

(1) CITIZENSHIP

Every person living in India is not a citizen. Out of these people, most are Indians and some are foreigners. Many people come to India from other countries and stay for some time i.e., temporary stay. They do not have the right to vote; participate as a candidate in elections, hold government posts or enjoy other rights; therefore, they are not called Indian citizens. They are citizens of their own countries. People from Europe, U.S.A, Russia, Japan, etc. come to India to study, to visit or to work in various industrial sectors. Ambassadors of different countries stay in India but are not Indian citizens.

Citizenship means to stay permanently in a country to enjoy the rights given by a state and to perform the duties entrusted to a person. A person gets or loses a citizenship according to the rules prescribed in the Constitution of India. According to the Constitution single citizenship is given by the Union Government to all citizens of India. Citizens may belong to Gujarat or Maharashtra but he is not entitled to get dual citizenship of the State and the Union. He gets only one citizenship, and that is the citizenship of India.

- **How to get an Indian citizenship?**

There are four ways of getting an Indian citizenship; (I) by birth a (II) by law (III) by registration and (IV) by being a resident for a definite time period. A person who is born in India gets Indian citizenship automatically. A child who is born in a foreign country but has Indian parents has the right to Indian citizenship. For example, Shri Shaikh and his wife are both Indians and are staying in the US. Nadeem, their son is born. Shri Shaikh registers the name of Nadeem in the office of the Indian Ambassador. Thus, Nadeem gets the citizenship of two countries, US and India. However, when Nadeem becomes an adult, he has the citizenship of any one country of his choice. Being born to Indian parents is a very natural way of acquiring Indian citizenship. Even foreigners can acquire Indian citizenship by applying to the Government of India after a very long stay.

However, there are some conditions:

(I) To surrender the citizenship of the foreign country at the time of application.

(II) He should be a resident of India for more than 5 years.

(III) The intention of the applicant must be one of permanent residence.

However, if a foreigner marries an Indian citizen, he/she then becomes an Indian citizen.

If an Indian citizen commits the serious crime of betrayal, then he loses the citizenship of India.

(2) LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT (RURAL)

- **Gram Sabha**

The Sarpanch in the beginning of the meeting informed the people about the estimated expenses for repairing roads and discussed the problem of drinking water in the village. There was also a discussion about the families falling under 'Below Poverty Line' (BPL) category.

Some of the poor families which were living below the poverty line did not have their names registered in the BPL list, whereas the families which were better off had their names registered in the list. The people knew about this but could not voice out their opinion. In the gram sabha matters related to the village and the development of the villagers are discussed.

- **Local Self Government**

The head of the family are parents or grandparents, who manage everything. They take important household decisions. People elect their representatives at local level for carrying out administration and they form a committee which is called the Local Self Government. The institution which carries out administration at local level is known as the Local Self Government. The local people participate in these institutions. Gram Panchayat, Taluka Panchayat and Zila (District) Panchayat are Local Self Government institutions in the rural areas. Whereas Municipal Corporations and Municipalities are Local Self Government institutions in the urban areas.



Local Self-Governed Institution

- **Panchayati Raj**

We have adopted three tier system of Panchayati Raj

1. Gram Panchayat at village level.
2. Taluka Panchayat at Taluka level.
3. Zila Panchayat at District level.

Panchayati Raj system is the most effective way to govern at the local level. It fulfills the requirements of the local people and helps in solving the local problems promptly. The three tier Panchayati Raj system is prevalent in Gujarat also. The Gram, Taluka and the Zila Panchayats are elected for a term of 5 years. All the citizens of India above the age of 18 are eligible to cast their votes to elect these Panchayats.

(3) GRAMPANCHAYAT AND TALUKA PANCHAYAT

❖ Formation of Gram Panchayat

The number of members in the Gram Panchayat is according to the population of the village. A Gram Panchayat is mostly formed in villages which have a population of less than 15,000. There are usually 7 members in a Gram Panchayat. The number may vary from state to state. The head of a Gram Panchayat is the Sarpanch who is elected directly by the villagers.

