

THE CONSTITUTION OF
INDIA
PREAMBLE

CONSTITUTION
OF
INDIA



1. The Indian Constitution is the supreme law of India.



2. It was adopted on 26th November 1949 and enacted on **26th January 1950**

3. Under the leadership of **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**, the **Father of the Constitution of India**, transformed the Dominion of India into the Republic of India.

4. It is the longest-written constitution in the world (**1,45,000 WORDS**)

5. Soul of the constitution is preamble.

6. The original constitution was handwritten in Hindi and English with calligraphy by **Prem Behari Narain Raizada**.

7. The Constitution of India originally had 395 articles divided into 22 parts and 8 schedules. The latest amendments now comprise approximately **470 articles in 25 parts, with 12 schedules**.

8. The Constitution of India has been amended 105 times as of August 2021. The latest amendment, the Constitution (One Hundred and Fifth Amendments) Act, 2021, was passed to **restore the states' powers to identify and specify socially and educationally backward classes**.

9. The Latest Amendment in the Indian constitution was the **106th Amendment Act, passed in 2023**, the latest amendments deal with women's reservation in Lok Sabha, the state legislative assembly, and the legislative assembly of the national capital of Delhi.

In General-

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. All other laws have to conform to the Constitution. The constitution contains laws concerning the government and its relations with the people.

A constitution is concerned with 2 main aspects:-

- a) Relationship between the different levels of government and
- b) Between the government and the citizens.

CONSTITUTION

GOVERNMENT



THE PEOPLE



THE MAKING OF INDIA'S CONSTITUTION

Dec. 9, 1946
First meeting
of the
Constituent
Assembly

Dec. 11, 1946
Dr Rajendra
Prasad elected as
its President

Aug. 29, 1947
Drafting
Committee
appointed

Nov. 4, 1947
Draft
constitution
submitted

Nov. 26, 1949
Drafting
completed

Jan. 24, 1950
The handwritten
Constitution signed

Jan. 26, 1950
Constitution
legally
enforced

**2 YEARS,
11 MONTHS,
18 DAYS**
Time taken to prepare
the final draft

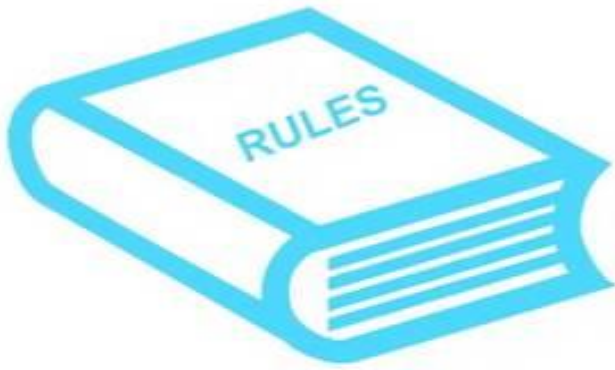


2000
Amendments made
before it was finalised



ROLE OF CONSTITUTION IN RELATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND ITS PEOPLE

THREE MAIN SOURCES



LEGISLATIVE



makes laws



EXECUTIVE



carries out laws



JUDICIAL



evaluates laws

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EX. –

Legislative: The school's board of trustees makes new rules for the school.

•**Executive:** The principal and vice-principal make sure the rules are followed.

•**Judicial:** A disciplinary committee or a school court decides if someone has broken the rules and what should be done about it.

•**Legislative Branch:**

•**What it does:** Makes the laws.

•**Example:** The Parliament of India is responsible for creating and passing laws. It consists of two houses:

•**Lok Sabha** (House of the People): Members are elected by the public.

•**Rajya Sabha** (Council of States): Members are elected or appointed by the states.

•**Executive Branch:**

•**What it does:** Carries out and enforces the laws.

