

INDIAN CONSTITUTION ARTICLE

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Article 1: Name and territory of the Union

Formula: Union Name = India

Example: The name of the Union is "India," comprising its entire territory.

Article 2: Admission or establishment of new States

Formula: New State Admission = As per Parliament's discretion

Example: New states may be admitted or established by the Parliament as it sees fit.

Article 3: Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing States

Formula: State Alteration = As per Parliament's discretion

Example: The Parliament can alter the boundaries, areas, or names of existing states as needed.

Article 4: Laws made under Articles 2 and 3 to provide for the amendment of the First and the Fourth Schedules and supplemental, incidental, and consequential matters

Formula: Amendment of Schedules = Via laws made under Articles 2 and 3

Example: Laws made under Articles 2 and 3 can amend the First and Fourth Schedules and address related matters.

Article 5: Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution

Formula: Commencement Citizenship = Based on residence or birth

Example: Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution is determined by residence or birth within Indian territory.

Article 6: Rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan

Formula: Citizenship for Migrants = As per prescribed conditions

Example: Persons who migrated from Pakistan to India may acquire citizenship based on prescribed conditions.

Article 7: Rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan

Formula: Citizenship for Migrants to Pakistan = As per prescribed conditions

Example: Persons who migrated to Pakistan from India may acquire citizenship based on prescribed conditions.

Article 8: Rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India

Formula: Citizenship for Persons of Indian Origin = As per prescribed conditions

Example: Persons of Indian origin residing outside India may acquire citizenship based on prescribed conditions.

Article 9: Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State not to be citizens

Formula: Foreign Citizenship = Loss of Indian Citizenship

Example: If a person voluntarily acquires citizenship in a foreign state, they lose their Indian citizenship.

Article 10: Continuance of the rights of citizenship

Formula: Rights of Citizenship Continuance = Despite changes in territories

Example: The rights of citizenship continue despite changes in territories within India.

Article 11: Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law

Formula: Citizenship Regulation = Parliament's authority

Example: Parliament has the authority to regulate the right of citizenship through legislation.

Article 12: Definition of the State

Formula: State Definition = Government, Parliament, State Legislatures, and local authorities

Example: The "State" includes the government, Parliament, State Legislatures, and local authorities.

Article 13: Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights

Formula: Fundamental Rights Supremacy = Inconsistent laws void

Example: Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of fundamental rights are considered void.

Article 14: Equality before law

Formula: Equality = Equal protection and equal treatment

Example: Every person is entitled to equal protection of the laws and equal treatment under the law.

Article 15: Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth

Formula: Non-Discrimination = Prohibition based on specified grounds

Example: Discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth is prohibited.

Article 16: Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment

Formula: Equal Opportunity = No discrimination in public employment

Example: There shall be no discrimination in public employment based on religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, or residence.

Article 17: Abolition of Untouchability

Formula: Untouchability Abolition = Prohibition and enforcement

Example: The practice of untouchability is abolished, and its enforcement is provided for by law.

Article 18: Abolition of titles

Formula: Title Abolition = No titles of nobility

Example: Titles of nobility are not recognized or conferred by the Indian State.

Article 19: Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.

Formula: Freedom of Speech = Subject to reasonable restrictions

Example: Freedom of speech and expression is subject to reasonable restrictions in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India.

Article 20: Protection in respect of conviction for offenses

Formula: Double Jeopardy Protection = No double punishment

Example: A person cannot be punished twice for the same offense (double jeopardy).

Article 21: Protection of life and personal liberty

Formula: Life and Liberty Protection = Fundamental right

Example: Article 21 guarantees the fundamental right to life and personal liberty to every citizen.

Article 22: Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

Formula: Arrest and Detention Safeguards = Legal rights during arrest

Example: Article 22 provides safeguards and legal rights to individuals during arrest and detention.

Article 23: Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labor

Formula: Human Trafficking and Forced Labor = Prohibited

Example: Article 23 prohibits human trafficking and forced labor in all forms.

Article 24: Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

Formula: Child Labor Prohibition = Employment restrictions

Example: Article 24 restricts the employment of children in factories and hazardous occupations.

Article 25: Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion

Formula: Religious Freedom = Practice and propagation allowed

Example: Article 25 ensures freedom of conscience and the right to practice and propagate one's religion.

Article 26: Freedom to manage religious affairs

Formula: Religious Affairs Management = Autonomy for religious institutions

Example: Article 26 grants religious institutions the autonomy to manage their own affairs.

Article 27: Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion

Formula: Tax Exemption = Non-promotion of religion

Example: Article 27 ensures that taxes cannot be used for promoting any particular religion.

Article 28: Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions

Formula: Religious Instruction Freedom = Educational institutions' neutrality

Example: Educational institutions funded by the State cannot compel students to attend religious instruction or worship.

Article 29: Protection of interests of minorities

Formula: Minority Interests Protection = Cultural and educational rights

Example: Article 29 safeguards the cultural and educational rights of minorities.

Article 30: Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions

Formula: Minority Educational Institutions = Right to establish and administer

Example: Minorities have the right to establish and administer their educational institutions.

Article 31: Compensation for property compulsorily acquired

Formula: Property Acquisition = Compensation provided

Example: When the government acquires private property for public use, it must provide compensation to the owner.

Article 32: Remedies for enforcement of rights conferred by this Part

Formula: Fundamental Rights Enforcement = Right to approach the Supreme Court

Example: Article 32 allows individuals to directly approach the Supreme Court for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

Article 33: Power of Parliament to modify the rights conferred by this Part in their application to the Armed Forces

Formula: Armed Forces Exception = Parliament's authority to modify rights

Example: Parliament has the authority to modify the application of fundamental rights to the Armed Forces as deemed necessary.

Article 34: Restriction on rights conferred by this Part while martial law is in force in any area within the territory of India

Formula: Martial Law Restrictions = Rights restricted during martial law

Example: Certain fundamental rights may be restricted during the imposition of martial law in specific areas.

Article 35: Legislation to give effect to the provisions of this Part

Formula: Legislation for Fundamental Rights = Enabling laws

Example: Parliament may enact laws to give effect to the provisions of Part III (Fundamental Rights).

Article 36: Definition of the State in Part III

Formula: State in Part III = Includes authorities and institutions

Example: The definition of the "State" in Part III includes governmental authorities and institutions.

Article 37: Application of the principles contained in this Part

Formula: Directive Principles Application = Not legally enforceable but morally binding

Example: The Directive Principles contained in this Part are not legally enforceable but are morally binding on the State.

Article 38: State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people

Formula: Social Welfare Objective = State's duty to promote social order

Example: It is the duty of the State to promote social order for the welfare of the people.

Article 39: Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State

Formula: Policy Principles = Equality, justice, and social, economic, and political rights

Example: The State shall strive to promote equality, justice, and social, economic, and political rights as part of its policy principles.

Article 40: Organization of village panchayats

Formula: Village Panchayat Organization = Local self-government

Example: The State shall organize village panchayats as institutions of local self-government.

Article 41: Right to work, to education, and to public assistance in certain cases

Formula: Right to Work, Education, and Public Assistance = State's duty to provide

Example: The State shall ensure the right to work, education, and public assistance in certain cases.

Article 42: Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief

Formula: Just and Humane Work Conditions = State's responsibility

Example: The State is responsible for providing just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief to workers.

Article 43: Living wage, etc., for workers

Formula: Living Wage for Workers = State's goal

Example: The State shall strive to ensure a living wage and other benefits for workers.

Article 44: Uniform civil code for the citizens

Formula: Uniform Civil Code = Common civil laws

Example: The State shall endeavor to secure a Uniform Civil Code for all citizens, aiming to unify personal laws.

Article 45: Provision for free and compulsory education for children

Formula: Free and Compulsory Education = State's obligation

Example: The State shall provide free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen.

