Numbers of Article in Indian Constitution: 395.

Article 1-4: Union and States.

Article 5 – 11: Citizenship.

Article 12 – 35: Fundamental Rights

Article 36 – 51: Directive Principal of State Policy.

PART I: ARTICLE 1-4: THE UNION AND ITS TERIOTRY

* Name and territory of the Union.
* Admission or establishment of new states.
* Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States.

PART II: ARTICLE 5-11: CITIZENSHIP

* Article 5 speaks about the citizenship of India at the commencement of the Constitution (Nov 26, 1949).
* Article 11 gave powers to the Parliament of India to regulate the right of citizenship by law.
* This provision resulted in the enactment of Citizenship Act 1955 by the Indian Parliament.

PART III: ARTICLE (12-35): FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

* There are six fundamental rights in India

1. Right to Equality (Article 14-18)
2. Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)
3. Right against Exploitation (Article 23-24)
4. Right to freedom of religion (Article 25-28)
5. Cultural and Educational Right. (Article 29-30)
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies. (Article – 32)

* Article 32 is called the “Heart and soul” of Indian constitution, because no one can fetch these rights.
* These are implemented by the Supreme Court of India.
* Supreme court provide the protection of these rights.
* There was one more right “Right to property”.
* Remove under 44th Constitutional Amendment Act 1978 and made a legal right under 300 A.
* Because this right to be proved a hindrance toward attain the goal of socialism and redistribution of land among equitably among the people.

PART IV: ARTICLE (36-51): DIRECTIVE PRINCIPAL OF STATE POLICY

* The directive Principal of state policy is taken from Irish Constitution.
* While most of the Fundamental Rights are negative obligation on the state, Directive principal are positive obligation on the state.
* It is not enforceable by the court of law.
* Article 40: Formation of Gram Panchayat.
* Article 44: Uniform Civil law.
* Article 51: Foreign Relation.

PART IV A: ARTICLE 51 A: FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

* Idea is taken from the constitution of USSR.
* Enumerated in part IV A and consist of single Article 51A
* Added by the 42nd Constitution Amendment 1976 on the recommendations of Swarm Singh.

PART V: THE UNON EXECUTIVE

* 52: The President of India.
* 57: Eligibility for Re-Election.
* 60: Oath and Affirmation of President.
* 61: Procedure for impeachments of President of India.
* 63: The Vice President
* 64: The Vice President is to be the ex officio chairman of the Council of State.
* 65: The Vice President act as a President or to discharge his function during his casual vacancies in the office or during absence of President.
* 72: Power of president to grant pardon and to suspend, remit, commute sentences in certain cases.
* 74: Council of minister to aid and advise to the President.
* 76: Attorney General of India.

SOME OTHER ARTICLES

* Article 108: Joint Session meeting of the parliament.
* Article 110: Definition of Money Bill
* Article 111: Veto Power for President.
* Article 112: Annual Financial Statement (There is no any word budget in Constitution).
* Article 124: Establishment and Constitution of Supreme Court. (Established on 28th Jan 1950).
* Article 148: Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
* Article 165: Advocate General of State

PART IX: THE PANCHAYATS

* Article 243: Definition
* Article 243A: Gram Sabha
* Article 243B: Constitution of Panchayats
* Article 243C: Composition of Panchayats
* Article 243D: Reservation of seats
* Article 243E: Duration of Panchayats
* Article 243F: Disqualification for membership.
* Article 243G: Power, Authority and Responsibility of Panchayats.

Article 266: Consolidate fund and public account of India and of the state.

Article 267: Contingency fund.