



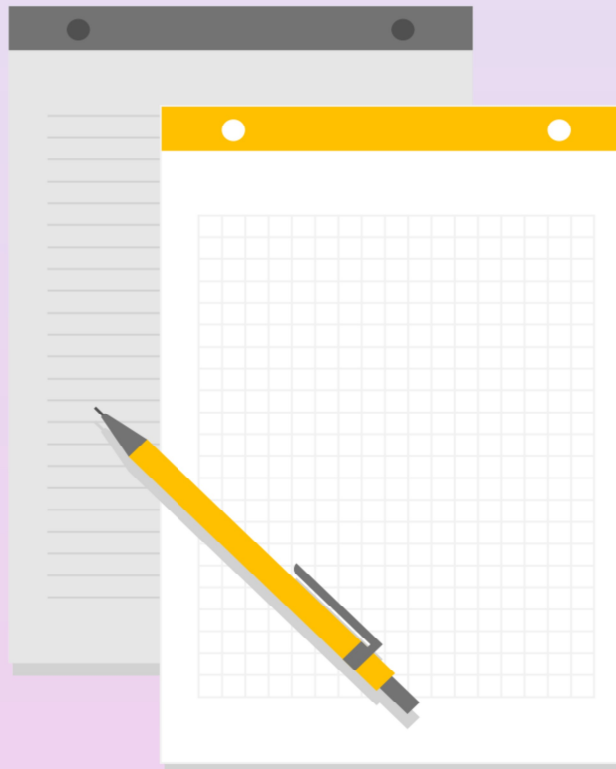
PYQ Speaks

by



Study OAS

For OPSC OAS Prelims



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BRIEF OVERVIEW OF ARTICLES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION (Part-1)

Here are the questions that have been asked in previous year OPSC OAS Prelims Examination.

<p>58. Which of the following statements are correct in respect of Art. 243 of Indian Constitution?</p> <p>(1) Art. 243 (C) provides representation of chairpersons of Panchayats at the Village level in the Panchayats at the District level.</p> <p>(2) Art. 243 (D) provides representation for women to the offices of chairperson in Panchayats at village level.</p> <p>(3) Art 243 (I) is related to power to levy taxes by Panchayats</p> <p>(4) Art. 243 (J) is related to bar on the courts to call in question the election of Panchayats</p> <p>(A) 2 and 3 (B) 1 and 4 (C) 1 and 2 (D) 1 and 3</p>	<p>59. Which of the following statements are correct in respect of the Election Commission of India?</p> <p>(1) It is an autonomous Legal Body</p> <p>(2) Part XV of Indian Constitution deals with the Elections and the Election Commission</p> <p>(3) The Election Commission was established on January 25, 1950</p> <p>(4) Art. 328 provides bar on the interference of Courts in electoral matters.</p> <p>(A) 2 and 3 (B) 1 and 4 (C) 3 and 4</p>
<p>1. Which one of the following statements is correct in respect of Art. 21 of Indian Constitution?</p> <p>(1) It guarantees Right to Life and Personal Liberty</p> <p>(2) In the case of Narmada Bachao Andolan Vs Union of India 2020, Supreme Court held that 'Right to Water' is not a Fundamental Right but Legal Right</p> <p>(3) Right to Water is inferred from the Right to Life</p> <p>(4) The Supreme Court also held that access to Clear Water is a Natural Right</p> <p>(A) 1 and 3 (B) 2 and 4 (C) 2 and 3 (D) 1 and 4</p>	<p>73. Which of the following statements are correct in respect of 'Right to Education'?</p> <p>(1) Art. 21(A) of Indian Constitution provides Right to Education for free and compulsory education to all</p> <p>(2) Right to Education Act was passed by Indian Parliament on August 4, 2009</p> <p>(3) Right to Education came in to force on November 14, 2009</p> <p>(4) Art. 21 (A) was inserted in the Constitution by 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2004</p> <p>(A) 1 and 3 (B) 1 and 2 (C) 1 and 4</p>

74. Which of the following are related to 'Right to Privacy'?

- (1) Art. 21 of Indian Constitution
 - (2) Art. 12 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - (3) Art. 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
 - (4) Art. 8 of European Convention on Human Rights
- (A) 1, 3 and 4
(B) 1, 2 and 3
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) All above

75. Which Article of Universal Declaration of Human Rights tells that the 'Right of Nationality' depends on one's wish. "Every one has the Right to a Nationality"?

- (A) Article 15
(B) Article 20
(C) Article 25
(D) Article 30

52. Which of the following statement/s is / are correct ?

- (i) Part X of Indian Constitution deals with the Scheduled and Tribal areas.
- (ii) This Part contains Art. 220 to Art. 224.
- (iii) This Part deals with formation of autonomous state comprising of certain tribal areas in Assam.
- (iv) Assam also comes under Fifth Schedule of Indian Constitution.

- (A) (i) and (iii) ✗
(B) (ii) and (iv)
(C) (i) and (iv)
(D) (i) only

aid from the State Fund on the recommendation made by NITI Aayog. ✗

(ii) The assigned / shared revenues are one which is collected by State Government but shared / transferred to local bodies.

(iii) State Finance Commission recommends transfer of financial resources from Centre to the States. ✗

(iv) The State Finance Commission created under Article 243 (I) reviews the financial position of Panchayats and Municipalities.

61. Consider the following statements in respect of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India :

(i) Every Panchayati has right to receive grant-in-

ch of the above statement/s is /

46. Right to 'Freedom of Religion' is guaranteed under the Constitution in Articles :

(A) 12-19

(B) 19-21

(C) 25-28

(D) 21-28

Which Article of Indian Constitution speaks about official languages of Indian Union ?