Article 46: Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections

Formula: Promotion of Educational and Economic Interests = State's duty

Example: The State shall promote the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections.

Article 47: Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health

Formula: Public Health Improvement = State's responsibility

Example: The State is responsible for raising the level of nutrition, standard of living, and improving public health.

Article 48: Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry

Formula: Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Organization = State's role

Example: The State shall organize agriculture and animal husbandry, considering the welfare of the community.

Article 49: Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance

Formula: Protection of National Heritage = State's duty

Example: The State shall protect monuments, places, and objects of national importance.

Article 50: Separation of the judiciary from the executive

Formula: Judiciary Independence = Separation from the executive

Example: There should be a separation of the judiciary from the executive to ensure judicial independence.

Article 51: Promotion of international peace and security

Formula: International Peace Promotion = State's duty

Example: The State shall promote international peace and security in its relations with other countries.

Article 52: President of India

Formula: President's Role = Head of State

Example: The President of India is the ceremonial head of the state.

Article 53: Executive powers of the Union

Formula: Union's Executive Powers = Vest in the President

Example: The executive powers of the Union are vested in the President and are exercised by them.

Article 54: Election of President

Formula: President's Election = Indirect election by an Electoral College

Example: The President is elected indirectly by an Electoral College comprising elected representatives.

Article 55: Manner of election of President

Formula: President's Election Procedure = By proportional representation

Example: The President is elected by an Electoral College through a proportional representation system.

Article 56: Term of office of President

Formula: President's Term = Five years

Example: The President holds office for a term of five years.

Article 57: Eligibility for re-election

Formula: Re-election Eligibility = Maximum of two terms

Example: The President can be re-elected for a maximum of two terms.

Article 58: Qualifications for election as President

Formula: President's Qualifications = Indian citizenship, minimum age

Example: To be eligible for the presidency, a person must be an Indian citizen and meet the minimum age requirement.

Article 59: Conditions of President's office

Formula: President's Office Conditions = Not hold any other office of profit

Example: The President shall not hold any other office of profit during their term in office.

Article 60: Oath or affirmation by the President

Formula: President's Oath = Preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution

Example: The President takes an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution.

Article 61: Impeachment of the President

Formula: President's Impeachment = Grounds, process

Example: The President can be impeached on specific grounds and following a defined process.

Article 62: Time of holding the election of the President

Formula: President's Election Timing = Every five years or when a vacancy arises

Example: The election of the President occurs every five years or when a vacancy arises.

Article 63: The procedure for the impeachment of the President

Formula: President's Impeachment Procedure = Resolution passed by Parliament

Example: The President can be impeached through a resolution passed by Parliament.

Article 64: Vice-President to be ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States

Formula: Vice-President's Role = Chairman of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha)

Example: The Vice-President serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

Article 65: The election of Vice-President

Formula: Vice-President's Election = By an Electoral College

Example: The Vice-President is elected by an Electoral College consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament.

Article 66: Election of Vice-President to be subject to the provisions of this Constitution

Formula: Vice-President's Election = Constitutional provisions apply

Example: The election of the Vice-President is subject to the provisions of the Indian Constitution.

Article 67: Term of office of Vice-President

Formula: Vice-President's Term = Five years

Example: The Vice-President holds office for a term of five years.

Article 68: Time of holding the election of Vice-President

Formula: Vice-President's Election Timing = When the term expires or when a vacancy arises

Example: The election of the Vice-President occurs when the term expires or when a vacancy arises.

Article 69: Oath or affirmation by the Vice-President

Formula: Vice-President's Oath = Uphold the Constitution and discharge duties

Example: The Vice-President takes an oath to uphold the Constitution and discharge their duties faithfully.

Article 70: Discharge of President's functions in other contingencies

Formula: President's Functions in Contingencies = By the Vice-President

Example: In certain contingencies, the Vice-President discharges the functions of the President.

Article 71: Matters relating to or connected with the election of a President or Vice-President

Formula: Election Matters = Determined by Parliament

Example: Parliament determines matters related to the election of the President or Vice-President.

Article 72: Power of President to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit, or commute sentences in certain cases

Formula: President's Pardon Powers = Granting pardons, suspending, remitting, or commuting sentences

Example: The President has the power to grant pardons, suspend, remit, or commute sentences in certain cases.

Article 73: Extent of executive power of the Union

Formula: Union's Executive Power = Extends to matters on which Parliament can legislate

Example: The executive power of the Union extends to matters on which Parliament has the authority to legislate.

Article 74: Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President

Formula: Council of Ministers' Role = Aiding and advising the President

Example: The Council of Ministers aids and advises the President in the exercise of their functions.

Article 75: Other provisions as to Ministers

Formula: Ministerial Provisions = Appointment, qualifications, and responsibilities of Ministers

Example: This article contains provisions regarding the appointment, qualifications, and responsibilities of Ministers.

Article 76: Attorney General for India

Formula: Attorney General's Role = Chief legal advisor to the government

Example: The Attorney General for India serves as the chief legal advisor to the government.

Article 77: Conduct of business of the Government of India

Formula: Government Business Conduct = Conducted by Ministers

Example: The business of the Government of India is conducted by its Ministers.

Article 78: Duties of Prime Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the President, etc.

Formula: Prime Minister's Duties = Furnishing information to the President

Example: The Prime Minister has duties regarding the furnishing of information to the President.

Article 79: Constitution of Parliament

Formula: Parliament's Composition = President, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha

Example: Parliament consists of the President, the Lok Sabha (House of the People), and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

Article 80: Composition of the Council of States

Formula: Council of States Composition = Elected and nominated members

Example: The Rajya Sabha is composed of both elected and nominated members.

Article 81: Composition of the House of the People

Formula: House of the People Composition = Members elected by the people

Example: The Lok Sabha is composed of members elected by the people of India.

Article 82: Allocation of seats in the House of the People

Formula: Seat Allocation in Lok Sabha = Based on population

Example: Seats in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) are allocated to states based on their population.

Article 83: Duration of Houses of Parliament

Formula: Parliament's Duration = Five years, subject to dissolution

Example: The duration of the Houses of Parliament is five years, subject to dissolution.

Article 84: Qualifications for membership of Parliament

Formula: Qualifications for Parliament Membership = Indian citizenship, age, and voter registration

Example: To be a member of Parliament, one must be an Indian citizen, of a certain age, and registered as a voter.

Article 85: Sessions of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution

Formula: Parliament Sessions = Summoned, prorogued, and dissolved by the President

Example: Sessions of Parliament are summoned, prorogued (suspended), and dissolved by the President.

Article 86: Right of President to address and send messages to Houses

Formula: President's Right to Address Parliament = Addressing and sending messages

Example: The President has the right to address and send messages to both Houses of Parliament.

Article 87: Special address by the President

Formula: Special Presidential Address = At the beginning of the first session

Example: The President delivers a special address at the beginning of the first session after each general election.

Article 88: Rights of Ministers and Attorney General as respects the Houses

Formula: Rights of Ministers and Attorney General = Right to speak, participate, and attend

Example: Ministers and the Attorney General have the right to speak, participate, and attend sessions of both Houses.

Article 89: Sessions of Parliament to be held at Delhi

Formula: Parliament Sessions Location = Delhi

Example: Sessions of Parliament are to be held in Delhi, the capital of India.

Article 90: Constitution of Parliament

Formula: Parliament Composition = Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha

Example: Parliament is composed of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

Article 91: Power of Parliament to make laws with respect to any matter in the State List in the Seventh Schedule

Formula: Parliament's Power to Make Laws = State List subjects when a resolution passed

Example: Parliament can make laws on subjects in the State List of the Seventh Schedule when a resolution is passed to that effect.