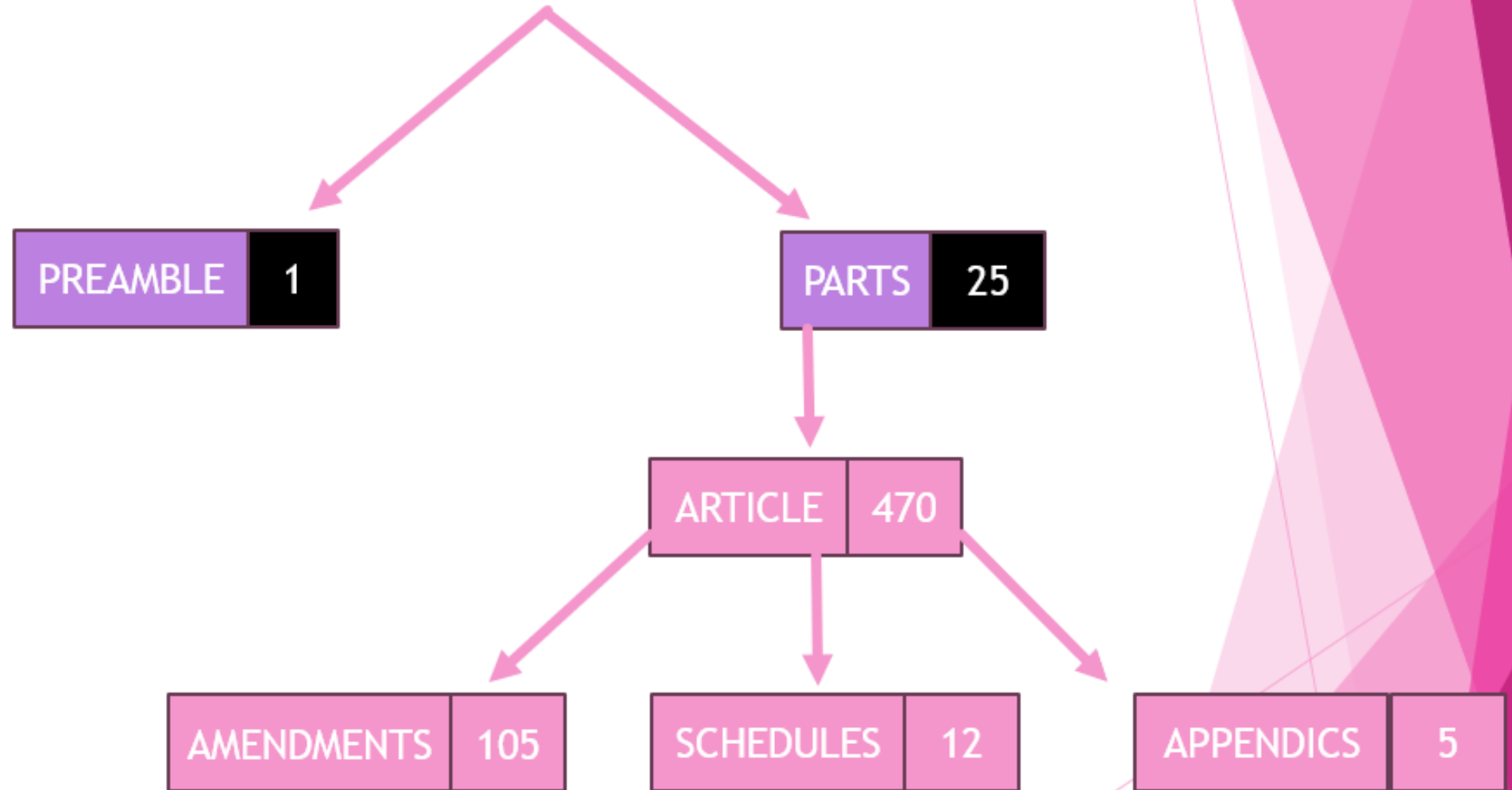
•**Example:** The President of India, the Prime Minister, and the Council of Ministers are part of this branch. They implement the laws Parliament makes and manage the country's day-to-day affairs.