(A) Art. 341

(B) Art. 339

(C) Art. 343

(D) Art. 336

52. To which State in Indian Union Article

35-A relates ?

(A) Assam

(B) Sikkim

(C) Jammu & Kashmir

(D) Manipur

50. Article 21 of Indian Constitution

secures :

(A) Right to life only

(B) Right to personal liberty only

(C) Right to liberty and privacy

(D) Right to life, personal liberty and right to privacy

53. Which of the following Articles were repealed from Indian Constitution by 'Constitution 26th Amendment Act, 1971' ?

(A) Art. 291 and Art. 362

(B) Art. 283 and Art. 283-A

(C) Art. 251 and Art. 256

(D) Art. 301 and Art. 304

54. Which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution are not related to each other ?

(1) Art. 12 and Art. 36

(2) Art. 13 and Art. 368

(3) Art. 22 and Art. 32 (2)

(4) Art. 141 and Art. 214

(A) 2 and 3

(B) 4 only

(C) 1 and 3

(D) All are related

From the above, it is confirmed that Articles of Indian constitution bear a significant importance for prelims examination. So here we try to bring all gist of Articles of Indian constitution. In later stage, brief explanation of each article will follow:

Here is a brief overview of the Articles of the Indian Constitution from 1 to 400:

Article 1: Defines India as a Union of States.

Article 2: Provides for the **admission or establishment** of new states.

Article 3: Allows for the **formation of new states** and alteration of boundaries.

Article 4: Specifies the laws related to state formation and **boundary changes**.

Article 5: **Defines the citizenship** of India at the commencement of the Constitution.

Article 6: Provides for the citizenship of persons **who migrated from Pakistan**.

Article 7: Deals with the citizenship of persons **migrating to Pakistan**.

Article 8: Provides for the citizenship of persons of Indian origin residing outside India.

Article 9: States that a person **voluntarily** acquiring citizenship of a foreign country ceases to be an Indian citizen.

Article 10: Provides for the continuance of citizenship rights.

Article 11: Empowers Parliament to regulate the acquisition and termination of citizenship.

Article 12: Defines **the term 'State'** for the purpose of fundamental rights.

Article 13: Provides **that laws inconsistent with fundamental rights are void**.

Article 14: Guarantees **equality before the law** and **equal protection of laws**.

Article 15: Prohibits discrimination on grounds **of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth**.

Article 16: Provides for **equal opportunity in public employment**.

Article 17: **Abolishes untouchability** and forbids its practice.

Article 18: **Abolishes titles** except military and academic distinctions.

Article 19: Guarantees certain freedoms including **speech, assembly, and association**.

Article 20: Provides protection against conviction for offenses.

Article 21: Guarantees **the right to life and personal liberty**.

Article 22: Provides protection against **arbitrary arrest and detention**.

Article 23: **Prohibits trafficking** in human beings and forced labor.

Article 24: Prohibits the **employment of children** in factories, mines, or hazardous employment.

Article 25: Guarantees **freedom of conscience and free profession**, practice, and propagation of religion.

Article 26: Guarantees freedom **to manage religious affairs**.

Article 27: Prohibits taxation for the promotion of any religion.

Article 28: Provides for the freedom **from religious instruction** in certain educational institutions.

Article 29: Protects the **interests of minorities** in **educational institutions**.

Article 30: Guarantees the right of minorities to **establish and administer** educational institutions.

Article 31: **Abolished the right to property** as a fundamental right.

Article 32: Provides for the right to move the Supreme Court for **enforcement of fundamental rights**.

Article 33: Allows for restriction on fundamental rights for **armed forces, police**, etc.

Article 34: Provides for the protection of laws that are inconsistent with fundamental rights.

Article 35: Confers power on **Parliament** to make laws for implementing fundamental rights.

Article 36: Defines the term 'State' in Part IV (**Directive Principles of State Policy**).

Article 37: Declares that Directive Principles are not justiciable but fundamental in governance.

Article 38: Promotes the welfare of the people by securing a social order.

Article 39: Directs the State to ensure **adequate means of livelihood and equal pay** for equal work.

Article 40: Provides for the organization of **village panchayats**.

Article 41: Ensures the right to work, education, and public assistance.

Article 42: Provides for **just and humane conditions** of work and maternity relief.

Article 43: Directs the State to ensure **living wages** for workers.

- Article 43 A: Directs the State to take steps to secure the **participation of workers** in the **management of industries**. This provision aims to promote industrial democracy by ensuring workers have a voice in decision-making processes within their workplaces

Article 44: Promotes a **uniform civil code** for all citizens.

Article 45: Provides for **free and compulsory education** for children.

Article 46: Promotes the interests **of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**.

Article 47: Directs the State to raise the level of **nutrition and standard of living**.

Article 48: Provides for the organization of **agriculture and animal husbandry**.

- Article 48A: Directs the State to protect and improve the environment and to **safeguard forests and wildlife**. This provision emphasizes the importance of environmental conservation and sustainable development in India.

Article 49: Protects **monuments** and places of national importance.

Article 50: Provides for the separation of the **judiciary from the executive**.

Article 51: Promotes **international peace and security**.

Article 52: Provides for the office of the **President of India**.

Article 53: Vests the **executive power** of the Union in the President.

Article 54: Provides for the **election of the President**.

Article 55: Provides for the **manner of election** of the President.

Article 56: Specifies the conditions of the President's office.

Article 57: Provides for **the re-election** of the President.

Article 58: Prescribes the **qualifications** for the President.

Article 59: Provides for the conditions of the President's office.

Article 60: Specifies the **oath** of office for the President.

Article 61: Provides for the **impeachment of the President**.

Article 62: Provides for the date of commencement of President's term.

Article 63: Provides for the office of the **Vice-President** of India.

Article 64: Specifies the **powers and functions** of the Vice-President.