Article 92: Composition of the Rajya Sabha

Formula: Rajya Sabha Composition = Elected members, representatives of states and Union territories

Example: The Rajya Sabha is composed of members elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and Union territories.

Article 93: Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People

Formula: House of the People (Lok Sabha) Leadership = Speaker and Deputy Speaker

Example: The Lok Sabha (House of the People) has a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker to preside over its proceedings.

Article 94: Speaker or Deputy Speaker not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration

Formula: Speaker or Deputy Speaker Removal = Cannot preside while removal resolution pending

Example: If there's a resolution for the removal of the Speaker or Deputy Speaker, they cannot preside during its consideration.

Article 95: Functions of the Deputy Speaker

Formula: Deputy Speaker's Functions = Perform Speaker's duties when absent

Example: The Deputy Speaker performs the duties of the Speaker in their absence.

Article 96: Procedure in Parliament with respect to estimates

Formula: Parliament Estimates Procedure = Separate discussion and voting on the budget

Example: In Parliament, there is a separate discussion and voting on the budget.

Article 97: Special provision as to the financial Bills

Formula: Financial Bills Procedure = Can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha

Example: Financial Bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

Article 98: Rules of procedure

Formula: Parliament Rules of Procedure = Determined by each House

Example: Each House of Parliament determines its own rules of procedure.

Article 99: Oath or affirmation by members

Formula: Members' Oath = Oath or affirmation before taking a seat

Example: Members of Parliament must take an oath or affirmation before taking their seats.

Article 100: Voting in Houses, power of Houses to act notwithstanding vacancies, and quorum

Formula: Voting, Power to Act Despite Vacancies, and Quorum = Determined by rules of each House

Example: Voting procedures, the power to act despite vacancies, and quorum requirements are determined by the rules of each House.

Article 101: Tenure of seats of members

Formula: Members' Tenure = Remain members until dissolved or disqualified

Example: Members of Parliament remain in office until the House is dissolved or they are disqualified.

Article 102: Disqualifications for membership

Formula: Disqualifications = Various conditions listed

Example: Several conditions, such as holding an office of profit, can lead to disqualification for membership.

Article 103: Decision on questions as to disqualifications of members

Formula: Disqualification Decision = Speaker or Chairman's decision subject to judicial review

Example: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha or the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha decides on questions regarding the disqualifications of members, and their decision can be subject to judicial review.

Article 104: Penalty for sitting and voting before making oath or affirmation under Article 99 or when not qualified or when disqualified

Formula: Penalty for Unauthorized Sitting and Voting = Disqualification and fine

Example: Members who sit and vote without taking the oath, or when they are not qualified, or when disqualified, can face disqualification and fines.

Article 105: Powers, privileges, etc., of the Houses of Parliament and of the members and committees thereof

Formula: Parliament's Powers and Privileges = Determined by law

Example: The powers, privileges, and immunities of Parliament, its members, and committees are determined by law.

Article 106: Salaries and allowances of members

Formula: Members' Salaries and Allowances = Determined by Parliament

Example: The salaries and allowances of members of Parliament are determined by Parliament itself.

Article 107: Provisions as to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States

Formula: Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, and Deputy Chairman Provisions = Elected by members

Example: The Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairman, and Deputy Chairman of Parliament are elected by its members.

Article 108: Joint sittings of, and communications between, the two Houses

Formula: Joint Sittings and Communications = Prescribed procedure

Example: Joint sittings of the two Houses of Parliament and communications between them are carried out according to a prescribed procedure.

Article 109: Special procedure in respect of Money Bills

Formula: Money Bills Procedure = Introduction in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha's recommendations

Example: Money Bills are introduced in the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha can make recommendations on them.

Article 110: Definition of Money Bills

Formula: Money Bills Definition = Exclusively related to taxation and public expenditure

Example: Money Bills are those bills that are exclusively related to taxation and public expenditure.

Article 111: Assent to Bills

Formula: Presidential Assent = Granted after passing by both Houses

Example: A bill passed by both Houses of Parliament receives the President's assent before becoming law.

Article 112: Annual financial statement

Formula: Annual Budget Presentation = Laid before Parliament

Example: The annual financial statement, or budget, is laid before Parliament for approval.

Article 113: Procedure in respect of estimates

Formula: Estimates Procedure = Discussion and voting on estimates

Example: Parliament follows a specific procedure for the discussion and voting on budget estimates.

Article 114: Appropriation Bills

Formula: Appropriation Bills = Specific types of Money Bills

Example: Appropriation Bills are a type of Money Bill that authorizes government spending.

Article 115: Supplementary, additional or excess grants

Formula: Supplementary, Additional, and Excess Grants = Parliamentary approval

Example: Parliament must approve supplementary, additional, or excess grants for government expenditure.

Article 116: Votes on account, votes of credit and exceptional grants

Formula: Votes on Account, Votes of Credit, and Exceptional Grants = Temporary budget provisions

Example: These provisions allow for temporary budgetary measures when the budget hasn't been passed.

Article 117: Special provisions as to financial Bills

Formula: Special Financial Bills Provisions = Money Bills and other financial Bills

Example: Special rules apply to the passing of Money Bills and other financial Bills.

Article 118: Rules of procedure

Formula: Parliament Rules of Procedure = House's autonomy

Example: Each House of Parliament has the autonomy to make its own rules of procedure.

Article 119: Regulation of business of Parliament

Formula: Business Regulation = Within the control of each House

Example: The regulation of business in Parliament is within the control of each House.

Article 120: Language to be used in Parliament

Formula: Language in Parliament = Hindi or English

Example: Hindi or English is used in Parliament for proceedings and discussions.

Article 121: Restriction on discussion in Parliament

Formula: Discussion Restrictions = Courts and judges' conduct

Example: Discussions related to the conduct of judges are restricted in Parliament.

Article 122: Courts not to inquire into proceedings of Parliament

Formula: Non-interference in Parliamentary Proceedings = By courts

Example: Courts are not allowed to inquire into the proceedings of Parliament.

Article 123: Power of President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament

Formula: Presidential Ordinance Power = Legislative authority during recess

Example: The President can issue ordinances with legislative authority during the recess of Parliament.

Article 124: Establishment and Constitution of Supreme Court

Formula: Supreme Court Establishment = Chief Justice and other judges

Example: The Supreme Court is established with a Chief Justice and other judges.

Article 125: Salaries, etc., of Judges

Formula: Judges' Salaries = Charged on the Consolidated Fund of India

Example: The salaries and allowances of Judges of the Supreme Court are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

Article 126: Appointment of acting Chief Justice

Formula: Acting Chief Justice Appointment = By the President

Example: The President appoints an acting Chief Justice when the office of the Chief Justice is vacant.

Article 127: Appointment of ad hoc Judges

Formula: Ad hoc Judges Appointment = When a Judge is unable to perform duties

Example: Ad hoc Judges can be appointed when a regular Judge is unable to perform their duties.

Article 128: Attendance of retired Judges at sittings of the Supreme Court

Formula: Retired Judges' Attendance = Permitted at the discretion of the Chief Justice

Example: Retired Judges may attend sittings of the Supreme Court at the discretion of the Chief Justice.

Article 129: Supreme Court to be a court of record

Formula: Supreme Court as a Court of Record = Judicial records and acts as evidence

Example: The Supreme Court is a court of record, and its judicial records and acts serve as evidence.

Article 130: Seat of the Supreme Court

Formula: Supreme Court's Seat = Determined by the Chief Justice

Example: The seat of the Supreme Court is determined by the Chief Justice.

Article 131: Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

Formula: Supreme Court's Original Jurisdiction = Disputes between the Center and States

Example: The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in disputes between the Central government and one or more States.