•**Judicial Branch:**

•**What it does:** Interprets the laws and ensures they are followed correctly.

•**Example:** The Supreme Court of India and various High Courts fall into this branch. They resolve disputes, interpret laws, and can review if a law is constitutional.

STRUCTURE OF COI





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The Constitution of India

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 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 twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do
HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO
OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.



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We are explaining the words used in the Preamble of the Constitution one by one. Keywords are:-

1. Sovereign
2. Socialist
3. Secular
4. Democratic
5. Republic
6. Justice
7. Liberty
8. Equality
9. Fraternity

Sovereign

means India is not dependent on or dominion of any country. It has a free government, which is directly elected by the people and makes laws that govern the people. It is also part of the Basic Structure.

Socialist

Added by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976.

Socialism means ownership of productive forces by the government. We are reducing Poverty and Inequality - RTE, PDS.

Secularism

Also added by the 42nd Amendment Act.

The state has no religion but respects all religions in an equal sense

Democracy. - (of, by, for)

India has an indirect Democracy.

Democracy means a system of government where power is vested in the people. In a democracy, citizens have the right to participate in decision-making, usually through voting in elections to choose their leaders and influence laws and policies. The idea is that everyone has a say and that leaders are accountable to the people.(parliamentary, presidential)

Republic

Unlike Britain, India is a republic, which means there is no hereditary ruler in India. All the authorities of State are directly or indirectly elected by the people.

•JUSTICE

- Social Justice:** Ensuring fairness in social relations and providing equal opportunities to all individuals, regardless of their background, caste, or creed.
- Economic Justice:** Striving to eliminate poverty and reduce economic inequalities by ensuring fair distribution of wealth and resources.
- Political Justice:** Guaranteeing equal participation in the political process and ensuring that every citizen has a voice in the country's governance

Liberty

- Thought
- Expression
- Belief
- Faith
- Worship

Equality

- Equal Rights:** Laws ensure that men and women have the same rights to vote and work.
- Equal Opportunities:** Scholarships and support programs are available to help students from different backgrounds get a good education.
- Equal Protection:** Laws against discrimination make sure that everyone, regardless of their background, has equal access to services and justice.

Fraternity

A sense of brotherhood prevails amongst all sections of the people

The Three procedures for amending the Constitution of India.

1. Simple Majority Procedure - An amendment can be passed by a simple majority of members present and voting in both houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha). This means that if members are present, only a majority of those who vote must pass the amendment.

Scope: This procedure is used for less critical amendments, such as changes to the names of states or to update certain provisions without altering the core structure of the Constitution.

2. Special Majority of Parliament - An amendment must be approved by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting in both houses of Parliament. Additionally, this majority must comprise the total number of members in each house.

Scope: This procedure is used for significant changes that impact the functioning of the government, like altering fundamental rights or the structure of central and state governments. This ensures that the changes have broad support within Parliament.

3. Special Majority with State Ratification - An amendment requires approval by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting in both houses of Parliament. It must also be ratified by at least half of the state legislatures. This means the amendment must be sent to the states for approval, and at least half of the state legislatures must pass resolutions supporting it.

Scope - This procedure is used for amendments affecting the federal structure, such as changes to the distribution of powers between the Union and the states, or changes to the representation of states in Parliament. It ensures that such significant changes have broad acceptance both at the national and state levels.

Constitutionalism refers to the principle that the authority of the government is defined and limited by a constitution. It's the idea that a constitution, which outlines the structure of government, the distribution of powers, and the rights of citizens, should be the supreme law guiding and constraining the actions of governmental institutions.