Source of Income of Gram Panchayat

The Gram Panchayat imposes and collects tax on land, electricity and water. It levies tax on houses, shops, markets and fairs. It gets grant from Taluka Panchayat, Zila Panchayat and the State Government. It also receives economic help in the form of voluntary funds from the villagers.

Administration of Gram Panchayat

The State Government appoints a revenue officer called Talati. He is responsible for handling the administrative work in the office, prepare reports of Gram Panchayat and look after the budget and keep accounts. The office of the Gram Panchayat is also known as the 'Gram Sachivalaya' - 'Village Assembly'.

❖ Formation of Taluka Panchayat

The seats of Taluka Panchayat are decided according to the population. The members of the Taluka Panchayat are elected by the voters. The minimum number of members of Taluka Panchayat is 15. The President and the Vice President of the Taluka Panchayat are elected from the chosen members only and other elected members form the standing committee and Social Justice Committee.

Source of Income of Taluka Panchayat

1. It gets income from land revenue, education tax and irrigation tax.
2. It gets grant from the Zila Panchayat and the State Government.
3. It gets income from donation, charity and contribution from people.

Administration of Taluka Panchayat

Around 100 villages make one Taluka or Block and the Taluka Panchayat (Block Samiti) is looked after by the Block Development Officer (BDO). He executes the orders of the Taluka Panchayat, looks after the administrative work and also prepares the annual budget for the development of the Taluka.

(4) RIGHTS AND DUTIES

The Indian Constitution was passed by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 and came into effect on 26th January, 1950. The Constitution is the supreme law of the nation. Every law enacted by the government must conform to the constitution. We celebrate Republic Day every year on 26th January to celebrate the adoption of our Constitution.

Our Constitution lays down certain rights and duties for the people of India to help them to lead better lives and act as responsible citizens, irrespective of sex, caste, religion or place of birth. The rights of the citizens are known as Fundamental Rights and the Duties are known as fundamentals Duties.

Fundamental Rights

There are six Fundamental Rights provided to the Indian people.

1. Right to Equality
2. Right to Freedom
3. Right against Exploitation
4. Right to Freedom of Religion
5. Cultural and Educational Rights
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies

Fundamental Duties

When people enjoy such rights, they are also expected to perform certain duties as citizens. These duties are known as Fundamental Duties. The Fundamental Duties are as follows.

1. Obey the Constitution and the laws of the country.
2. Respect the National Flag and the National Anthem.
3. Follow the paths of non-violence, secularism and democracy.
4. Preserve the heritage and culture of the country.
5. Protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the nation.
6. Safeguard public property and defend the country at any cost.
7. Avoid social evils such as dowry and gambling.
8. Strive towards excellence in their respective spheres.

(5) Legislative Council and Legislature

India is a country with a huge population. India has 28 states and 9 union territories. Delhi is a special state. There is a federal government in the country with two levels namely 'Union' and 'State'. The national government is called the Central Government or the Union Government. It administers the whole of India. The government that administers the state at state level is called the State Government.

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Legislative Council

Main organs of the state government: Legislature, Executive and the Judiciary. The upper house of the State Legislature is called the Legislative Council. Every state in India has a legislature. There is a Legislative Council only in the states of Bihar, Maharashtra, Uttar-Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra-Pradesh. Gujarat Legislative Assembly does not have a Legislative Council.

The members of the Legislative Council are elected by the constituencies of the local self-governing bodies registered graduates, electoral college of secondary and higher secondary teachers. To be a member of the Legislative Council the candidate must be 30 years of age or more and should be an Indian citizen. The Legislative Council is a permanent house. Each member of the Legislative Council is elected for a term of six years. One-third members of the Legislative Council retire every second year. The state decides whether to have a Legislative Council or not.

Legislative Assembly

The lower house of 'Legislature' is called 'Legislative Assembly'. According to the provisions of the constitution the number of members in the Legislative Assembly cannot be less than 60 and more than 500.