Article 132: Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts

Formula: Supreme Court's Appellate Jurisdiction = Appeals from High Courts

Example: The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction in appeals from High Courts.

Article 133: Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in appeals from other courts

Formula: Supreme Court's Appellate Jurisdiction = Appeals from other courts

Example: The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction in appeals from other courts, subject to certain conditions.

Article 134: Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters

Formula: Supreme Court's Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction = Appeals in criminal cases

Example: The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction in criminal matters, particularly in cases involving substantial questions of law.

Article 135: Jurisdiction and powers of the Federal Court under existing law to be exercisable by the Supreme Court

Formula: Federal Court's Jurisdiction = Transferred to the Supreme Court

Example: The jurisdiction and powers of the Federal Court under existing laws are now exercisable by the Supreme Court.

Article 136: Special leave to appeal by the Supreme Court

Formula: Special Leave to Appeal = Discretionary power of the Supreme Court

Example: The Supreme Court has the discretionary power to grant special leave to appeal in cases of public or legal importance.

Article 137: Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court

Formula: Judgment or Order Review = By the Supreme Court itself

Example: The Supreme Court can review its own judgments or orders to correct errors.

Article 138: Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

Formula: Supreme Court's Jurisdiction Enlargement = By Parliament

Example: Parliament can expand the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to cover additional matters.

Article 139: Conferment on the Supreme Court of powers to issue certain writs

Formula: Supreme Court's Writ Powers = Issuing writs for enforcement of fundamental rights

Example: The Supreme Court can issue certain writs, such as habeas corpus, for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

Article 140: Ancillary powers of Supreme Court

Formula: Supreme Court's Ancillary Powers = Necessary for the enforcement of its jurisdiction

Example: The Supreme Court has ancillary powers necessary for the enforcement of its jurisdiction.

Article 141: Law declared by Supreme Court to be binding on all courts

Formula: Supreme Court's Decisions Binding = Binding on all courts in India

Example: Decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all courts within the territory of India.

Article 142: Enforcement of decrees and orders of Supreme Court and orders as to discovery, etc.

Formula: Supreme Court's Decrees and Orders Enforcement = By all authorities

Example: Decrees and orders of the Supreme Court can be enforced by all authorities throughout India.

Article 143: Power of President to consult Supreme Court

Formula: President's Power to Consult = On questions of public importance

Example: The President can consult the Supreme Court on questions of public importance or legal issues.

Article 144: Civil and judicial authorities to act in aid of the Supreme Court

Formula: Authorities to Assist the Supreme Court = For the enforcement of its orders

Example: Civil and judicial authorities must assist the Supreme Court in the enforcement of its orders.

Article 145: Rules of the Supreme Court

Formula: Supreme Court Rules = Determined by the Chief Justice

Example: Rules of the Supreme Court are determined by the Chief Justice, subject to the approval of the President.

Article 146: Officers and servants and the expenses of the Supreme Court

Formula: Supreme Court Staff and Expenses = Determined by law

Example: The appointment and conditions of service of officers and servants of the Supreme Court, as well as its expenses, are determined by law.

Article 147: Interpretation

Formula: Constitution Interpretation = By the Supreme Court

Example: The Supreme Court has the authority to interpret the provisions of the Constitution when questions of law arise.

Article 148: Comptroller and Auditor-General of India

Formula: Comptroller and Auditor-General's Role = Audit of government accounts

Example: The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is responsible for auditing government accounts.

Article 149: Duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General

Formula: Comptroller and Auditor-General's Duties and Powers = As prescribed by law

Example: The Comptroller and Auditor-General has duties and powers as prescribed by law for the audit of government finances.

Article 150: Form of accounts of the Union and of the States

Formula: Accounts Format = As prescribed by the President or the Governor

Example: The format of accounts for the Union and the States is determined by the President or the Governor.

Article 151: Audit reports

Formula: Audit Reports = Submitted to the President or the Governor

Example: Audit reports prepared by the Comptroller and Auditor-General are submitted to the President (for the Union) or the Governor (for the States).

Article 152: Application to Union territories

Formula: Application to Union Territories = As specified in the Constitution

Example: The application of provisions related to the Comptroller and Auditor-General to Union territories is as specified in the Constitution.

Article 153: Governors of States

Formula: Governor's Role = Executive head of the State

Example: The Governor is the executive head of a State and represents the President in the State.

Article 154: Executive power of State

Formula: State's Executive Power = Vest in the Governor

Example: The executive power of a State is vested in the Governor and is exercised by them.

Article 155: Appointment of Governor

Formula: Governor's Appointment = By the President

Example: The Governor is appointed by the President of India.

Article 156: Term of office of Governor

Formula: Governor's Term = Five years, subject to removal

Example: The Governor holds office for a term of five years, subject to removal by the President.

Article 157: Qualifications for appointment as Governor

Formula: Governor's Qualifications = Citizenship and age requirements

Example: To be eligible for appointment as Governor, a person must meet certain citizenship and age requirements.

Article 158: Conditions of Governor's office

Formula: Governor's Office Conditions = Not hold any other office of profit

Example: The Governor shall not hold any other office of profit during their term in office.

Article 159: Oath or affirmation by the Governor

Formula: Governor's Oath = Preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution

Example: The Governor takes an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of India.

Article 160: Discharge of the functions of the Governor in certain contingencies

Formula: Governor's Functions in Contingencies = By other persons designated by the President

Example: In certain contingencies, the functions of the Governor may be discharged by other persons designated by the President.

Article 161: Power of Governor to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases

Formula: Governor's Pardon Powers = Granting pardons, suspending, remitting, or commuting sentences

Example: The Governor has the power to grant pardons, suspend, remit, or commute sentences in certain cases within the State.

Article 162: Extent of executive power of the State

Formula: State's Executive Power = Extends to matters on which the State Legislature can legislate

Example: The executive power of the State extends to matters on which the State Legislature has the authority to legislate.

Article 163: Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor

Formula: Council of Ministers' Role = Aiding and advising the Governor

Example: The Council of Ministers aids and advises the Governor in the exercise of their functions.

Article 164: Other provisions as to Ministers

Formula: Ministerial Provisions = Appointment, qualifications, and responsibilities of Ministers

Example: This article contains provisions regarding the appointment, qualifications, and responsibilities of Ministers in the State government.

Article 165: Advocate General for the State

Formula: Advocate General's Role = Chief legal advisor to the State government

Example: The Advocate General for the State serves as the chief legal advisor to the State government.

Article 166: Conduct of business of the Government of a State

Formula: State Government Business Conduct = Conducted by Ministers

Example: The business of the State government is conducted by its Ministers.

Article 167: Duties of Chief Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the Governor, etc.

Formula: Chief Minister's Duties = Furnishing information to the Governor

Example: The Chief Minister has duties regarding the furnishing of information to the Governor.

Article 168: Sessions of the State Legislature

Formula: State Legislature Sessions = Summoned, prorogued, and dissolved by the Governor

Example: Sessions of the State Legislature are summoned, prorogued (suspended), and dissolved by the Governor.

Article 169: Abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in States

Formula: Legislative Councils = Creation or abolition by the State Legislature

Example: State Legislatures have the power to create or abolish Legislative Councils within their respective States.

Article 170: Composition of the Legislative Assemblies

Formula: Legislative Assembly Composition = Elected members, representatives of territorial constituencies

Example: Legislative Assemblies consist of members elected by the people from territorial constituencies.

Article 171: Composition of the Legislative Councils

Formula: Legislative Council Composition = Elected, nominated, and special representation

Example: Legislative Councils have members who are elected, nominated, and may include special representation.

Article 172: Duration of State Legislatures

Formula: State Legislature's Duration = Five years, subject to dissolution

Example: The duration of State Legislatures is five years, subject to dissolution by the Governor.