Here are some key aspects of constitutionalism:

- 1.Rule of Law:** It emphasizes that all actions by government officials and institutions must be by the Constitution. No one is above the law.
- 2.Separation of Powers:** It often involves dividing government powers into different branches (executive, legislative, and judicial) to prevent any single branch from becoming too powerful.
- 3.Protection of Rights:** A key component is safeguarding individual rights and freedoms against potential government overreach.
- 4.Checks and Balances:** It includes mechanisms to ensure that each branch of government can check the powers of the others, promoting accountability and preventing abuses.
- 5.Legal Stability and Predictability:** It ensures that laws and government actions are based on a stable and predictable legal framework, which helps in maintaining order and fairness in society.

Constitution of law

- In the context of the Constitution of India, the term "Constitution of Law" isn't explicitly defined, but it can be understood through the framework and principles outlined in the Indian Constitution itself. Here's a breakdown based on the Indian legal context:

Constitution of India

Definition and Purpose:

Written Document: The Constitution of India is a comprehensive written document that serves as the supreme law of the land. It provides the legal framework for the governance of India and outlines the structure of the government, the distribution of powers among various organs, and the fundamental rights and duties of citizens.

Supremacy: It establishes itself as the highest law in India, meaning all other laws and actions by the government must conform to its provisions.

Key Components:

Preamble: States the objectives of the Constitution and the values it upholds, such as justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.

Part I: Covers the Union and its territory.

Part II: Deals with citizenship.

Part III: Lists Fundamental Rights guaranteed to individuals.

Part IV: Describes Directive Principles of State Policy, which are guidelines for the government to frame policies and enact laws.

Part IVA: Contains the Fundamental Duties of citizens.

Part V to XII: Cover the structure of the government, including the President, Parliament, State Legislatures, and Judiciary.

Part XIII to XVI: Address the distribution of powers and responsibilities between the Union and the States, as well as matters of emergency provisions, and amendments.

Constitution of law -

Legal Framework:

Judicial Review: The Constitution of India allows for judicial review, meaning that the judiciary has the authority to review and ensure that laws and executive actions comply with the Constitution.

Amendments: The Constitution can be amended to address evolving needs, though the process requires a detailed procedure to ensure stability and continuity.

"Constitution of Law" in Indian Context

In the Indian legal context, "Constitution of Law" would be understood as:

The Constitutional Framework: The set of rules and principles enshrined in the Indian Constitution that governs the legal and political structure of the country.

Supremacy and Compliance: All other laws, statutes, and executive actions must align with the provisions of the Constitution. Any law or action inconsistent with it can be declared unconstitutional.

In summary, the "Constitution of Law" in the context of India essentially refers to the constitutional framework that defines, limits, and structures

The main Characteristics of the Constitution of India are:-

- 1. Longest written constitution.**
- 2. Partly Rigid and Partly Flexible**
- 3. A Democratic Republic**
- 4. Parliamentary System of Government.**
- 5. A Federation**
- 6. Fundamental Rights (12 to 35)(USA)**
- 7. Directive Principles of State Policy(36-51)(Ireland)**
- 8. Fundamental Duties(soviet union)**
- 9. Secular State**
- 10. An Independent Judiciary**
- 11. Single Citizenship**
- 12. Bicameral legislative**
- 13. Amendments procedures**
- 14. Emergency Provisions**
- 15. Official language**

The main Characteristics of the Constitution of India are:-

- 1. Longest Written Constitution:** The Indian Constitution is the longest in the world, with 470 articles in 25 parts, 12 schedules, and numerous amendments. It is detailed and covers various aspects of governance and rights.
- 2. Partly Rigid and Partly Flexible:** The Constitution of India has a blend of rigidity and flexibility. Some parts can be amended by a simple majority in Parliament, while others require a more complex process, such as a two-thirds majority and ratification by at least half of the state legislatures.
- 3. A Democratic Republic:** India is a republic, meaning the head of state is elected and not a hereditary monarch. It is also democratic, with citizens having the right to vote and choose their government.
- 4. Parliamentary System of Government:** India follows the parliamentary system, where the executive is derived from the legislature. The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers are accountable to the Parliament.
- 5. A Federation:** India has a federal structure with a division of powers between the central government and state governments. However, it is more centralized than other federations, making it a quasi-federal system.