Qualification to be a member of Legislative Assembly

- He should be an Indian citizen.
- His age should be 25 years or more.
- He must not have a paid position in a government institution.
- That person should not be a bankrupt, a convicted offender or having an unstable mind.

Every state in India has a Legislative Assembly. State areas are divided into different constituencies. One member is elected from each constituency. There is total 182 assembly seats in the state of Gujarat. The number of legislators in each state legislative assembly is different. The number of seats are based on population. Most of the legislators belong to different political parties. There are also independent legislators who do not belong to any political party. The 'Vidhan-Sabha Bhavan' of Gujarat is located at Gandhinagar and its name is Vitthalbhai Patel - Vidhan-Sabha Bhavan.

(6) GOVERNOR AND CHIEF MINISTER

Governor:

Every state in India has a Governor. He is the constitutional head of the state. He is also the executive head of the state. He is appointed by the President of the country on the advice of the Prime Minister for five years. All the administration of the state is done in his name. A citizen of India aged 35 years and above is eligible for the post of a Governor.

Functions of the Governor:

- Appoints the leader of the party having a majority in the state legislature as the Chief Minister.

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- Appoints cabinet ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- Convenes (calls) the meeting of assembly and has a power to dissolve the Legislative Assembly if necessary. The Governor issues an ordinance if needed.
- Appoints the Advocate General of the state and the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission etc.
- Makes the law by signing bill passed by the legislature.
- He takes care of the state administration remaining neutral and impartial.

Chief Minister:

The Governor appoints the leader of the party with the majority in the legislature as the Chief Minister. Most of the powers of the Governor are vested in the Chief Minister and his cabinet. In Gujarat, the office of the Chief Minister and his cabinet is in the new secretariat 'SwarnimBhavan' in Gandhinagar. There are three levels of ministers in the cabinet (1) Cabinet level ministers (2) State level ministers and (3) Deputy level ministers.

Functions of the Chief Minister:

- Convenes the cabinet meetings
- Supervises the functions of each minister.
- Provides guidance to the ministers if required.
- Informs the Governor about the decisions taken by the cabinet.
- Assigns various administrative portfolios to the ministers of the cabinet.
- Resuffles the cabinet if required.
- Gets the budget presented in the legislature by Finance Minister.
- Works continuously for the welfare, wellbeing and development of the citizens of the state
- He serves as an anchor, guide and captain of the government policies.

(7) STATE JUDICIARY

Every state in India has a High Court. The High Court of Gujarat was established on 1st May 1960 in Ahmedabad. The High Court of Gujarat is in Ahmedabad. The Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed by the President on the advice of the judges of the Supreme Court.

- The Judges of the High Court take oath before the Governor.
- Lawyers usually make arguments in the High Court. The accused and the plaintiff are called only if necessary.
- Each district has a Sessions Court. A case of theft, robbery, assault, murder, physical injury or altercation is considered a criminal dispute.
- Dispute over land, building or property are considered civil disputes.
- The police register an FIR (First Information Report) at the police station when the crime is first reported.

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- Lok Adalats also function in the state to reduce the burden of courts.

Functions:

- To protect and safeguard the rights of the citizen.
- Redressal of citizen's appeal.
- Hearing appeals against the verdict of civil or criminal cases.
- Protecting law and order.
- High-court acts as a precedent court. High court is a court of records.
- Disposition of (finds solution) Public Interest litigations (PIL).

(8) EQUALITY

The constitution of India stipulates equal opportunity for all. This equality means all are equal and respectable. With the same intent the government is functioning according to the constitution. An equal right for all means equality before the law and equal protection of the law.

Equality on the basis of law

- Equality among individuals of different religions
- Equality in personal development
- Equality based on language or dialect
- Gender based equality
- Equality in getting education
- Equality in expression of thoughts

A competition is held to reach any one place. At this point, if one player has to reach on bicycle, another on motorcycle and a third person by running, it cannot be called equality. For this, if all three are on bicycles, motorbikes or running, all are said to have got an equal opportunity. Only then it can be said that everyone has been given equal opportunity.

