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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 of opportunity;

and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this 26th day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

Fundamental Duties

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so
- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture

(g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures

(h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform

(i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;

(j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.

(k) to provide opportunities for education by the parent the guardian, to his child, or a ward between the age of 6-14 years as the case may be

DPSP

<i>Article No.</i>	<i>Subject Matter</i>
36.	Definition of State
37.	Application of the principles contained in this part
38.	State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people
39.	Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State
39A.	Equal justice and free legal aid
40.	Organisation of village panchayats
41.	Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases
42.	Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
43.	Living wage, etc., for workers
43A.	Participation of workers in management of industries
43B.	Promotion of co-operative societies
44.	Uniform civil code for the citizens
45.	Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years
46.	Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections
47.	Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health
48.	Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry
48A.	Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife
49.	Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance
50.	Separation of judiciary from executive
51.	Promotion of international peace and security

Fundamental Rights

- 1) Right to equality Art: 14-18 (citizens & foreigners)
 - 2) Right to freedom Art: 19-22 (citizens)
 - 3) Right against exploitation Art: 23-24 (citizens & non-citizens)
 - 4) Right to freedom of religion Art: 25-28 (citizens & non-citizens)
 - 5) Cultural and Educational Rights Art: 29-30
 - 6) Right to Constitutional Remedies Art: 32
- Note: Right to Property Art 31 (deleted)**

Right to equality

Art 14: Equality before law

Art 15: No discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, gender

Art 16: Equal opportunity in job employment

Art 17: Abolition of untouchability

Art 18: Abolition of titles like Prince, Princess, King, Queen except Education profession and military.

Right to freedom

Art 19: Every citizen has freedom of:

- (a) speech and expression;
- (b) to assemble peaceably and without arms;
- (c) to form associations or unions;
- (d) to move freely throughout the territory of India;
- (e) to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India;

Art 20: Conviction against offence

Art 21: Right to life and personal liberty
(Right to privacy)

Art 21-A: Right to education between the
age 6-14 yrs.

Art 22: Protection against arrest.

Right against Exploitation

Art 23: Prohibition on human trafficking and forced labour

Art 24: Ban on child labour (14 yrs) and in dangerous work (18 yrs)

Right to freedom of Religion

Art 25: Right to choose any religion, practice and propagation

Art 26: Right to manage religious affairs

Art 27: Freedom as to payment of taxes on propagation of religious matters.

Art 28: Freedom to attend any religious instructions in certain educational institutions.

Cultural and Educational Rights

Art 29: This right is given to minorities that minorities can protect their languages, culture and script

Art 30: Minorities can establish education institutions to expand their education.

Right to Constitutional Remedies

Art 32: If our FR's are violating than we can directly move to SC under article 32. This article is known as Heart & Soul of the constitution.

The SC can issue orders or writ for the enforcement of FR's.

The writ are of 5 Types:

1) Habeas Corpus: To have a body (public authority as well as private individual)

Issued by the court to a person who has detained another person and to check the legality and cause of detention.

2) Mandamus: We Command (issued to a public official)

By a court to a public official who has failed or refused to perform his duty

3) Prohibition: To forbid

Issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent the lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction.

4) Certiorari: To be certified/ to be informed

Issued by a higher court to lower court to transfer the pending case or to squash the case.

5) Quo-Warranto: By what authority

Issued by a court to enquire about the legality of claim of a public office.

Schedules

**First
Schedule**

1. Names of the States and their territorial jurisdiction.

2. Names of the Union Territories and their extent.

**Second
Schedule**

Provisions relating to the emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on of:

1. The President of India

2. The Governors of States

3. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha

4. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

5. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in the states

6. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council in the states

7. The Judges of the Supreme Court

8. The Judges of the High Courts

9. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India

Third Schedule	Forms of Oaths or Affirmations for:
	1. The Union ministers
	2. The candidates for election to the Parliament
	3. The members of Parliament
	4. The judges of the Supreme Court
	5. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
	6. The state ministers
	7. The candidates for election to the state legislature
	8. The members of the state legislature
	9. The judges of the High Courts

**Fourth
Schedule**

Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and the union territories.

**Fifth
Schedule**

Provisions relating to the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes.

Sixth Schedule	Provisions relating to the administration of tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
Seventh Schedule	Division of powers between the Union and the States in terms of List I (Union List), List II (State List) and List III (Concurrent List). Presently, the Union List contains 100 subjects (originally 97), the state list contains 61 subjects (originally 66) and the concurrent list contains 52 subjects (originally 47).

Eighth Schedule

Languages recognized by the Constitution.

Originally, it had 14 languages but presently there are 22 languages.

They are: Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri (Dongri), Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Mathili (Maithili), Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

Sindhi was added by the 21st Amendment Act of 1967;

Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were added by the 71 st Amendment Act of 1992;

Bodo, Dongri, Maithili and Santhali were added by the 92nd Amendment Act of 2003.

Ninth Schedule

Acts and Regulations (originally 13 but presently 282) 19 of the state legislatures dealing with land reforms and abolition of the zamindari system and of the. Parliament dealing with other matters.

This schedule was added by the 1st Amendment (1951) to protect the laws included in it from judicial scrutiny on the ground of violation of fundamental rights.

In 2007, the Supreme Court ruled that the laws included in this schedule after April 24, 1973, are now open to judicial review.

Tenth Schedule

Provisions relating to disqualification of the members of Parliament and State Legislatures on the ground of defection.

This schedule was added by the 52nd Amendment Act of 1985, also known as Anti-defection Law.

Eleventh Schedule	<p>Specifies the powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. It has 29 matters. This schedule was added by the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992.</p>
Twelfth Schedule	<p>Specifies the powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities. It has 18 matters. This schedule was added by the 74th Amendment Act of 1992.</p>