Article 65: Provides for the Vice-President to act as President.

Article 66: Provides for **the election** of the Vice-President.

Article 67: Provides for **the term** of office of the Vice-President.

Article 68: Provides for the filling of the office of the Vice-President.

Article 69: Prescribes the **oath** of office for the Vice-President.

Article 70: Provides for the Vice-President to act as President in certain circumstances.

Article 71: Provides for the manner of filling vacancies in the office of the President.

Article 72: Provides for the **President's power of pardon**.

Article 73: Specifies the extent of executive powers of the Union and State governments.

Article 74: Provides for the **Council of Ministers** to aid and advise the President.

Article 75: Provides for the appointment of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.

Article 76: Provides for the office of the **Attorney General** of India.

Article 77: Provides for the conduct of government business.

Article 78: Specifies the **duties of the Prime Minister** regarding the President.

Article 79: Provides for the establishment of **Parliament**.

Article 80: Provides for the composition of the **Rajya Sabha** (Council of States).

Article 81: Provides for the composition of **the Lok Sabha** (House of the People).

Article 82: Provides for the reorganization of the Lok Sabha.

Article 83: Specifies the duration of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

Article 84: Prescribes the qualifications for membership of Parliament.

Article 85: Provides for the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

Article 86: Provides for the powers of the President regarding Parliament sessions.

Article 87: Provides for **the President's address** to Parliament.

Article 88: Provides for the rights of Ministers to attend Parliament.

Article 89: Provides for the election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Article 90: Provides for the **election of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman** of the Rajya Sabha.

Article 91: Provides for the resignation of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Article 92: Provides for the resignation of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Article 93: Provides for the procedure for the **election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker**.

Article 94: Provides for the procedure for the election of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Article 95: Provides for **the powers of the Speaker**.

Article 96: Provides for the **powers of the Chairman**.

Article 97: Provides for the powers of the Vice-President in Parliament.

Article 98: Provides for the appointment of the Secretary-General of Parliament.

Article 99: Provides for the payment of the salaries and allowances of Parliament members.

Article 100: Provides for the procedures for voting in Parliament.

Article 101: Provides for the powers of the **President** regarding **disqualification of members**.

Article 102: Provides for the power **to suspend members of Parliament**.

Article 103: Defines the powers and **privileges of members** of Parliament.

Article 104: Provides for the salaries and allowances of members of Parliament.

Article 105: Defines the procedure for the passage of bills.

Article 106: Provides for **joint sittings** of both houses of Parliament.

Article 107: Defines the **procedure** for the passage of **money bills**.

Article 108: Defines the procedure for the passage of bills related to money.

Article 109: Provides for the President's powers regarding bills.

Article 110: Defines the procedure for the presentation of the **annual financial statement**.

Article 111: The President can **either assent to a bill, withhold assent, or return** the bill with a request for reconsideration by Parliament.

Article 112: Mandates the presentation of the **annual financial statement** (Budget) to Parliament.

Article 113: Provides the procedure for passing the budget and other financial bills.

Article 114: States that no money can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under the authority of a law.

Article 115: Pertains to **supplementary, additional, or excess demands** for grants.

Article 116: Details the procedure for the presentation and passage of supplementary, additional, or excess demands for grants.

Article 117: Deals with the presentation of appropriation bills for expenditure from the Consolidated Fund.

Article 118: Provides for the regulation of the procedure of Parliament through its rules of procedure.

Article 119: Specifies the procedure for the dissolution of the Lok Sabha by the President.

Article 120: Provides for the conduct of business in Parliament and the rules governing it.

Article 121: Prohibits discussion in Parliament on the conduct of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

Article 122: Prohibits courts from questioning the validity of parliamentary proceedings.

Article 123: Empowers the President **to promulgate ordinances** during the recess of Parliament.

Article 124: Establishes the **Supreme Court** of India and provides for its composition.

Article 125: Deals with the salaries and allowances of the Chief Justice and judges of the Supreme Court.

Article 126: Provides for the appointment of an **Acting Chief Justice** when the Chief Justice is unable to perform their duties.

Article 127: Allows for the appointment of **additional judges** to the Supreme Court.

Article 128: Permits the appointment of retired Supreme Court judges to sit as judges of the Supreme Court.

Article 129: Declares the Supreme Court to be a **court of record**.

Article 130: Provides for the location and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Article 131: Grants the Supreme Court **original jurisdiction** in disputes between states and between the Union and states.

Article 132: Provides for the **appellate jurisdiction** of the Supreme Court in **constitutional matters**.

Article 133: Provides for the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in **civil matters**.

Article 134: Provides for the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in **criminal matters**.

Article 135: Defines the Supreme Court's jurisdiction in relation to the powers of High Courts.

Article 136: Empowers the Supreme Court to grant **special leave** to appeal against any court or tribunal.

Article 137: Provides for the review of Supreme Court judgments and orders.

Article 138: Empowers the Supreme Court to issue directions and orders for justice.

Article 139: Provides for the transfer of cases from one High Court to another.

Article 140: Empowers the Supreme Court to make rules for the conduct of its business.

Article 141: Declares that the law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all courts.

Article 142: Empowers the Supreme Court to make orders to **ensure complete justice.**

Article 143: Provides for the **advisory jurisdiction** of the Supreme Court.

Article 144: Directs all authorities and persons to act according to the orders of the Supreme Court.

Article 145: Provides for the Supreme Court's rules regarding its own procedure.

Article 146: Deals with the appointment and conditions of service of officers and servants of the Supreme Court, as well as their salaries, which are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

Article 147: Defines the term "law" as it pertains to the interpretation of the Constitution or any law made by Parliament or state legislatures.