Equality in Suffrage

Everyone is given various kinds of equality in the constitution. 'Democracy is the rule of the people by the people and for the people.' Democratic government is formed by the vote of the people. Starting from the smallest unit of democracy i.e., the Gram Panchayat to the largest Panchayat in the country i.e., the Parliament all elections are held through voting. Every citizen above the age of 18 years is given the right to vote. Any citizen registered in the electoral roll can vote.

Equality is given to all in the constitution amongst different religions, language, gender, dialect or economic differences. Each one has the right to cast vote. There are also interesting details about the right to vote. The Election commission conducts elections impartially and in a fair manner. Special arrangements are made so that all registered voters of India can cast their votes. There are special polling booths for women. Special facilities are provided for differently abled persons.

(9) PREAMBLE AND FORMATION OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Preamble of our Constitution

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVREIGN 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.

A systematic compilation of set of rules to run the government of a country is known as the 'constitution' of the country. Constitution can be in written or unwritten form. Our Constitution starts with the Preamble.

How was the Constitution of India formed?

The Constitution of India is the statement of national goals and aims such as democracy, socialism, secularism, national unity, etc. The Constituent Assembly was established. It started working from 9th December, 1946. The Constituent Assembly was formed of prominent and distinguished scholars and leaders. Their political vision and foresight was incorporated in the constitution. Leaders like Jawahar Lal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Sardar Baldev Singh, etc. provided their guidance. Frank Anthony represented the Anglo Indian community and H.P. Modi represented the Parsi community. The committee had various constitution scholars like Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, K.M. Munshi, etc.

There were female members like Sarojini Naidu and Vijayalaxmi Pandit. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Constituent Assembly. There were a number of sub committees to take care of various aspects of the Constitution. The Drafting Committee which was headed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar gave to the Constitution its final shape. Total 166 meetings were held by the Constituent Assembly in a time period of 2 years 11 months and 18 days. On 26th November 1949, the Committee passed the Constitution, which was enforced on 26th January, 1950.

The Constitution of India has borrowed some special features of the Constitutions of Britain, Ireland, France and The United States of America. The Constitution of India is the longest written Constitution in the world.

(10) SALIENT FEATURES OF OUR CONSTITUTION

Democratic Rule: India has adopted the democratic system of government. General elections are held in our country every five years. Citizens above the age of 18 are eligible to cast their vote. We cannot imagine democracy without elections. People all over the country play their role in

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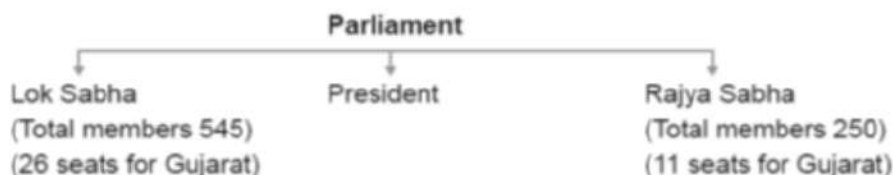
electing their representatives. Any voter of the country can contest an election irrespective of his/her religion, caste, class or gender. The elected representative rule for 5 years. Every citizen enjoys the freedom to follow religion of his/her choice as well as freedom of speech, expression and thoughts.

Secularism: A secular nation means that the government does not conform to the norms of any particular religion in its system of governance. Citizens are not discriminated on the basis of their faith, sect or religion. Every citizen enjoys the right to follow and propagate the religion of his/her choice.

Republic: Republic means a government that obtains powers from people directly or indirectly. We have adopted a democratic republic system of government which means that powers are not limited in the hands of a few privileged people; rather it is accessible to all the citizens irrespective of their caste, class, religion or gender.

(11) PARLIAMENT

India has adopted 'Parliamentary form of Democracy.' The Parliament is the supreme institution in India. The Parliament of India consists of the President and the two houses - Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The Lok Sabha is known as the 'Lower House' and the Rajya Sabha is known as the 'Upper House'.



