The Constitution of Bangladesh, officially known as the Constitution of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, is the supreme law of the country. It was adopted on November 4, 1972, and came into effect on December 16, 1972, commemorating Victory Day.

The **Constitution of Bangladesh** originally consisted of **11 parts**, **153 articles (sections)**, and **4 schedules** when it was adopted in 1972. Over time, due to amendments, the structure of the Constitution has changed.

### Current Structure (After Amendments):

**Parts**: The Constitution now has **13 parts** (due to additions over the years).

**Articles (Sections)**: The total number of articles has increased to **152** (some articles were removed or merged during amendments).

### Key Changes through Amendments:

New parts were added, such as **Part IXA: Local Government**, through amendments.

Some articles were removed, revised, or renumbered, reflecting the evolving political and administrative framework of the country.

**Key Features of the Constitution:**

**Preamble:**

The preamble highlights the nation's commitment to democracy, socialism, nationalism, and secularism as fundamental principles.

**Structure:**

The Constitution originally consisted of 11 parts, 153 articles, and 4 schedules. Over time, amendments have expanded its content.

**Fundamental Principles:** The Constitution is based on four main state principles:

1. Nationalism

2. Democracy

3. Socialism (economic and social justice)

4. Secularism

**Fundamental Rights:** It guarantees basic human rights and freedoms, including:

1. Equality before the law

2. Freedom of speech, religion, and association

3. Right to protection from discrimination and exploitation

**Parliamentary System:**

Bangladesh follows a unicameral parliamentary system with the Jatiya Sangsad (National Parliament) as the legislative body.

The Prime Minister is the head of government, while the President serves as the ceremonial head of state.

**Judiciary:**

The judiciary operates independently to uphold the rule of law.

The Supreme Court has two divisions: the Appellate Division and the High Court Division.

**Amendments:**

The Constitution has undergone several amendments. Among the most notable is the 15th Amendment (2011), which reinstated secularism and the principle of democracy while banning caretaker governments.

**Language and Citizenship:**

Bengali (Bangla) is the state language.

It defines Bangladeshi citizenship, emphasizing national identity.

**Unitary State:**

Bangladesh is a unitary, sovereign state, meaning all governmental powers are centralized.

**Elections and Political Parties:**

Free and fair elections are essential for governance.

The Constitution allows for the functioning of political parties but imposes restrictions on those working against the state.

**Historical Context:**

The Constitution reflects the aspirations of the people following the Liberation War of 1971. It draws inspiration from the Proclamation of Independence and the values established during the freedom struggle.