Article 148: Establishes the office of the **Comptroller and Auditor General** of India (CAG), outlining their appointment, tenure, and duties.

Article 149: Specifies the duties and powers of the CAG in relation to the audit of the accounts of the Union and states.

Article 150: Requires the accounts of the Union and states to be kept in a form prescribed by the President, based on the advice of the CAG.

Article 151: Mandates that the reports of the CAG on the accounts of the Union and states be submitted to the President and Governors, who must lay them before Parliament and the state legislatures, respectively.

Article 152: Defines "State" for the purposes of Part VI of the Constitution, which does not include Union Territories.

Article 153: Provides for the office of a **Governor** for each state.

Article 154: Vests the **executive power of the state** in the Governor, which is exercised by him/her either directly or through officers subordinate to him/her.

Article 155: States that the Governor of a state shall be **appointed by the President** and hold office during the **President's pleasure.**

Article 156: Specifies the term of office of a Governor to be five years, with provisions for resignation and removal by the President.

Article 157: Lays down the qualifications for the office of Governor, stating that a person must be a citizen of India and **at least 35 years old**.

Article 158: Sets conditions of service for Governors, including restrictions on holding any other office of profit and receiving salaries and allowances as specified by Parliament.

Article 159: Requires the Governor to take an oath of office before assuming their duties.

Article 160: Provides for the discharge of the Governor's functions in certain contingencies, such as a temporary vacancy or absence.

Article 161: Grants the Governor the **power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions** of punishment for offenses against laws under the state's jurisdiction.

Article 162: States that the executive power of the state extends to matters over which the state legislature has the authority to make laws.

Article 163: Establishes that the Governor shall act on the advice of the Council of Ministers, except when required to act in his/her discretion by the Constitution.

Article 164: Deals with the appointment of the Chief Minister and other ministers by the Governor, the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Legislative Assembly, and provisions regarding their salaries.

Article 165: Provides for the appointment of an **Advocate General** for the state, who gives legal advice to the government.

Article 166: States that all executive actions of the state must be expressed in the name of the Governor, and that rules for the transaction of government business should be made by the Governor.

Article 167: Specifies the duties of the Chief Minister, including communicating decisions of the Council of Ministers to the Governor.

Article 168: Establishes that each state shall have a legislature consisting of the Governor and either one or two houses (Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council).

Article 169: Allows Parliament to abolish or create **a Legislative Council** in a state if the Legislative Assembly passes a resolution by a special majority.

Article 170: Provides for the composition of the **Legislative Assembly**, the number of seats, and the representation of territorial constituencies based on population.

Article 171: Specifies the composition of the Legislative Council, which consists of members elected by various constituencies, nominated by the Governor, and representing graduates, teachers, and local authorities.

Article 172: States the term of office for members of the Legislative Assembly (five years) and Legislative Council (six years), subject to dissolution or expiry.

Article 173: Lays down qualifications for membership in the state legislature, including citizenship, age, and other requirements.

Article 174: Provides for the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislative Assembly.

Article 175: Grants the Governor the power to address and send messages to the state legislature.

Article 176: Requires the Governor to address the Legislative Assembly at the commencement of the first session each year.

Article 177: Permits the Advocate General of a state to participate in the proceedings of the state legislature without the right to vote.

Article 178: Provides for the election of a Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly from among its members.

Article 179: Specifies the conditions under which the Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly can vacate their offices, such as resignation or removal by a resolution of the Assembly.

Article 180: Provides for the Deputy Speaker or other members to perform the Speaker's duties when the Speaker is absent.

Article 181: Prohibits the Speaker or Deputy Speaker from presiding over the Assembly during discussions on motions for their removal.

Article 182: Provides for the election of a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council from among its members.

Article 183: Specifies the conditions under which the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council can vacate their offices, such as resignation or removal by a resolution of the Council.

Article 184: Provides for the Deputy Chairman or other members to perform the Chairman's duties when the Chairman is absent.

Article 185: Prohibits the Chairman or Deputy Chairman from presiding over the Council during discussions on motions for their removal.

Article 186: Provides for the salaries and allowances of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, and Deputy Chairman, which are determined by the state legislature.

Article 187: Allows for secretarial staff of state legislatures and their recruitment, conditions of service, and independence from the executive.

Article 188: Requires members of the state legislature to take an oath of office before assuming their duties.

Article 189: Specifies the quorum required for the state legislature's sessions and the rules for voting.

Article 190: Provides for the vacation of seats by members of the state legislature in cases of resignation or disqualification.

Article 191: Lays down conditions for disqualification of members of the state legislature, such as holding an office of profit or being of unsound mind.

Article 192: Grants the Governor the power to decide questions of disqualification of state legislature members, based on the opinion of the Election Commission.

Article 193: Provides penalties for members of the state legislature who sit or vote without the necessary qualifications or after being disqualified.

Article 194: Grants members of the state legislature freedom of speech and immunity from legal proceedings for anything said or voted on in the legislature.

Article 195: Provides for the salaries and allowances of members of the state legislature, which are determined by the state legislature.

Article 196: Specifies the procedures for introducing and passing bills in the state legislature.

Article 197: Requires a special majority for the passage of money bills or other financial matters in the Legislative Council if it is a bicameral legislature.

Article 198: Deals with the definition and procedures regarding money bills in state legislatures.

Article 199: Defines money bills, which deal with taxation, borrowing, and financial matters, and lays down the rules for their introduction and passage.

Article 200: Grants **the Governor the power to withhold assent, reserve a bill** for the President's consideration, or return a bill (except money bills) for reconsideration by the state legislature.

Article 201: Provides for the **Governor to reserve certain bills for the consideration of the President**, who can either assent, withhold, or return the bill for reconsideration.

Article 202: Requires the Governor to lay before the state legislature an annual financial statement (budget) showing the estimated receipts and expenditures of the state for the financial year.

