

## THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

### List of Abbreviations:

Abbreviation	Meaning
Art., arts.	Article, articles
Cl., cls.	Clause, clauses
C.O.	Constitution Order
Ins.	Inserted
P., pp.	Page, pages
Pt.	Part
Rep.	Repealed
Ss., ss.	Section, sections
Sch.	Schedule
Subs.	Substituted
w\..e.f.	With effect from
w\..r.e.f.	With retrospective effect

### Preamble

> **"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA"**, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens:

- > **JUSTICE** – social, economic and political
- > **LIBERTY** – of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship
- > **EQUALITY** – of status and opportunity
- > **FRATERNITY** – assuring dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation

> **"IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY"**, this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, **do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**



### PART I – The Union and Its Territory

1. **India (Bharat) shall be a Union of States.**
2. **Parliament** may admit or establish new states.
3. **Parliament** can form, alter, or rename states (with Presidential recommendation and State legislature consultation).
4. **Laws under Articles 2 & 3** must amend relevant Schedules.



### PART II – Citizenship

- \* Articles 5–11 define **who was a citizen at the time of commencement**, migration-related citizenship, and rights of people of Indian origin abroad.
- \* Parliament has the power to **regulate citizenship by law**.



### PART III – Fundamental Rights

1. **Equality (Art. 14–18)** – Equality before law, prohibition of discrimination, abolition of untouchability and titles.
2. **Freedom (Art. 19–22)** – Speech, assembly, movement, protection from conviction, and right to life and personal liberty.
3. **Exploitation (Art. 23–24)** – Ban on human trafficking and child labor.
4. **Religion (Art. 25–28)** – Freedom of religion and managing religious affairs.
5. **Culture & Education (Art. 29–30)** – Rights of minorities to conserve culture and run educational institutions.
6. **Remedies (Art. 32–35)** – Right to constitutional remedies via the Supreme Court.



### PART IV – Directive Principles of State Policy

- \* Non-enforceable but **fundamental** in governance.
- \* Promotes **justice, equality, welfare, village panchayats**, equal pay, and **prohibition of intoxicants**.
- \* Includes **environment protection**, **nutrition**, **education**, **public health**, and **uniform civil code**.

## PART IVA – Fundamental Duties (Art. 51A)

Duties of citizens include:

- \* Respect Constitution, Flag, and Anthem
- \* Uphold unity and integrity
- \* Protect environment
- \* Promote harmony
- \* Provide education (age 6–14)
- \* Safeguard public property

## PART V – The Union (Excerpt)

Chapter I – The Executive

\* \*\*President of India (Art. 52–62)\*\*:

- \* Head of the Union
- \* Elected by electoral college
- \* 5-year term, eligible for re-election
- \* Can be impeached for Constitutional violation

\* \*\*Vice-President (Art. 63–68)\*\*:

- \* Ex officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- \* Acts as President in absence
- \* 5-year term, elected by both Houses of Parliament