The 'Indian Parliament' formed post-independence is the symbol of trust of the people of India. The main features of decision making in a Democracy are people's consent and their participation. In our system of governance, the parliament enjoys complete power since it comprises the elected representatives of the nation.

Parliament functions as stated below

1. To control the government and to provide information and guidance to it.
2. To make laws and make amendments in them.

How is Lok Sabha formed?

The election for the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) are conducted in the same way. Lok Sabha elections are held every 5 years. Each constituency is represented by one elected member in the Parliament. The candidates who contest for the seat in Parliament are

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usually active in various political parties. The elected candidate is known as the Member of Parliament (M.P.). All these elected members collectively form the Lok Sabha.

How is Lok Sabha formed? (House of the People)

After the elections of Lok Sabha, party-wise list of all the members of the Parliament is formed. From this list it becomes clear how many members from which political parties are there. If any party wants to form the government, then there should be a majority of elected members from that party. After the elections, the leader of the party or a coalition of the parties which has a clear majority in the Parliament is appointed as the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha. The Prime Minister of India is the head of the ruling party.

The Prime Minister selects ministers from the members of his party. In this way, the Council of Ministers is formed. The ministers with Prime Minister take all the decisions. These ministers take care of the responsibilities of the work related to their respective ministries such as health, education, finance, etc. Each minister is responsible for any question related to his ministry to the members of parliament.

How is Rajya Sabha formed? (Upper House)

The elected Members of the Legislative Assembly of each state elect members for Rajya Sabha. There are 250 members in the Rajya Sabha. Out of them, 238 are elected. The remaining 12 members are nominated by the President of India. The Rajya Sabha is the Permanent House. It never gets dissolved completely. One-third of the members of Rajya Sabha retire every two years (after completing their six years term), and the new members are inducted. The Rajya Sabha represents the states of our country. The Rajya Sabha also can propose a Bill. It is important to have the consent of the Rajya Sabha before passing any Bill. This house of Parliament reviews the Bill passed by the Lok Sabha. Thus, the role of Rajya Sabha is very important. The person who presides over the sessions of Rajya Sabha is known as the Chairman. The Vice-President of India acts as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Question hour session in the Parliament

When the Parliament is in session, at the beginning of the day, the time for the Question Hour is decided upon. During the Question Hour, the members of Parliament ask questions to gather information on the working of the government. This is how the Parliament controls the Executive. Through the medium of questioning, members draw the attention of the government towards its loopholes. In this way the government comes to know about the views and opinions of the people through their representatives. It is an important responsibility of the members to question the government. The opposition party plays a major role in the effective administration of a democracy. It highlights the loopholes in the policies and the programmes of the government. The person who presides over the sessions in the Lok Sabha is known as the Speaker. President is the most important and integral part of the Parliament. A Bill that is passed by both the houses can become a law only after his signature. He has the power to decide about the meetings of the Parliament and announces the completion of sessions too.

(12) STATE COURT STRUCTURE

- Our country is a democratic country.
- The judiciary of our country is independent and unbiased.
- Those who do not abide by the law are considered as criminals.
- Such criminals deprive people of their rights.
- Our country has the benefit of the judiciary at all levels.
- There are three levels of courts Taluka, District and State level.
- These courts are known as Taluka Court, District Court and High Court.
- Judgments are passed on civil and criminal cases.
- For the Judiciary to function quickly and inexpensively, Lok Adalats have been put into practice.
- The court at the lower level is Taluka court.
- Such courts are called Trial courts.
- District courts are above Taluka courts.
- The Head of the district courts is the High Court.
- Only Civil cases are heard in the Taluka Court.
- House, land or property cases are called as civil cases.
- If people do not get justice in Taluka court, they can appeal to the district court.