Article 173: Qualifications for membership of the State Legislature

Formula: Qualifications for Legislature Membership = Indian citizenship, age, and voter registration

Example: To be a member of a State Legislature, one must be an Indian citizen, of a certain age, and registered as a voter.

Article 174: Sessions of the State Legislature, prorogation, and dissolution

Formula: State Legislature Sessions = Summoned, prorogued, and dissolved by the Governor

Example: Sessions of the State Legislature are summoned, prorogued (suspended), and dissolved by the Governor.

Article 175: Right of Governor to address the State Legislature

Formula: Governor's Right to Address Legislature = Addressing the State Legislature

Example: The Governor has the right to address the State Legislature.

Article 176: Special address by the Governor

Formula: Special Governor's Address = At the beginning of the first session

Example: The Governor delivers a special address at the beginning of the first session after each general election.

Article 177: Rights of Ministers and Advocate General as respects the State Legislature

Formula: Rights of Ministers and Advocate General = Right to speak, participate, and attend

Example: Ministers and the Advocate General have the right to speak, participate, and attend sessions of the State Legislature.

Article 178: Duties of Chief Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the Governor, etc.

Formula: Chief Minister's Duties = Furnishing information to the Governor

Example: The Chief Minister has duties regarding the furnishing of information to the Governor.

Article 179: Constitution of Legislatures in States

Formula: State Legislature Composition = Governor, Legislative Assembly, and Legislative Council (if applicable)

Example: The State Legislature consists of the Governor, the Legislative Assembly, and the Legislative Council (if the State has one).

Article 180: Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

Formula: Legislative Assembly Leadership = Speaker and Deputy Speaker

Example: The Legislative Assembly has a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker to preside over its proceedings.

Article 181: Speaker or Deputy Speaker not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration

Formula: Speaker or Deputy Speaker Removal = Cannot preside while removal resolution pending

Example: If there's a resolution for the removal of the Speaker or Deputy Speaker, they cannot preside during its consideration.

Article 182: Functions of the Deputy Speaker

Formula: Deputy Speaker's Functions = Perform Speaker's duties when absent

Example: The Deputy Speaker performs the duties of the Speaker in their absence.

Article 183: Procedure in the State Legislature with respect to estimates

Formula: State Legislature Estimates Procedure = Separate discussion and voting on the budget

Example: In the State Legislature, there is a separate discussion and voting on the budget estimates.

Article 184: Appropriation Bills

Formula: Appropriation Bills = Specific types of Money Bills

Example: Appropriation Bills are a type of Money Bill that authorizes government spending.

Article 185: Supplementary, additional or excess grants

Formula: Supplementary, Additional, and Excess Grants = Parliamentary approval

Example: The State Legislature must approve supplementary, additional, or excess grants for government expenditure.

Article 186: Votes on account, votes of credit and exceptional grants

Formula: Votes on Account, Votes of Credit, and Exceptional Grants = Temporary budget provisions

Example: These provisions allow for temporary budgetary measures when the budget hasn't been passed.

Article 187: Special procedure in respect of Money Bills

Formula: Money Bills Procedure = Introduction in Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council's recommendations

Example: Money Bills are introduced in the Legislative Assembly, and the Legislative Council can make recommendations on them.

Article 188: Definition of Money Bills

Formula: Money Bills Definition = Exclusively related to taxation and public expenditure

Example: Money Bills are those bills that are exclusively related to taxation and public expenditure.

Article 189: Assent to Bills

Formula: Governor's Assent = Granted after passing by both Houses

Example: A bill passed by both Houses of the State Legislature receives the Governor's assent before becoming law.

Article 190: Constitution of State Legislature

Formula: State Legislature Composition = Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council (if applicable)

Example: The State Legislature is composed of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council (if the State has one).

Article 191: Disqualifications for membership

Formula: Disqualifications = Various conditions listed

Example: Several conditions, such as holding an office of profit or being of unsound mind, can lead to disqualification for membership in the State Legislature.

Article 192: Decision on questions as to disqualifications of members

Formula: Disqualification Decision = Speaker or Chairman's decision subject to judicial review

Example: The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or the Chairman of the Legislative Council decides on questions regarding the disqualifications of members, and their decision can be subject to judicial review.

Article 193: Penalty for sitting and voting before making oath or affirmation under Article 188 or when not qualified or when disqualified

Formula: Penalty for Unauthorized Sitting and Voting = Disqualification and fine

Example: Members who sit and vote without taking the oath, or when they are not qualified, or when disqualified, can face disqualification and fines.

Article 194: Powers, privileges, etc., of the State Legislatures and of the members and committees thereof

Formula: State Legislature's Powers and Privileges = Determined by law

Example: The powers, privileges, and immunities of State Legislatures, its members, and committees are determined by law.

Article 195: Salaries and allowances of members

Formula: Members' Salaries and Allowances = Determined by the State Legislature

Example: The salaries and allowances of members of the State Legislature are determined by the State Legislature itself.

Article 196: Rules of procedure

Formula: State Legislature Rules of Procedure = Determined by each House

Example: Each House of the State Legislature determines its own rules of procedure.

Article 197: Oath or affirmation by members

Formula: Members' Oath = Oath or affirmation before taking a seat

Example: Members of the State Legislature must take an oath or affirmation before taking their seats.

Article 198: Restriction on discussion in the State Legislature

Formula: Discussion Restrictions = Courts and judges' conduct

Example: Discussions related to the conduct of judges are restricted in the State Legislature.

Article 199: Courts not to inquire into proceedings of the State Legislature

Formula: Non-interference in Legislative Proceedings = By courts

Example: Courts are not allowed to inquire into the proceedings of the State Legislature.

Article 200: Assent to Bills by Governor

Formula: Governor's Assent = Granted after passing by both Houses

Example: A bill passed by both Houses of the State Legislature receives the Governor's assent before becoming law.

Article 201: Bills reserved for consideration by the President

Formula: President's Consideration of Bills = Reservation for presidential consideration

Example: Certain bills passed by the State Legislature are reserved for the President's consideration before becoming law.

Article 202: Bar to interference by courts in legislative proceedings

Formula: Non-interference in Legislative Proceedings = By courts

Example: Courts are not allowed to interfere in the proceedings of the State Legislature.

Article 203: Power of Governor to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Legislature

Formula: Governor's Ordinance Power = Legislative authority during recess

Example: The Governor can issue ordinances with legislative authority during the recess of the State Legislature.

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Formula: Language in Legislature = Official language of the State

Example: The official language of the State is used in the State Legislature.

Article 206: Special address by the Governor

Formula: Special Governor's Address = At the beginning of the first session

Example: The Governor delivers a special address at the beginning of the first session after each general election.

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Formula: Legislature Business Regulation = Within the control of each House

Example: The regulation of business in the State Legislature is within the control of each House.

Article 208: Duties of Chief Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the Governor, etc.

Formula: Chief Minister's Duties = Furnishing information to the Governor

Example: The Chief Minister has duties regarding the furnishing of information to the Governor.

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Article 210: Restriction on discussion in the State Legislature

Formula: Discussion Restrictions = Courts and judges' conduct

Example: Discussions related to the conduct of judges are restricted in the State Legislature.

Article 221: Salaries, etc., of High Court Judges

Formula: High Court Judges' Salaries = Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State

Example: The salaries and allowances of High Court Judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.

Article 222: Transfer of a Judge from one High Court to another

Formula: Judge Transfer = By the President after consultation

Example: Judges of one High Court can be transferred to another High Court by the President after consulting with the Chief Justice of India.

Article 223: Appointment of acting Chief Justice

Formula: Acting Chief Justice Appointment = By the President

Example: The President appoints an acting Chief Justice for a High Court when the office of the Chief Justice is vacant.