Article 203: Grants the legislature of a state the authority to discuss and vote on the demands for grants proposed in the state's budget.

Article 204: Ensures that no money can be withdrawn from the state's consolidated fund unless it is appropriated by law passed by the state legislature.

Article 205: Deals with supplementary, additional, excess, and exceptional grants, allowing the state government to seek additional funds beyond the original budget.

Article 206: Addresses the authorization of expenditure in advance if the state budget is delayed (vote on account).

Article 207: Details the procedure for the introduction and passage of money bills in the state legislature, including the Governor's recommendation.

Article 208: Empowers the state legislatures to make rules for regulating their procedures and the conduct of business.

Article 209: Allows the Speaker or the Chairman of a state legislature to regulate the proceedings in case of any procedural gaps.

Article 210: Permits the use of Hindi or the English language for proceedings in state legislatures, with states allowed to adopt their own official languages.

Article 211: Prohibits discussion in the legislature of the conduct of a judge of the Supreme Court or High Court except in the case of impeachment.

Article 212: Protects the validity of legislative proceedings from being questioned in courts on the grounds of procedural irregularity.

Article 213: Grants the Governor power to issue ordinances when the state legislature is not in session, subject to certain conditions.

Article 214: Establishes a **High Court for each state or a common High Court** for multiple states.

Article 215: Declares that every High Court shall be a court of record, with the power to punish for contempt of court.

Article 216: Empowers the **President** to determine the number of judges in a High Court.

Article 217: Deals with the appointment and conditions of service of High Court judges, including age, qualifications, and tenure.

Article 218: Extends the provisions of impeachment applicable to Supreme Court judges to High Court judges.

Article 219: Requires High Court judges to take an oath or affirmation before assuming office.

Article 220: Restricts retired High Court judges from practicing in any court or before any authority in India except the Supreme Court.

Article 221: Deals with the salaries and allowances of High Court judges, as determined by Parliament.

Article 222: Allows the **President** to transfer a High Court judge from one High Court to another.

Article 223: Permits the appointment of an acting Chief Justice of a High Court when the office is vacant or when the Chief Justice is unable to perform duties.

Article 224: Allows the President to appoint additional judges for temporary periods to clear backlogs or acting judges if a permanent judge is absent.

Article 224A: Empowers the Chief Justice of a High Court to request retired judges to sit and act as judges of the court.

Article 225: Preserves the jurisdiction of High Courts as it existed prior to the Constitution, subject to legislative changes.

Article 226: Empowers **High Courts to issue writs** for the enforcement of fundamental rights and other purposes.

Article 227: Grants the High Courts supervisory jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals within their territory.

Article 228: Allows the High Court to transfer certain cases from lower courts to itself if they involve significant questions of law.

Article 229: Governs the appointment of officers and servants of the High Court and provides for their conditions of service.

Article 230: Allows Parliament to extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to a Union Territory.

Article 231: Permits **Parliament** to establish a common High Court for two or more states and Union Territories.

Article 232: Deals with the creation of separate judicial service for the states and the appointment of persons to these services.

Article 233: Regulates the appointment of district judges by the Governor in consultation with the High Court.

Article 234: Provides for the recruitment of persons other than district judges to the judicial services of a state.

Article 235: Grants the High Court control over the district courts and courts subordinate to it.

Article 236: Defines the term **'district judge'** and the scope of judicial services under the control of the High Court.

Article 237: Allows the Governor to apply the provisions of this chapter to magistrates subject to certain modifications.

Article 238: Repealed.

Article 239: Provides for the **administration of Union Territories** by the President, who can appoint an administrator or Lieutenant Governor.

Article 239A: Deals with the creation of a **Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers** for certain Union Territories like **Puducherry**.

Article 239AA: Provides for the establishment of a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers for the Union Territory of **Delhi**.

Article 239AB: Grants the **President power to suspend the legislative assembly** of Delhi if it cannot function according to the Constitution.

Article 240: Grants the President power to make regulations for the peace, progress, and good government of Union Territories not having a legislative assembly.

Article 241: Establishes High Courts for Union Territories as needed, or extends the jurisdiction of existing High Courts to Union Territories.

Article 242: Repealed.

Article 243: Introduces provisions related to **Panchayats** and local self-government in rural areas.

Article 243A: Empowers **Gram Sabhas** (village assemblies) to function as decision-making bodies at the village level.

Article 243B: Provides for the **constitution of Panchayats** at different levels (village, intermediate, and district levels).

Article 243C: Specifies the composition of Panchayats and the manner of election of members.

Article 243D: Ensures reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women in Panchayats.

Article 243E: Fixes the tenure of Panchayats and mandates **regular elections** every five years.

Article 243F: Specifies the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of a Panchayat.

Article 243G: Grants Panchayats powers and responsibilities for preparing plans for economic development and social justice.

Article 243H: Authorizes state legislatures to make provisions for **the imposition of taxes** by Panchayats.

Article 243I: Mandates the establishment of **State Finance Commissions** to review financial positions of Panchayats and make recommendations.

Article 243J: Provides for the maintenance and auditing of Panchayat accounts.

Article 243K: Ensures the independence of the **State Election Commission** for the conduct of Panchayat elections.

Article 243L: Extends the provisions of Part IX (related to Panchayats) to Union Territories.

Article 243M: Excludes certain areas like scheduled areas and tribal areas from the applicability of Part IX, with exceptions.

Article 243N: Allows the continuation of existing laws and Panchayats until new laws are made under Part IX.

Article 243O: Prohibits the interference of courts in Panchayat elections except through an election petition.

Article 243P defines key terms like **'Municipality' and 'Municipal Area'** used in Part IXA.