The main Characteristics of the Constitution of India are:-

- 6. Fundamental Rights (Articles 12 to 35):** Inspired by the U.S. Bill of Rights, the Constitution provides fundamental rights to citizens, including the right to equality, freedom, and protection from discrimination.
- 7. Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 36-51):** These principles, inspired by the Irish Constitution, guide the government in making policies and laws aimed at promoting social and economic welfare.
- 8. Fundamental Duties:** Added by the 42nd Amendment, these duties, inspired by the Soviet Union, are moral obligations for citizens, like respecting the Constitution, the national flag, and the national anthem.
- 9. Secular State:** India is a secular state, meaning it has no official religion, and all religions are treated equally by the state.

10. An Independent Judiciary: The judiciary in India is independent of the executive and legislature. It ensures the rule of law and protects the rights of citizens.

11. Single Citizenship: Unlike some federal countries, India offers single citizenship to all its citizens, regardless of the state they belong to.

12. Bicameral Legislature: The Indian Parliament is bicameral, consisting of two houses—the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

13. Amendment Procedures: The Constitution provides a detailed process for amendments. Some provisions require a simple majority, others a special majority, and some need ratification by state legislatures.

14. Emergency Provisions: The Constitution allows the central government to take over state powers during emergencies, such as war, external aggression, or internal disturbance.

15. Official Language: Hindi in Devanagari script is the official language of India, but English continues to be used for official purposes.



Historical Background of **Indian** **Constitution**





EAST INDIA COMPANY

Arrival in India

➤ Company was granted English Royal Charter under the name “Governor and Company of Merchants of London” by Elizabeth-I on 16th December 1600AD

➤ Main aim was to find a market for English cotton and compete with the Dutch and Spanish Armada over spices.



•**Beginning of Rule:** The British East India Company was established as a **trading company in 1600** and transformed into a **ruling body in 1765**. (Diwani Rights – Bengal, Bihar and Orissa))

•**Interference in Internal Affairs:** After the Battle of Plassy (1757) and Battle of Buxar (1764), the East India Company got the **Diwani** (right to collect revenue) of **Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa** and gradually, it started interfering in Indian affairs.

•**Exploitation of Power:** The period from 1765-72 saw **duality in the system of government** where the Company had the authority but no responsibility and its Indian representatives had all the responsibility but no authority.

This

resulted

in:

- **Rampant corruption** among servants of the Company.
- **Excessive revenue collection** and oppression of peasantry.
- The **Company's bankruptcy**, while the servants were flourishing.

•**Response of British Government:** To bring some order into the business, the British government decided to regulate the Company with a gradual increase in laws

Acts Introduced by the British Government

(TOTAL) - 15 ACT

COMPANY RULE - $RAPAC_4$, (8)

CROWN RULE - Gl_3G_3 , (7)

Evolution Of The Indian Constitution

Company Rule (1773 - 1858)

Regulating Act

→ 1773

← 1781

Amending Act

Pitts India Act

→ 1784

← 1786

Act of 1786

Charter Act

→ 1793

← 1813

Charter Act

Charter Act

→ 1833

← 1853

Charter Act

Crown Rule (1858 - 1947)

Government of India Act

→ 1858

← 1861

Indian Councils Act

Indian Councils Act

→ 1892

← 1909

Indian Councils Act

Government of India Act

→ 1919

← 1935

Government of India Act

Government of India Act

→ 1947

The evolution of the Indian Constitution during the Company Rule (1773-1858) and Crown Rule (1858-1947):

Company Rule (1773 - 1858)