Article 224: Appointment of additional and acting Judges

Formula: Additional and Acting Judges Appointment = By the President

Example: The President can appoint additional and acting Judges for a High Court to handle increased caseload or in the absence of permanent Judges.

Article 225: Jurisdiction of existing High Courts

Formula: High Court Jurisdiction = Over their respective territories

Example: Existing High Courts have jurisdiction over the territories for which they were originally established.

Article 226: Power of High Courts to issue certain writs

Formula: High Court Writ Powers = For enforcement of fundamental rights

Example: High Courts have the power to issue certain writs, such as habeas corpus, for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

Article 227: Power of superintendence over all courts by the High Court

Formula: High Court's Superintendence = Over all courts within its jurisdiction

Example: High Courts have the power of superintendence over all courts, including subordinate courts, within their jurisdiction.

Article 228: Transfer of certain cases to High Court

Formula: Case Transfer = From subordinate courts to the High Court

Example: Certain cases can be transferred from subordinate courts to the High Court if they involve important questions of law.

Article 229: Officers and servants and the expenses of High Courts

Formula: High Court Staff and Expenses = Determined by law

Example: The appointment and conditions of service of officers and servants of High Courts, as well as their expenses, are determined by law.

Article 230: Extension of the jurisdiction of High Courts to Union territories

Formula: High Court Jurisdiction Extension = As specified by the President

Example: The jurisdiction of High Courts can be extended to Union territories as specified by the President.

Article 231: Establishment of a common High Court for two or more States

Formula: Common High Court = Agreement between States

Example: Two or more States can agree to establish a common High Court to serve their respective territories.

Article 232: Establishment of a High Court for a Union territory

Formula: Union Territory High Court = As specified by the President

Example: The President can specify the establishment of a High Court for a Union territory.

Article 233: Appointment of District Judges

Formula: District Judges Appointment = By the Governor

Example: District Judges are appointed by the Governor of the State.

Article 234: Recruitment of persons other than District Judges to the judicial service

Formula: Judicial Service Recruitment = By the Governor and State Public Service Commission

Example: Persons other than District Judges are recruited to the judicial service by the Governor and the State Public Service Commission.

Article 235: Control over subordinate courts

Formula: Subordinate Courts Control = By the High Court

Example: Subordinate courts are under the control and supervision of the High Court.

Article 236: Interpretation

Formula: Constitution Interpretation = By the President

Example: The President has the authority to interpret the provisions of the Constitution when questions of law arise.

Article 237: Application of the provisions of this Chapter to certain classes of magistrates

Formula: Magistrates Application = As specified by law

Example: The provisions of this Chapter apply to certain classes of magistrates as specified by law.

Article 238: Control of the Union over the administration of justice in the Union territory of Delhi

Formula: Union's Control in Delhi = As specified by law

Example: The control of the Union over the administration of justice in the Union territory of Delhi is as specified by law.

Article 239: Administration of Union territories

Formula: Union Territory Administration = As specified by the President

Example: The administration of Union territories is as specified by the President.

Article 240: Power of President to make regulations for certain Union territories

Formula: President's Regulations = For Union territories

Example: The President can make regulations for the governance of certain Union territories.

Article 241: High Courts for Union territories

Formula: High Court Establishment = As specified by the President

Example: The President can specify the establishment of High Courts for Union territories.

Article 242: Constitution of a High Court for a Union territory

Formula: High Court for Union Territory = As specified by the President

Example: The President can specify the establishment of a High Court for a Union territory.

Article 243: Appointment of retired judges at sittings of High Courts

Formula: Retired Judges Appointment = To sit and act as judges

Example: Retired judges can be appointed to sit and act as judges in High Courts when needed.

Article 244: Administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas

Formula: Administration of Scheduled Areas = As specified by the Fifth Schedule

Example: The administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas is as specified by the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution.

Article 245: Extent of laws made by Parliament and by the Legislatures of States

Formula: Law Extent = Within their respective jurisdictions

Example: Laws made by Parliament and State Legislatures are applicable within their respective jurisdictions.

Article 246A: Special provision with respect to the State of Maharashtra

Formula: Maharashtra's Special Provision = Certain subjects under the Seventh Schedule

Example: The State of Maharashtra has special provisions for certain subjects listed in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

Article 247: Power of Parliament to provide for the establishment of certain additional courts

Formula: Additional Courts Establishment = As specified by Parliament

Example: Parliament has the power to establish certain additional courts as specified.

Article 248: Residuary powers of legislation

Formula: Residuary Legislation Powers = Vested in Parliament

Example: Residuary powers of legislation, i.e., powers over subjects not listed in any List, are vested in Parliament.

Article 249: Power of Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List in the national interest

Formula: National Interest Legislation = By a two-thirds majority

Example: Parliament can legislate on a matter in the State List in the national interest, but it requires a two-thirds majority.

Article 250: Power of Parliament to legislate during a proclamation of emergency

Formula: Emergency Legislation = On State subjects

Example: During a proclamation of emergency, Parliament can make laws on State subjects for the entire country.

Article 251: Inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and laws made by the Legislatures of States

Formula: Inconsistency Resolution = Parliament prevails if both houses pass a resolution

Example: In case of inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and State Legislatures, Parliament prevails if both houses pass a resolution.

Article 252: Power of Parliament to legislate for two or more States by consent and adoption of such legislation by any other State

Formula: Multi-State Legislation = By consent and adoption

Example: Parliament can legislate for two or more States with their consent, and other States can adopt such legislation.

Article 253: Legislation for giving effect to international agreements

Formula: International Agreement Legislation = By Parliament

Example: Parliament has the power to make laws to implement international agreements.

Article 254: Inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and laws made by the Legislatures of States

Formula: Inconsistency Resolution = Parliament prevails if both houses pass a resolution

Example: In case of inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and State Legislatures on concurrent subjects, Parliament prevails if both houses pass a resolution.

Article 255: Requirements as to recommendations and previous sanctions to be regarded as matters of procedure only

Formula: Recommendations and Sanctions = Matters of procedure

Example: Requirements for recommendations and previous sanctions are considered matters of procedure, not affecting the validity of the law.

Article 256: Obligation of States and the Union

Formula: State and Union Obligation = To follow laws and executive directions

Example: States and the Union are obligated to follow laws made by Parliament and executive directions.

Article 257: Control of the Union over States in certain cases

Formula: Union's Control = In matters relating to international agreements

Example: The Union has control over States in matters relating to international agreements.

Article 258: Power of the States to entrust functions to the Union

Formula: State Function Entrustment = As agreed upon

Example: States can entrust certain functions to the Union government as agreed upon.

Article 259: Chapter not to derogate from the powers of the President

Formula: Chapter Powers = Do not diminish President's powers

Example: The provisions in this chapter do not diminish the powers of the President.

Article 260: Jurisdiction of the Union in relation to territories outside India

Formula: Union Jurisdiction = As specified by the President

Example: The Union's jurisdiction in relation to territories outside India is as specified by the President.

Article 261: Public acts, records, and judicial proceedings

Formula: Public Acts and Records = Judicial proceedings proof in all States

Example: Public acts, records, and judicial proceedings are proof in all States.

Article 262: Adjudication of disputes relating to waters

Formula: Water Dispute Adjudication = By Parliament's law or by President's reference

Example: Disputes relating to waters between States are adjudicated by Parliament's law or the President's reference.

Article 263: Provisions with respect to an inter-State Council

Formula: Inter-State Council Establishment = President's discretion

Example: The establishment of an Inter-State Council is at the discretion of the President to promote cooperation between States.

Article 264: Interpretation

Formula: Constitution Interpretation = By the President

Example: The President has the authority to interpret the provisions of the Constitution when questions of law arise.