Article 243Q mandates the creation of Nagar Panchayats, Municipal Councils, and Municipal Corporations based on the size and characteristics of urban areas.

Article 243R establishes that Municipalities consist of elected members and may include members with special knowledge who do not have voting rights.

Article 243S requires the formation of **Wards Committees** in municipalities with a population of three lakhs or more.

Article 243T provides for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and women in Municipalities, including reserved positions for Chairpersons.

Article 243U gives Municipalities a fixed term of five years, with elections to be held before the expiry or within six months of dissolution.

Article 243V disqualifies a person from Municipal membership if disqualified by laws relating to state legislatures.

Article 243W empowers **the state legislature** to provide Municipalities with the authority and responsibility for preparing plans for economic development and social justice.

Article 243X allows Municipalities **to levy and collect taxes, duties, tolls, and fees**, and also to receive a share of state government revenue.

Article 243Y mandates the constitution of a **Finance Commission** every five years to review and recommend measures for the financial position of Municipalities.

Article 243Z gives the state legislature power to make provisions for the maintenance and audit of Municipalities' accounts.

Article 243ZA places the supervision, direction, and control of Municipal elections under the **State Election Commission**.

Article 243ZB applies these provisions to Union Territories with modifications made by the President.

Article 243ZC exempts Scheduled and Tribal Areas from the application of this Part, unless extended by law made by Parliament.

Article 243ZD requires the creation of **District Planning Committees** to consolidate Panchayat and Municipal plans into a draft development plan for the entire district.

Article 243ZE mandates the establishment of **Metropolitan Planning Committees** to prepare development plans for metropolitan areas.

Article 243ZF allows for the continuance of existing laws related to Municipalities until they are amended or repealed.

Article 243ZG bars courts from interfering in Municipal elections except through election petitions.

Article 244: Provides for the **administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas** through special provisions.

Article 244A: Deals with the creation of an autonomous state within Assam for tribal areas.

Article 245: Defines the extent of laws made by Parliament and state legislatures within their respective jurisdictions.

Article 246: Distributes legislative powers between the Parliament and state legislatures through three lists: Union, State, and Concurrent.

Article 247: Empowers Parliament to establish additional courts for better administration of laws in Union and Concurrent lists.

Article 248: Reserves residuary powers of legislation exclusively for Parliament on matters not listed in the Union, State, or Concurrent lists.

Article 249: Grants Parliament the power to legislate on state subjects in the national interest when required.

Article 250: Allows Parliament to legislate on any subject in the state list during a proclamation of emergency.

Article 251: Ensures that parliamentary laws prevail over state laws in case of inconsistency when Parliament legislates on state subjects under certain articles.

Article 252: Empowers Parliament to legislate for two or more states on a state subject with their consent.

Article 253: Enables **Parliament** to make laws to give effect to international treaties and agreements.

Article 254: Provides for the supremacy of parliamentary laws over state laws in the event of a conflict.

Article 255: Allows the validity of laws to be unaffected by procedural lapses related to obtaining the President's or Governor's assent.

Article 256: Obligates states to comply with laws made by Parliament and ensures that executive power is exercised as per the Constitution.

Article 257: Ensures that the executive power of states is exercised without hindering the executive power of the Union, and grants the Union power to give directions to states.

Article 258: Allows the President to confer the Union's executive functions on states, subject to conditions.

Article 258A: Empowers the Governor of a state to entrust state executive functions to the Union with the consent of the President.

Article 259: Repealed.

Article 260: Allows the Union to administer foreign territories under international treaties or agreements.

Article 261: Ensures full faith and credit to public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the Union and states across India.

Article 262: Empowers Parliament to resolve disputes relating to waters of inter-state rivers and river valleys, barring such disputes from Supreme Court jurisdiction.

Article 263: Provides for the establishment of an inter-state council by the President to resolve disputes between states.

Article 264: Defines the expression "territory of India" for taxation purposes and excludes territories outside of it.

Article 265: States that no tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law.

Article 266: Establishes the **Consolidated Fund and Public Account** for both the Union and states, and lays down rules for expenditure.

Article 267: Provides for the creation of a **Contingency Fund** at both the Union and state levels for unforeseen expenditures.

Article 268: Empowers the Union to levy duties of excise on medical and toilet preparations, with the proceeds assigned to states.

Article 269: Grants the Union the power to levy certain taxes, such as duties in inter-state trade, but mandates their distribution to states.

Article 270: Describes how taxes levied by the Union, excluding surcharges and cesses, are shared with states.

Article 271: Allows the Union to levy surcharges on certain taxes, which will not be shared with states.

Article 272: Repealed.

Article 273: Provides **grants-in-aid to certain states** in lieu of export duties on jute and jute products.

Article 274: Requires the President's recommendation before the introduction of bills affecting the distribution of revenues between the Union and states.

Article 275: Allows **for grants from the Union to states** in need of assistance or for specific purposes, such as the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

Article 276: Permits states to **levy taxes on professions, trades**, and callings, subject to certain limits.

Article 277: Ensures the continuity of taxes and duties in existence before the Constitution until altered by law.

Article 278: Repealed.

Article 279: Defines the "net proceeds" of taxes and provides for the determination of these proceeds by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Article 280: Establishes **the Finance Commission** to recommend the distribution of revenues between the Union and states.

Article 281: Requires the President to lay the Finance Commission's recommendations before Parliament, along with an explanatory memorandum.

Article 282: Grants the Union or a state the power to make grants for public purposes, even if such purposes are outside their legislative competence.

Article 283: Provides for custody, payments into, and withdrawals from the Consolidated Fund and Public Account of India and the states.

Article 284: Requires that all money received by public officials in the course of their duties be deposited in the government account.

Article 285: Exempts Union property from state taxation, unless Parliament provides otherwise.

