



Parts of Constitution

(संविधान के भाग)

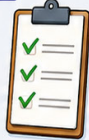
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Shubham Gupta Sir

Indian Constitution: Major Parts

1 Current Structure

- 22 Parts → 25 Parts
- 395 Articles → 448 Articles
- 8 Schedules → 12 Schedules

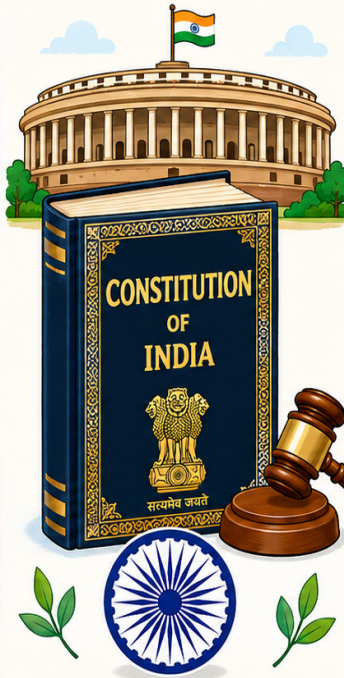


2 Longest Part → Part V (Union): Articles 52 to 151



3 Removed Parts → Part 7 and Part 9

- Part 7: Territories of Part B States: Article 238
7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956
- Original Part 9: Territories of Part D States: Article 243
7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956



4 Major Parts Added → 05

★ Part 4(A): Fundamental Duties – 42nd Amendment, 1976



★ Part 9: Panchayats – 73rd Amendment, 1992



★ Part 9(A): Municipalities – 74th Amendment, 1992



★ Part 9(B): Cooperative Societies – 97th Amendment, 2011



★ Part 14(A): Tribunals – 42nd Amendment, 1976



The structure of the Constitution is a living example of **changing needs** over time.



(Part)	(Subject)	(Related Articles)	(Important Facts)
➤ Part 1	The Union and its Territory	1–4	- Article 1: India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States. - Article 3: Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States.
➤ Part 2	Citizenship	5–11	- Article 11: Parliament has the power to make laws regarding citizenship. - Citizenship Act, 1955 was enacted by Parliament.
➤ Part 3	Fundamental Rights	12–35	6 Fundamental Rights → “Magna Carta of India” - Article 32 → 5 types of Writs → “Soul and Heart of the Constitution”
➤ Part 4	Directive Principles of State Policy	36–51	- Inspired by Ireland - Not enforceable by courts, but fundamental to governance
➤ Part 4 (A)	Fundamental Duties	51 (A)	- Added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976 - Originally 10 duties, now 11 11th duty added by the 86th Amendment, 2002
➤ Part 5	The Union	52–151	- President — Articles 52–62 - Vice-President — Articles 63–71 - Parliament — Articles 79–122 - Supreme Court — Articles 124–147 - Attorney General of India — Article 76 - Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) — Articles 148–151

► Part 6	The States	152-237	○ Governor — Articles 153-162 ○ Council of Ministers of the State — Articles 163-164 ○ Advocate General of the State — Article 165 ○ State Legislature — Articles 168-212 ○ Legislative Process of the State — Articles 196-201 ○ High Courts — Articles 214-231 ○ Subordinate Courts — Articles 233-237
► Part 7	Part B States	Removed	○ Removed by the 7th Constitutional Amendment, 1956
► Part 8	Administration of Union Territories	239-242	○ Puducherry → Article 239A ○ Delhi → Article 239AA
► Part 9	Panchayats	243-243O	○ 3rd Constitutional Amendment, 1992 ○ 11th Schedule added
► Part 9 (A)	Municipalities	243P-243ZG	○ 74th Constitutional Amendment, 1992 ○ 12th Schedule added
► Part 9 (B)	Co-operative Societies	243ZH-243ZT	○ 97th Constitutional Amendment, 2011
► Part 10	Scheduled and Tribal Areas	244-244A	○ 5th Schedule: Scheduled Areas ○ 6th Schedule: Tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram
► Part 11	Union-State Relations	245-263	○ 246A → Special provision related to GST ○ 248 → Residuary legislative powers vest with Parliament ○ 249 → Power of Parliament to legislate on State List in national interest ○ 250 → Power of Parliament to legislate on State List during Emergency
► Part 12	Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits	264-300A	○ Article 300A → Right to Property is no longer a Fundamental Right, but a Constitutional/Legal Right. ○ Originally, the right to property was a Fundamental Right under Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31, but it was removed and placed under Article 300A by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978.
► Part 13	Trade and Commerce	301-307	○ Freedom of trade within India; Article 301 is the most important.
► Part 14	Services under the Union and States	308-323	○ Article 312 → All India Services ○ Articles 315 to 323 → Public Service Commissions
► Part 14 (A)	Tribunals	323A-323B	○ Added by the 42nd Amendment, 1976)
► Part 15	Elections	324-329A	○ Article 324 → Election Commission of India ○ Universal Adult Suffrage
► Part 16	Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes	330-342A	○ Article 330 → Reservation for SC/ST in Lok Sabha ○ Article 331 → Anglo-Indian representation in Lok Sabha (abolished by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019) ○ Article 332 → Reservation for SC/ST in State Legislative Assemblies ○ Article 333 → Anglo-Indian representation in State Legislative Assemblies (abolished by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019) ○ Article 338 → National Commission for Scheduled Castes ○ Article 338A → National Commission for Scheduled Tribes ○ Article 338B → National Commission for Backward Classes
► Part 17	Official Language	343-351	○ Article 343 → Official language of the Union is Hindi and script is Devanagari ○ Article 344 → Official Language Commission and Parliamentary Committee
► Part 18	Emergency Provisions	352-360	○ Article 352 → National Emergency (war, external or armed rebellion) ○ Article 356 → President's Rule ○ Article 360 → Financial Emergency
► Part 19	Miscellaneous	361-367	○ Article 361 → Protection of President/Governor ○ Article 367 → Interpretation of the Constitution