- 1. Regulating Act of 1773:** - Purpose: To regulate the East India Company's rule in India.
 - Key Points: It established the position of Governor-General of Bengal (Warren Hastings was the first) and created a Supreme Court at Calcutta to oversee British territories in India.
- 2. Amending Act of 1781:** - Purpose: To address issues in the 1773 Act.
 - Key Points: Clarified the powers of the Supreme Court and protected the British government and its employees from being sued by Indians in the courts.
- 3. Pitt's India Act of 1784:** - Purpose: To fix the shortcomings of the Regulating Act.
 - Key Points: Established a system of dual control with the British government in London having oversight over the Company's affairs, especially in terms of military and political decisions.
- 4. Act of 1786:** - Purpose: To give more power to the Governor-General.
 - Key Points: Allowed the Governor-General to override his council if he deemed it necessary for public safety.

5. Charter Act of 1793: - Purpose: To renew the East India Company's charter for 20 more years.

- Key Points: Allowed the Company to continue ruling in India and extended the Governor-General's powers.

6. Charter Act of 1813: - Purpose: To end the Company's monopoly on trade with India, except for tea and trade with China.

- Key Points: Allowed other British merchants to trade in India and emphasized education and missionary activities.

7. Charter Act of 1833: - Purpose: To centralize administration in India.

- Key Points: Made the Governor-General of Bengal the Governor-General of India (Lord William Bentinck was the first). It also allowed Indians to serve in civil services.

8. Charter Act of 1853: - Purpose: To renew the Company's charter without setting a time limit.

- Key Points: Introduced a system of competitive exams for the Indian Civil Service (ICS), making it more merit-based.

Crown Rule (1858 - 1947)

1. Government of India Act 1858: - Purpose: To transfer control of India from the East India Company to the British Crown after the Revolt of 1857.

- Key Points: Established the office of the Secretary of State for India in London, who was responsible for Indian affairs.

2. Indian Councils Act 1861: - Purpose: To include Indians in the law-making process.

- Key Points: Expanded the Governor-General's council by including non-official members, including Indians, as advisors.

3. Indian Councils Act 1892: - Purpose: To further expand the participation of Indians in the legislative process.

- Key Points: Allowed for some indirect election of Indians to the councils, though the process was still limited.

4. Indian Councils Act 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms): - Purpose: To increase Indian representation in the government.

- Key Points: Introduced separate electorates for Muslims, allowing them to elect their representatives. Also increased the number of Indian members in the legislative councils.

5. Government of India Act 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms): - Purpose: To introduce more self-governing institutions in India.

- Key Points: Established a dual system of government (dyarchy) in provinces, where some areas like education and agriculture were managed by Indian ministers while others like defense and finance remained under British control.

6. Government of India Act 1935: - Purpose: To introduce federalism in India and expand self-governance.

- Key Points: Proposed a federal structure with autonomous provinces, introduced provincial autonomy, and expanded the franchise. It also laid the foundation for India's current administrative structure.

7. Government of India Act 1947: - Purpose: To grant independence to India.

- Key Points: Led to the partition of India and the creation of India and Pakistan as independent dominions. This act marked the end of British rule in India. These acts show how the British gradually introduced reforms and involved Indians in the governance process, leading up to India's independence in 1947.



FUNDAMENTAL **RIGHTS**

OF THE

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

PART = 3

ARTICLE -12 TO 35



- Articles 14 - 18 on Right to Equality,
- Articles 19 - 22 on Right to Freedom,
- Articles 23 - 24 on Right against Exploitation,
- Articles 25 - 28 on Right to Freedom of Religion,
- Articles 29 - 31 on Cultural and Educational Rights,
- Articles 32 - 35 on Right to Constitutional Remedies



The scheme of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India is a comprehensive framework that outlines the basic freedoms and rights guaranteed to all citizens.

These rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution, from Articles 12 to 35. Here's an overview of the scheme:

1. General Provisions (Articles 12-13)-

Article 12: Defines the term "State" for Part III, including the government and Parliament of India, the government and legislatures of the states, and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Indian government.