Article 265: Taxes not to be imposed save by authority of law

Formula: Tax Imposition = Only by authority of law

Example: Taxes can only be imposed by the authority of law and not otherwise.

Article 266: Consolidated Funds and public accounts of India and of the States

Formula: Consolidated Funds = For public revenues and expenditures

Example: Consolidated Funds are used for the management of public revenues and expenditures.

Article 267: Contingency Fund

Formula: Contingency Fund = For unforeseen expenditures

Example: The Contingency Fund is used for unforeseen expenditures that may arise.

Article 268: Surcharges on taxes for purposes of the Union

Formula: Surcharges on Taxes = For Union purposes

Example: Surcharges on taxes can be imposed for the purposes of the Union government.

Article 269: Taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States

Formula: Taxes Assigned to States = By Parliament's law

Example: Taxes levied and collected by the Union can be assigned to the States by a law passed by Parliament.

Article 270: Taxes levied and distributed between the Union and the States

Formula: Tax Distribution = By the President's order

Example: Taxes levied are distributed between the Union and the States as per the President's order.

Article 271: Surcharge on certain duties and taxes for purposes of the Union

Formula: Surcharge on Duties/Taxes = For Union purposes

Example: Surcharge on certain duties and taxes can be imposed for the purposes of the Union government.

Article 272: Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union but are assigned to the States

Formula: Taxes Assigned to States = As per law

Example: Taxes collected by the Union but assigned to the States are determined by law.

Article 273: Grants in lieu of export duty on jute and jute products

Formula: Export Duty Grants = By Parliament's law

Example: Grants in lieu of export duty on jute and jute products can be provided as per a law passed by Parliament.

Article 274: Prior recommendation of President required to Bills affecting taxation in which States are interested

Formula: President's Recommendation for Taxation Bills = Required when affecting States

Example: Bills related to taxation that impact the interests of States require the prior recommendation of the President.

Article 275: Grants from the Union to certain States

Formula: Union Grants to States = As per recommendations and conditions

Example: Certain States receive grants from the Union government based on recommendations and conditions.

Article 276: Taxes on professions, trades, callings, and employments

Formula: Professions, Trades, and Employment Taxes = Levied by States

Example: States have the authority to levy taxes on professions, trades, callings, and employments.

Article 277: Savings

Formula: Savings Clause = Pre-existing laws and taxes

Example: Pre-existing laws and taxes continue to be in force despite the provisions of this Constitution.

Article 278: Interpretation

Formula: Constitution Interpretation = By the President

Example: The President has the authority to interpret the provisions of the Constitution when questions of law arise.

Article 279: Calculation of net proceeds, etc.

Formula: Net Proceeds Calculation = By the President's order

Example: The net proceeds of certain taxes are calculated as per the order of the President.

Article 280: Finance Commission

Formula: Finance Commission Establishment = Appointed by the President

Example: The Finance Commission is appointed by the President to make recommendations on the distribution of finances between the Union and the States.

Article 281: Recommendations of the Finance Commission

Formula: Finance Commission Recommendations = Regarding distribution of revenues

Example: The Finance Commission makes recommendations regarding the distribution of revenues between the Union and the States.

Article 282: Expenditure defrayable by the Union or a State out of its revenues

Formula: Expenditure Defrayable = As per law and for public purposes

Example: Expenditure defrayable by the Union or a State is determined by law and must be for public purposes.

Article 283: Custody of Consolidated Funds, Contingency Funds, and moneys credited to the public accounts

Formula: Funds and Public Accounts Custody = As per law and rules

Example: The custody of Consolidated Funds, Contingency Funds, and moneys in public accounts is as per the law and rules.

Article 284: Custody of suitors' deposits and other moneys received by public servants and courts

Formula: Custody of Suitors' Deposits = As per law and rules

Example: The custody of suitors' deposits and other moneys received by public servants and courts is as per the law and rules.

Article 285: Exemption of property of the Union from State taxation

Formula: Union Property Exemption = From State taxation

Example: The property of the Union government is exempt from taxation by the State.

Article 286: Restrictions as to imposition of tax on the sale or purchase of goods

Formula: Tax Restrictions on Sale/Purchase of Goods = As specified by law

Example: There are restrictions on the imposition of tax on the sale or purchase of goods, as specified by law.

Article 287: Exemption from taxes on electricity

Formula: Electricity Tax Exemption = As specified by law

Example: Exemptions from taxes on electricity are determined by law.

Article 288: Exemption from taxation by States in respect of water or electricity in certain cases

Formula: State Tax Exemption for Water/Electricity = As specified by law

Example: States can provide exemptions from taxation for water or electricity in certain cases as specified by law.

Article 289: Exemption of property and income of a State from Union taxation

Formula: State Property and Income Exemption = From Union taxation

Example: The property and income of a State are exempt from taxation by the Union government.

Article 290: Adjustment in respect of certain expenses and pensions

Formula: Expenses and Pensions Adjustment = As per President's orders

Example: Adjustments in respect of certain expenses and pensions are made as per orders issued by the President.

Article 291: Bar to interference by courts in disputes arising out of certain treaties, agreements, etc.

Formula: Non-interference in Treaty Disputes = By courts

Example: Courts are not allowed to interfere in disputes arising out of certain treaties and agreements.

Article 292: Borrowing by States

Formula: State Borrowing = As per law and rules

Example: States can borrow money as per the law and rules governing borrowing.

Article 293: Restrictions on borrowing by States

Formula: State Borrowing Restrictions = As per law and rules

Example: Borrowing by States is subject to restrictions as per the law and rules.

Article 294: Succession to property, assets, rights, and liabilities in certain cases

Formula: Succession to Property = As per agreements and arrangements

Example: Succession to property, assets, rights, and liabilities in certain cases is determined by agreements and arrangements.

Article 295: Succession to property, assets, rights, and liabilities in other cases

Formula: Succession to Property = As per law and rules

Example: Succession to property, assets, rights, and liabilities in other cases is determined by the law and rules.

Article 296: Property accruing by escheat or lapse or as bona vacantia

Formula: Property Accrual = By escheat, lapse, or as bona vacantia

Example: Property that becomes state property due to escheat, lapse, or as bona vacantia is governed by this article.

Article 297: Things of value within territorial waters or continental shelf and resources of the exclusive economic zone to vest in the Union

Formula: Resources in Territorial Waters = Vest in the Union

Example: Resources within territorial waters or continental shelf, as well as in the exclusive economic zone, vest in the Union government.

Article 298: Power to carry on trade, etc.

Formula: Trade and Commerce Power = By the Union and States

Example: Both the Union and States have the power to carry on trade, commerce, and business.

Article 299: Contracts

Formula: Government Contracts = On behalf of the President or Governor

Example: Contracts on behalf of the President or Governor are made as per the provisions of this article.

Article 300: Suits and proceedings

Formula: Government Suits and Proceedings = Against the Union or a State

Example: Suits and legal proceedings can be initiated against the Union or a State government as per this article.

Article 301: Freedom of trade, commerce, and intercourse

Formula: Freedom of Trade and Commerce = Throughout the territory of India

Example: There is freedom of trade, commerce, and intercourse throughout the territory of India as per this article.

Article 302: Power of Parliament to impose restrictions on trade, commerce, and intercourse

Formula: Trade Restrictions = By Parliament during emergencies

Example: Parliament can impose restrictions on trade, commerce, and intercourse between States during emergencies.

Article 303: Restrictions on the legislative powers of the Union and of the States with regard to trade and commerce

Formula: Trade and Commerce Legislative Restrictions = In favor of public sector undertakings

Example: Certain legislative restrictions apply in favor of public sector undertakings in trade and commerce.

Article 304: Restrictions on trade, commerce, and intercourse among States

Formula: Interstate Trade Restrictions = As per laws made by Parliament

Example: Restrictions on trade, commerce, and intercourse among States are as per laws made by Parliament.