High Court

The highest court in our country is the Supreme Court. Every state has a High Court. The High Court in our state is in Ahmedabad. The jurisdiction of the courts of all states is decided by the High Court. All the High Courts are uniform and are called Court of Records. There are other judges to help the main judge at the High Court. Anyone has the right to appeal in the High Court for public welfare. However, if anyone appeals for the wrong reasons and wastes the Court's time, she / he could be punished.

(13) THE FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE STATE AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

There are 29 states in India. While each State has its own state government, there is only one Union government at the Centre with Delhi as the capital of India. There are also 7 Union Territories. The difference between the State and Central government is the area in which they function. Therefore, the responsibility of a state government is limited to the particular state. For example, the work of the Gujarat State government is limited to its boundary whereas the Central government takes care of the entire nation. The functions and powers of the State and Central government are divided into three Lists: The Union list, State list and Concurrent list. The subjects included in these lists are mentioned in the Constitution.

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Union list	State list	Concurrent List
The subjects handed over to the Union government are included in the Union list. There is a list of 97 subjects. - Census - Relations with foreign countries - Defense - Finance and Banking - Election - Formation of Law for citizens - Railway - Telegraph - Post - Insurance service - Sea, Air Road/Rail Route - Nuclear power, etc. are included.	The subjects related to the state are enlisted in the State lists. There are 66 of them. The state government makes the laws with help of the Legislative Assembly and executives of the cabinet. The list includes - health - Agriculture - Forest - Local Self government	The Union and the State Governments both can form laws for it. There are 47 subjects. - Prevention of crime - Revenue or Tax - Divorce - Literacy - Industry - Employment - Electricity, etc. are included in this list

(14) GOVERNMENT

Functions of the Government

The government is like a 'managing committee'. Usually, in a democracy the government works as per the wishes of the people and for their welfare. The government also takes various steps to solve the economic and social problems of the people. It is concerned about the nation's economic condition and problems of poverty, unemployment, literacy, health, etc. It also provides various facilities like making low priced food grains available through ration shops; assistance during disasters and calamities; establishing educational institutions and hospitals; and runs services like transport, judiciary, post and telegraph, railways, etc. The government also maintains friendly relations with other countries.

Importance of the Government

The government is necessary to ensure that the law is same for everyone. It frames laws and sees that it is implemented by the concerned authorities and the police. A very important function of the government is to make rules and regulations whenever there is a public gathering. The government, thus, plays a vital role in maintaining law, order and peace and also ensures the development of the nation.

The Government at different levels

The government is responsible for providing various facilities in different fields. How does the government arrange for all this? India is a vast country. If the administration was centralized, many problems would arise and will cause inconvenience to the citizens will be inconvenienced.

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Therefore, our government works at different levels - Local Level, State Level and National Level. Local level government is concerned with the affairs of villages and cities. State level government deals with matters at the state level while the government at the National level is responsible for work related to the entire nation. You have already studied about the Local level and will learn about the State Government in the next unit. In the next class you will learn about the National government i.e., the Central Government (Union Government).

The Government and Law

The Government frames laws and they must be obeyed by all citizens. Law and order is very important for the proper functioning of the government. The government has the authority to make as well as implement laws. Let us take an example. You must have a ticket while travelling by train. If you are caught travelling without a ticket, you have to either pay a penalty or go to jail.

Even though the government may work lawfully, in case citizens feel that laws are not being executed properly, they have the right to raise their voice or even go to court. The court can order the government to take appropriate measures.