- Article 13: Declares that any law contravening the Fundamental Rights shall be void. It also establishes the principle of judicial review, allowing the courts to invalidate any law that violates Fundamental Rights.

2. Specific Fundamental Rights (Articles 14-32)

Right to Equality (Articles 14-18) -

Article 14: Guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

Article 15: Prohibits discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth

Article 16: Guarantees equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

Article 17: Abolishes "untouchability" and forbids its practice in any form.

Article 18: Abolishes titles, except for the military (Ins. , DSP, DIG) and academic distinctions. (Dr., engg., prof)

Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22)-

Article 19: Protects seven freedoms: Freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, Property, and profession.

Article 20: Protects in respect of conviction for offenses, including protection against ex post facto laws, double jeopardy, and self-incrimination.

Article 21: Guarantees protection of life and personal liberty, stating that no person shall be deprived of life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law.- *Article 21A*: Provides the right to education for children between 6 and 14.

Article 22: Protects against arrest and detention in certain cases, including safeguards for individuals in custody.

Right against Exploitation (Articles 23-24)-

Article 23: Prohibits human trafficking and forced labor.

Article 24: Prohibits the employment of children in factories and hazardous conditions

2. Specific Fundamental Rights (Articles 14-32)

Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28)-

Article 25: Guarantees the freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion

Article 26: Grants the right to manage religious affairs.

Article 27: Prohibits the compelled payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion.

Article 28: Prohibits religious instruction in educational institutions wholly funded by the state.

Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30)

Article 29: Protects the interests of minorities by guaranteeing the right to conserve their language, script, and culture.

Article 30: Grants minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)-

Article 32: Empower citizens to move the Supreme Court or High Courts to enforce Fundamental Rights. The courts can issue various writs for this purpose, including habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, and certiorari

3. Exceptions and Amendments (Articles 33-35)

Article 33: Empowers Parliament to modify the application of Fundamental Rights to armed forces, police forces, and intelligence agencies.

Article 34: Allows Parliament to indemnify persons in respect of acts done during the operation of martial law.-

Article 35: Specifies that only Parliament can legislate on matters related to certain Fundamental Rights.

Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution

The Fundamental Duties listed in Article 51A of the Indian Constitution are designed to guide citizens toward responsible and ethical behavior. Here's a detailed look at each duty, along with practical examples:

1. To Abide by the Constitution and Respect Its Ideals and Institutions:

Meaning: Citizens should follow the principles of the Constitution and show respect for its institutions, including the judiciary, Parliament, and the President.

Examples: Voting in elections, respecting court orders, and supporting democratic processes.

2. To Cherish and Follow the Noble Ideals:

Meaning: To appreciate and adhere to the values and ideals that inspired the freedom struggle, such as democracy, secularism, and justice.

Example: Promoting communal harmony and supporting democratic values.

3. To Uphold and Protect the Sovereignty, Integrity, and Unity of India:

Meaning: To work towards preserving the nation's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national unity.

Example: Participating in national defense activities or reporting activities that could harm national security.

4. To Defend the Country and Render National Service:

Meaning: To be prepared to defend the nation and contribute to national service if required.

Example: Joining the armed forces or engaging in civil defense activities during emergencies.

5. To Promote Harmony and the Spirit of Common Brotherhood:

Meaning: To foster a sense of unity and brotherhood among people of different communities and backgrounds.

Example: Participating in interfaith dialogues or community service projects that unite people.

6. To Preserve the Rich Heritage of Our Composite Culture:

Meaning: To protect and promote India's diverse cultural heritage and traditions.

Example: Supporting cultural festivals, traditions, and local arts and crafts.

7. To Protect and Improve the Natural Environment:

Meaning: To contribute to the preservation and enhancement of the environment.

Example: Participating in tree-planting drives, recycling waste, and advocating for environmental protection.

8. To Develop the Scientific Temper, Humanism, and Spirit of Inquiry:

Meaning: To foster a scientific outlook and a humanitarian approach, and to seek knowledge and understanding.