Article 286: Restricts states from taxing the sale or purchase of goods that occur outside the state or in the course of import or export.

Article 287: Prohibits states from imposing taxes on electricity consumed or distributed by the Union, or across state boundaries, except under parliamentary law.

Article 288: Allows states to tax Union properties used for purposes other than government, subject to parliamentary law.

Article 289: Exempts Union properties from state taxation, but permits taxation if Parliament allows.

Article 290: Provides for adjustments in Union payments to certain states in lieu of the loss of revenue due to the abolition of privy purses.

Article 290A: Provides for annual grants from the Union to certain states for the maintenance of specific temples.

Article 291: Repealed.

Article 292: Limits the borrowing power of the Union, allowing it to borrow only with the approval of Parliament.

Article 293: Limits the borrowing power of states, requiring prior consent from the Union if the state is indebted to the Union.

Article 294: Provides for the transfer of property, assets, and liabilities from the British Government to the Union and states.

Article 295: Deals with the succession of property, assets, and liabilities in the event of state mergers or the creation of new states.

Article 296: Vests in the Union or a state any property that had no rightful owner at the time of independence.

Article 297: Declares that the Union has control over all land, minerals, and other resources in areas like the territorial waters, continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones.

Article 298: Grants the Union and state governments the authority to carry on trade, business, or any activity of a commercial nature.

Article 299: Requires all government contracts to be executed on behalf of the President or the Governor, and lays down conditions for their validity.

Article 300: Confers the Union and states the right to sue or be sued in the name of the President or Governor, as the case may be.

Article 301: Ensures **freedom of trade, commerce, and intercourse throughout the territory of India.**

Article 302: Empowers **Parliament** to impose restrictions on trade, commerce, and intercourse between states in the public interest.

Article 303: Prohibits Parliament from giving preference to one state over another in matters of trade, commerce, and intercourse, except under special circumstances.

Article 304: Allows state legislatures to impose taxes on goods imported from other states or to regulate trade and commerce, subject to Parliament's approval.

Article 305: Protects existing laws related to trade and commerce from being invalidated by Articles 301 and 303.

Article 306: Repealed.

Article 307: Authorizes Parliament to appoint an authority for carrying out the provisions of Articles 301 to 304.

Article 308: Defines "services" under the Union and state governments for the purpose of Part XIV (Services under the Union and States).

Article 309: Empowers Parliament and state legislatures to regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of persons in government service.

Article 310: Provides for **the doctrine of pleasure**, which states that government servants hold office at the pleasure of the President or the Governor.

Article 311: Safeguards civil servants by laying down procedures for dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank.

Article 312: Empowers Parliament to create **All-India Services** common to both the Union and states, like the IAS and IPS.

Article 313: Preserves the pre-existing service rules from the time of the British administration until new rules are framed.

Article 314: Repealed.

Article 315: Establishes **Public Service Commissions** for the Union and the states.

Article 316: Deals with the appointment and tenure of members of the Union and State Public Service Commissions.

Article 317: Allows for the removal and suspension of members of the Public Service Commissions by the President.

Article 318: Empowers Parliament and state legislatures to make provisions for the composition and functions of Public Service Commissions.

Article 319: Prohibits members of Public Service Commissions from holding any other office of profit or being reappointed to the same commission.

Article 320: Lays down the functions of the Union and State Public Service Commissions in matters of recruitment, promotion, and disciplinary matters.

Article 321: Empowers Parliament and state legislatures to extend the functions of Public Service Commissions to local bodies and other organizations.

Article 322: Provides for the expenses of Public Service Commissions to be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or the states.

Article 323: Allows for the submission of annual reports by the Public Service Commissions to the President or Governor, to be laid before Parliament or the state legislatures.

Article 323A: Empowers Parliament to establish **administrative tribunals** for disputes related **to public service**.

Article 323B: Empowers Parliament and state legislatures to **establish tribunals** for resolving disputes related to **tax, labor, land reforms**, and other specified matters.

Article 324: Vests the superintendence, direction, and control of elections in an **independent Election Commission**.

Article 325: Ensures that no person is excluded from electoral rolls based on religion, race, caste, or sex.

Article 326: Grants the right to vote to every citizen of India above the age of 18, subject to specified disqualifications.

Article 327: Empowers Parliament to make provisions regarding elections to Parliament and state legislatures.

Article 328: Empowers state legislatures to make provisions regarding elections to their respective legislatures, subject to Parliament's laws.

Article 329: Bars interference by courts in electoral matters except through an election petition presented to an appropriate authority.

Article 329A: Repealed.

Article 330: **Reserves seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes** in the House of the People (**Lok Sabha**).

Article 331: Allows the President to nominate two members of the **Anglo-Indian** community to the Lok Sabha if they are underrepresented.

Article 332: Reserves seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in state legislative assemblies.

Article 333: Allows the Governor to nominate one member of the Anglo-Indian community to the state legislative assembly if underrepresented.

Article 334: Originally provided for the reservation of seats for SC/STs and Anglo-Indians in Parliament and state legislatures for 10 years, but has been extended several times.

Article 335: States that the **claims of SC/STs** must be taken into consideration for **appointments** to government services, consistent with the maintenance of efficiency.

Article 336: Provides special provisions for the Anglo-Indian community in matters of public service for a specific period, subject to the government's discretion.

Article 337: Grants special educational grants for the Anglo-Indian community for a certain period.

Article 338: Establishes the **National Commission for Scheduled Castes** to investigate and monitor matters related to SCs' welfare.

Article 338A: Establishes the **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes** to oversee the rights and welfare of STs.

Article 339: Empowers the President to appoint a commission to report on the administration of scheduled areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

Article 340: Empowers the President to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions of **socially and educationally backward classes**.