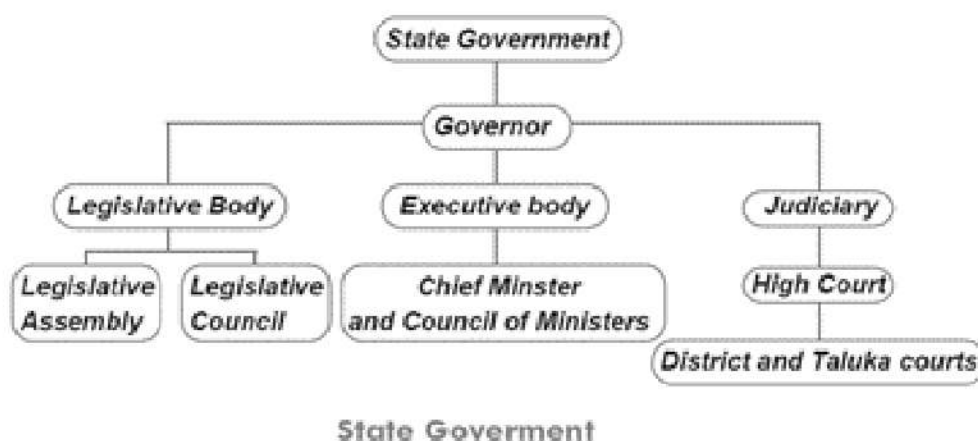
Organs of the Government

You must have realized that the organization responsible for the proper functioning of the country is known as a 'Government'. Therefore, the government is an essential organ of a nation and has to perform various functions. The government frames act and laws and ensures their proper execution. It sees to it that the law is suitably interpreted and implemented and also ensures that justice is done. The three arms of the government are to legislate, to execute and to impart justice. The arm that frames laws is known as the 'Legislature' (which comprises the Vidhan Sabha) and that which executes the law is called the 'Executive'. The arm which works towards the implementation of justice is called the 'Judiciary' and it takes action against offenders.

India is a vast country made up of a union of different states. The Constitution has made India into a union of states for the smooth functioning of the administration. Thus, India is a federal state. This means that the government functions at two levels: Central and State level. The government at the national level is called 'Central' or 'Union' Government. It looks after the administration of the whole country. The government at the state level is called 'State' Government. We will study more about the organs of the State government here. The legislative body of an Indian state may have one or two 'houses'. The Lower House is known as Legislative Assembly and the Upper House is known as Legislative Council.

The Governor is also a part of the State government. The state of Gujarat has only the Lower House (Legislative Assembly) Most of the states do not have a Legislative Council.

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(15) THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION: PARTS AND ARTICLES

Originally, the constitution adopted on November 26, 1949, contained a Preamble, 395 articles in 22 parts and eight schedules. Currently, the number of articles has since increased to 448 due to 104 amendments since its enactment in 1950. Also, the constitution now has 25 parts and 12 schedules.

Sr.No.	Parts of the Indian Constitution	Subject Mentioned in the Part	Articles in Indian Constitution
1	Part 1	Union & Its Territory	Article 1-4
2	Part 2	Citizenship	Article 5-11
3	Part 3	Fundamental Rights	Article 12-35
4	Part 4	Directive Principles	Article 36-51
5	Part 4A	Fundamental Duties	Article 51A
6	Part 5	The Union	Article 52-151
7	Part 6	The States	Article 152-237
8	Part 7	Note: 7th Amendment Act, 1956 repealed Part 7	–
9	Part 8	The Union Territories	Article 239-242
10	Part 9	The Panchayats	Article 243-243O
11	Part 9A	The Municipalities	Article 243P-243ZG
12	Part 9B	Co-operative Societies	Article 243ZH-243ZT
13	Part 10	Scheduled and Tribal Areas	Article 244-244A
14	Part 11	Relation between Union & States	Article 245-263

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15	Part 12	Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits	Article 264-300A
16	Part 13	Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the territory of India	Article 301-307
17	Part 14	Services under the Union and States	Article 308-323
18	Part 14A	Tribunals	Article 323A-323B
19	Part 15	Elections	Article 324-329A
20	Part 16	Special Provisions relating to certain classes	Article 330-342
21	Part 17	Official Languages	Article 343-351
22	Part 18	Emergency Provisions	Article 352-360
23	Part 19	Miscellaneous	Article 361-367
24	Part 20	Amendment of the Constitution	Article 368
25	Part 21	Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions	Article 369-392
26	Part 22	Short title, Commencement, Authoritative Text in Hindi and Repeals	Article 393-395