Example: Encouraging scientific education, supporting research, and being open to new ideas.

9. To Safeguard Public Property and Abjure Violence:

Meaning: To protect public property and refrain from participating in or supporting violence.

Examples: Reporting vandalism, not participating in riots, and protesting peacefully.

10. To Strive Towards Excellence in All Spheres:

Meaning: To aim for excellence in personal and professional life to contribute positively to the nation's progress.

Example: Pursuing educational and professional development, and engaging in community service with dedication.

11. To Provide Opportunities for the Development of Children (This duty was added by the 86th Amendment in 2002)

Meaning: To ensure children are given opportunities for education and overall development.

Example: Supporting initiatives for child education, participating in programs that aid child development, and ensuring that children's rights are respected



Directive Principles of State Policy

PART - 4th

ARTICLE - 36 to 51

CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

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graph TD; A[CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES] --> B((Socialistic Principles)); A --> C[Gandhian Principles]; A --> D((Liberal-Intellectual Principles)); B --- E[Articles 38, 39, 39A, 41, 42, 43, 43A, 47]; C --- F[Articles- 40, 43, 43B, 46, 47, 48]; D --- G[Articles- 44, 45, 48, 48A, 49, 50, 51];
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Socialistic Principles

Articles
38, 39, 39A,
41, 42, 43, 43A, 47

Gandhian Principles

Articles-
40, 43, 43B, 46,
47, 48

**Liberal-
Intellectual Principles**

Articles-
44, 45, 48, 48A, 49,
50, 51

Classification of Directive Principles of State Policy -

The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) are guidelines or principles given to the central and state governments of India to be kept in mind while framing laws and policies. These principles are enshrined in Part IV of the Indian Constitution and are non-justiciable, meaning they cannot be enforced by any court. They aim to establish social and economic democracy in the country. The DPSPs are broadly classified into three categories:

1. Socialistic Principles - Purpose: These principles focus on providing social and economic justice and aim to set the foundation of a welfare state.

- **Articles Covered:** 38, 39, 39A, 41, 42, 43, 43A, 47
- Article 38: Promotes the welfare of the people by securing a social order.
- Article 39: Ensures that the citizens have the right to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work, and the protection of the strength and health of workers.
- Article 39A: Provides free legal aid to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen.
- Article 41: Right to work, education, and public assistance in certain cases.
- Article 42: Just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
- Article 43: Living wage for workers.
- Article 43A: Participation of workers in management.
- Article 47: Duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living

2. Gandhian Principles

- Purpose: These principles are based on Mahatma Gandhi's ideology and focus on promoting rural development, cottage industries, and social harmony.

- **Articles Covered:** 40, 43, 43B, 46, 47, 48
- **Article 40:** Organize village panchayats and endow them with powers and authority.
- **Article 43:** Promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperative basis in rural areas.
- **Article 43B:** Encourage cooperative societies.
- **Article 46:** Promote the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections.
- **Article 47:** Same as under Socialistic Principles - focuses on raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living.
- **Article 48:** Prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle and improve their breeds.

3. Liberal-Intellectual Principles

- Purpose: These principles focus on promoting the welfare of the individual and ensuring the intellectual and cultural development of the country.

- **Articles Covered:** 44, 45, 48, 48A, 49, 50, 51

- **Article 44:** Uniform civil code for all citizens.

- **Article 45:** Early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

- **Article 48:** Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry.

- **Article 48A:** Protection and improvement of the environment and safeguarding forests and wildlife.

- **Article 49:** Protection of monuments and places of national importance.

- **Article 50:** Separation of judiciary from the executive.

- **Article 51:** Promotion of international peace and security, and respect for international law and treaty obligations. ---These notes summarize the key aspects of each category and the associated articles. They provide a clear and simplified view that should help students understand the purpose and importance of the Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution.