

Basics of Indian Polity – SSC Notes

Constitution of India

- Adopted: 26 November 1949
- Enforced: 26 January 1950 (Republic Day)
- Originally: 395 Articles, 22 Parts, 8 Schedules
- Present: 470+ Articles, 25 Parts, 12 Schedules
- Largest written constitution in the world

Key Features of Constitution

- Sovereign → India independent hai
- Socialist → Welfare state, inequality reduce karna
- Secular → All religions ko equal respect
- Democratic → People elect government
- Republic → Head of State elected hota hai (President)

Fundamental Rights (Part III, Art. 12–35)

1. Right to Equality
2. Right to Freedom
3. Right against Exploitation
4. Right to Freedom of Religion
5. Cultural & Educational Rights
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (*Heart & Soul of Constitution – B.R. Ambedkar*)

Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV, Art. 36–51)

- Non-justiciable (Court enforce nahi kar sakti)
- Govt ke liye moral guidelines
- Source: Ireland

Fundamental Duties (Part IV-A, Art. 51A)

- Added by: 42nd Amendment, 1976
- Inspired from: USSR (Russia)
- Total Duties: 11

Union Government

- President (Art. 52) → Nominal Head
- Vice President (Art. 63) → Rajya Sabha Chairman
- Prime Minister (Art. 74) → Real Head of Govt
- Council of Ministers → Lok Sabha ke liye collectively responsible

Parliament of India

- Lok Sabha (Lower House) → Max 552 members, 5-year term
- Rajya Sabha (Upper House) → Max 250 members, Permanent body (1/3rd retire every 2 years)
- President bhi Parliament ka part hai

Judiciary (Supreme Court)

- Article: 124
- Highest Court of India
- Head: Chief Justice of India (CJI)
- Function: Guardian of Constitution + Judicial Review

Important SSC Exam Points

- “Heart & Soul of Constitution” → Art. 32, Right to Constitutional Remedies
- Fundamental Duties → Added by 42nd Amendment
- DPSPs → Taken from Ireland
- Fundamental Duties → Inspired from USSR
- Largest Written Constitution → India
- Rajya Sabha → Permanent body