Article 341: Empowers the President to specify castes, races, or tribes as Scheduled Castes.

Article 342: Empowers the President to specify tribes or tribal communities as Scheduled Tribes.

Article 343: **Declares Hindi in Devanagari script** as the official language of the Union.

Article 344: Provides for the appointment of a commission and a parliamentary committee to recommend measures for the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes.

Article 345: Allows states to adopt any language used in the state or Hindi as the official language of the state.

Article 346: Declares Hindi and English as the languages to be used for communication between states and between the Union and states.

Article 347: Empowers the President to recognize a language spoken by a substantial portion of a state's population as an official language.

Article 348: Mandates that all proceedings in the Supreme Court and High Courts be conducted in English, unless otherwise provided by law.

Article 349: Restricts Parliament's power to legislate on the use of languages for official purposes until the President's recommendations are received.

Article 350: Grants every person the right to submit representations for redress of grievances in any of the languages used in the Union or states.

Article 351: Directs the Union to **promote the spread of Hindi** and develop it as a medium of expression, enriching it by assimilating elements from other languages.

Article 352: Provides for the declaration of a **national emergency** by the President on grounds of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion.

Article 353: Outlines the effects of a proclamation of emergency, empowering the Union to extend its executive powers to any state.

Article 354: Allows the President to modify the distribution of financial resources between the Union and states during a national emergency.

Article 355: Imposes a duty on the Union to protect every state against external aggression and internal disturbance.

Article 356: Empowers the President **to impose President's Rule** in a state if there is a failure of the constitutional machinery.

Article 357: Provides for the exercise of legislative powers by Parliament or the President during a proclamation of emergency in a state.

Article 358: Suspends the provisions of Article 19 (fundamental rights) during a national emergency, except in the case of armed rebellion.

Article 359: Empowers the President to suspend the enforcement of fundamental rights during a national emergency, except for Articles 20 and 21.

Article 359A: Repealed.

Article 360: Provides for the declaration of a **financial emergency** by the President if the financial stability of India is threatened.

Article 361: Grants **immunity to the President and Governors** from legal proceedings during their term of office.

Article 361A: Protects the publication of reports of legislative proceedings from legal action, provided they are published without malice.

Article 362: Repealed.

Article 363: Excludes courts from adjudicating disputes arising out of treaties or agreements made before the Constitution between the Indian government and princely states.

Article 363A: Abolishes titles, privileges, and privy purses of former rulers of princely states.

Article 364: Empowers the President to make laws affecting certain classes of legislation related to existing agreements or treaties.

Article 365: States that **if a state fails to comply with directions from the Union, the President may impose President's Rule** under Article 356.

Article 366: Defines key terms used in the Constitution, such as "Scheduled Castes," "Scheduled Tribes," and "Union Territories."

Article 367: Provides guidance on the interpretation of the Constitution and other laws.

Article 368: Grants Parliament the power to amend the Constitution, subject to certain procedures and limitations.

Article 369: Temporarily empowers Parliament to legislate on matters in the State List for five years following the commencement of the Constitution.

Article 370: Grants special autonomous status to Jammu and Kashmir, with certain provisions of the Constitution not applying to the state, subject to modification by the President. Now it is abolished.

Article 371: Contains special provisions for the states of **Maharashtra and Gujarat**, allowing for the establishment of regional development boards.

Article 371A: Provides special provisions for **Nagaland**, safeguarding its religious and social practices, customary law, and land ownership rights.

Article 371B: Grants special provisions for **Assam**, including the establishment of a committee of the state legislature to deal with matters concerning tribal areas.

Article 371C: Provides special provisions for **Manipur**, including the establishment of a legislative committee to address matters concerning the state's hill areas.

Article 371D: Grants special provisions for **Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**, ensuring equitable opportunities in public employment and education.

Article 371E: Empowers Parliament to establish a central university in Andhra Pradesh.

Article 371F: Provides special provisions for **Sikkim**, protecting its existing laws and ensuring the representation of Sikkimese people in the state legislature.

Article 371G: Grants special provisions for **Mizoram**, safeguarding its religious and social practices, customary law, and land ownership rights.

Article 371H: Provides special powers to the Governor of **Arunachal Pradesh** concerning law and order in the state.

Article 371I: Grants special provisions for **Goa**, particularly regarding the size of its state legislature.

Article 371J: Provides special provisions for the **Hyderabad-Karnataka** region, including reservation in public employment and education.

Article 372: Preserves existing laws from before the Constitution, allowing them to continue until amended or repealed.

Article 372A: Empowers the President to adapt and modify existing laws to bring them in conformity with the Constitution.

Article 373: Authorizes the President to make orders related to the governance of certain areas in the absence of legislative provisions.

Article 374: Deals with the transition of the Supreme Court from the British-era Federal Court and the Privy Council to the present-day Supreme Court.

Article 375: Validates all courts and legal authorities existing before the commencement of the Constitution.

Article 376: Provides for the continuance of judges of the Federal Court, High Courts, and other courts existing before the Constitution's commencement.

Article 377: Ensures the continuity of officers serving in connection with the affairs of the Union or states immediately before the Constitution came into force.

Article 378: Provides for the continuation of certain provisions and laws relating to public services and posts from before the Constitution.

Article 378A: Repealed.

Article 379 to 391: Repealed.

Article 392: Empowers the President to remove difficulties in the implementation of the Constitution during the transitional period.

Article 393: Declares that the Constitution shall be known as the "**Constitution of India**."

Article 394: States the commencement date of the Constitution as January 26, 1950, except for certain provisions.

Article 394A: Empowers the President to publish an authoritative Hindi translation of the Constitution and its amendments.

Article 395: Repeals the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Indian Independence Act, 1947, upon the commencement of the Constitution.