAL PROTECTION LIKE A CITIZEN FOR HIS PROPERTY RIGHTS AND INVESTMENT IN INDIA.
- MAY ENJOY SPECIAL CONSIDERATION WITH REGARD TO ADMISSION IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

- **RIGHTS NOT GIVEN TO OCI**

- NO VOTING RIGHTS
- NOT ELIGIBLE TO BECOME A MEMBER OF EITHER LOK SABHA OR RAJYA SABHA.
- NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY IN MATTERS OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.