► Part 20	Amendment of the Constitution	368	○ Article 368 → Power and procedure to amend the Constitution
► Part 21	Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions	369-392	○ Article 370 → Special provisions relating to Jammu & Kashmir ○ Article 371 → Special provisions for Maharashtra and Gujarat ○ Article 371 (A) → Special provisions for Nagaland
► Part 22	Short Title, Commencement, Authoritative Text in Hindi and Repeals	393-395	○ Article 393 → Short title of the Constitution ○ Article 394 → Commencement of the Constitution ○ Article 394 (A) → Authoritative text in the Hindi language ○ Article 395 → Repeals

Concept	Source	Core Idea	Connection / Article
1. Rule of Law	Britain (A.V. Dicey)	Supremacy: In a country, not men but law shall rule.	Basis of Article 14 (Basic Structure of the Constitution)
2. Equality before Law	Britain	Negative equality: Law is blind. Whether king or pauper, all are equal in the eyes of law.	Article 14 (a part of Rule of Law itself)
3. Equal Protection of Laws	USA	Positive equality: Law is not blind. It treats equals equally and unequals differently, e.g., reservation / affirmative action.	Article 14
4. Procedure Established by Law	Japan	Procedural check: The court examines only whether the procedure for making the law was correct.	Article 21 (in the original Constitution)
5. Due Process of Law	USA	Substantive check: The court examines not only the procedure but also whether the law is just, fair, and reasonable.	Article 21 (after Maneka Gandhi case, 1978)

SIGNIFICANT ARTICLES REMOVED FROM THE CONSTITUTION

QUICK CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION NOTES

1. Article 31 – Right to Property

What was it?

Originally, the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property was a Fundamental Right under Part III of the Constitution.

How was it removed?

It was abolished by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978. The Right to Property was shifted to Part XII under Article 300A. It is now a legal / constitutional right, but no longer a Fundamental Right.



Property



Constitution of India

Part III
(Fundamental Rights)

Article 300A

Part XII
(Legal / Constitutional Right)

Year
1978

44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978

2. Articles 379 to 391

What were they?

These articles dealt with temporary and transitional provisions needed immediately after independence, such as the functioning of the provisional Parliament and interim governments.

How were they removed?

They were repealed by the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956, because the first general elections had already been held and the transitional arrangements were no longer needed.



Provisional Parliament



Interim Governments



First General Election

Transition arrangements ended

Year
1956

7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956

3. Article 329A

What was it?

Inserted during the Emergency by the 39th Constitutional Amendment in 1975, this article placed the elections of the Prime Minister and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha beyond the scrutiny of courts.

How was it removed?

In the Raj Narain case, the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional. It was later formally repealed by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978.



Emergency

1975



Elections of the Prime Minister and Lok Sabha Speaker



Raj Narain Case (Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional)



Supreme Court

Year
1978

44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978



Exam Point:

Articles 31, 379-391, and 329A are important constitutional provisions that were removed over time due to changing circumstances and constitutional amendments.



Remember!

- Amendment = Change
- Constitution = A Living document



Constitution

Quick Revision Notes