Article 305: Saving of existing laws and laws providing for State monopolies

Formula: Existing Laws and State Monopolies = Continue to operate

Example: Existing laws and laws providing for State monopolies continue to operate despite the provisions of this Constitution.

Article 306: Power of the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra to levy certain taxes

Formula: Gujarat and Maharashtra Taxing Power = On electricity consumption and sale

Example: Gujarat and Maharashtra have the power to levy taxes on the consumption and sale of electricity.

Article 307: Appointment of authority for carrying out the purposes of articles 301 to 304

Formula: Authority Appointment = For implementing trade, commerce, and intercourse provisions

Example: An authority can be appointed for implementing the provisions related to trade, commerce, and intercourse among States as per articles 301 to 304.

Article 308: Interpretation

Formula: Constitution Interpretation = By the President

Example: The President has the authority to interpret the provisions of the Constitution when questions of law arise.

Article 309: Recruitment and conditions of service of persons serving the Union or a State

Formula: Recruitment and Service Conditions = As per law

Example: The recruitment and conditions of service of persons serving the Union or a State are determined by law.

Article 310: Tenure of office of persons serving the Union or a State

Formula: Office Tenure = As per law

Example: The tenure of office of persons serving the Union or a State is determined by law.

Article 311: Dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the Union or a State

Formula: Employee Dismissal, Removal, or Reduction = As per law and after inquiry

Example: The dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the Union or a State is done as per law and after inquiry.

Article 312: All-India services

Formula: All-India Services Establishment = By Parliament

Example: All-India services like the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and Indian Police Service (IPS) are established by Parliament.

Article 313: Transitional provisions

Formula: Transitional Provisions = For certain services

Example: Transitional provisions apply to certain services during the transition from colonial rule to the Indian Republic.

Article 314: Appointment of a Federal Court Judge as an ad hoc judge of the Supreme Court

Formula: Federal Court Judge Appointment = As an ad hoc judge

Example: A former judge of the Federal Court can be appointed as an ad hoc judge of the Supreme Court in specific cases.

Article 315: Public Service Commissions for the Union and for the States

Formula: Public Service Commissions = For recruitment and service matters

Example: Public Service Commissions are established for the Union and the States to handle recruitment and service-related matters.

Article 316: Appointment and term of office of members

Formula: Commission Members Appointment = By the President

Example: Members of Public Service Commissions are appointed by the President and serve for a specified term.

Article 317: Removal and suspension of a member of a Public Service Commission

Formula: Commission Member Removal = As per law and inquiry

Example: The removal and suspension of a member of a Public Service Commission are done as per the law and after an inquiry.

Article 318: Power to make regulations as to conditions of service of members and staff of the Commission

Formula: Commission Staff Conditions = As per regulations

Example: Conditions of service for members and staff of the Commission are determined by regulations.

Article 319: Prohibition as to the holding of offices by members of Commission on ceasing to be such members

Formula: Post-Commission Holding = Prohibited for certain offices

Example: Members of the Commission are prohibited from holding certain offices after ceasing to be members.

Article 320: Functions of Public Service Commissions

Formula: Commission Functions = Recruitment, promotions, and disciplinary matters

Example: Public Service Commissions perform functions related to recruitment, promotions, and disciplinary matters for civil services.

Article 321: Power to extend functions of Public Service Commissions

Formula: Commission Functions Extension = By the President's order

Example: The President can extend the functions of Public Service Commissions as per an order.

Article 322: Expenses of Public Service Commissions

Formula: Commission Expenses = Charged on the Consolidated Fund

Example: The expenses of Public Service Commissions are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.

Article 323: Administrative tribunals

Formula: Administrative Tribunals = For service-related disputes

Example: Administrative tribunals are established for the adjudication of service-related disputes.

Article 324: Superintendence, direction, and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission

Formula: Election Superintendence = In the Election Commission

Example: The superintendence, direction, and control of elections are vested in the Election Commission.

Article 325: No person to be ineligible for inclusion in, or to claim to be included in a special, electoral roll on grounds of religion, race, caste, or sex

Formula: Electoral Roll Inclusion = No discrimination based on religion, race, caste, or sex

Example: No person can be ineligible for inclusion in a special electoral roll based on religion, race, caste, or sex.

Article 326: Elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assemblies of States to be on the basis of adult suffrage

Formula: Adult Suffrage = Right to vote for all citizens

Example: Elections to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and State Legislative Assemblies are based on adult suffrage, meaning all citizens have the right to vote.

Article 327: Power of Parliament to make provision with respect to elections to Legislatures

Formula: Election Regulation = By Parliament

Example: Parliament has the power to make provisions regarding the conduct of elections to the Legislatures.

Article 328: Power of the Legislature of a State to make provision with respect to elections to such Legislature

Formula: State Legislature Election Regulation = By State Legislature

Example: State Legislatures can make provisions regarding the conduct of elections to their respective Legislatures.

Article 329: Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters

Formula: Non-interference in Electoral Matters = By courts

Example: Courts are barred from interfering in electoral matters during the conduct of elections.

Article 330: Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People

Formula: SC/ST Seat Reservation = In proportion to their population

Example: Seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) in the House of the People (Lok Sabha) in proportion to their population.

Article 331: Representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People

Formula: Anglo-Indian Representation = Nomination by the President

Example: The President can nominate members of the Anglo-Indian community to the House of the People (Lok Sabha).

Article 332: Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States

Formula: State Assembly SC/ST Seat Reservation = In proportion to their population

Example: Seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) in the Legislative Assemblies of the States in proportion to their population.

Article 333: Representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the Legislative Assemblies of the States

Formula: Anglo-Indian Representation = Nomination by the Governor

Example: The Governor can nominate members of the Anglo-Indian community to the Legislative Assemblies of the States.

Article 334: Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after a certain period

Formula: Reservation Period = First 60 years

Example: The reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), and Anglo-Indian representation in Parliament and State Legislatures will cease after the first 60 years of the Republic.

Article 335: Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts

Formula: SC/ST Claims to Services = Considered with respect to the maintenance of efficiency

Example: Claims of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) to services and posts are considered with respect to maintaining the efficiency of administration.

Article 336: Special provision for Anglo-Indian community in certain services

Formula: Anglo-Indian Community Special Provision = In certain services

Example: There are special provisions for the Anglo-Indian community in certain services, ensuring their representation.

Article 337: Special provision with respect to educational grants for the benefit of Anglo-Indian community

Formula: Anglo-Indian Educational Grants = For their educational advancement

Example: Special provisions are made for educational grants benefiting the Anglo-Indian community's educational advancement.

Article 338: National Commission for Scheduled Castes

Formula: SC Commission Establishment = To protect their rights

Example: The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is established to protect the rights of Scheduled Castes.

Article 339: Control of the Union over the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes

Formula: Union Control over Scheduled Areas = For their welfare

Example: The Union government has control over the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

Article 340: Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes

Formula: Backward Classes Commission Appointment = To investigate their conditions

Example: A Commission is appointed to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes.

Article 341: Scheduled Castes

Formula: Scheduled Castes List = As specified by the President

Example: The list of Scheduled Castes is specified by the President, and members of these castes are entitled to certain benefits.

Article 342: Scheduled Tribes

Formula: Scheduled Tribes List = As specified by the President

Example: The list of Scheduled Tribes is specified by the President, and members of these tribes are entitled to certain benefits.

Article 343: Official language of the Union

Formula: Union Official Language = Hindi in Devanagari script

Example: The official language of the Union is Hindi in the Devanagari script, but English can also be used for official purposes.

Article 344: Commission and Committee of Parliament on official language

Formula: Official Language Commission = For language-related recommendations

Example: A Commission and Committee of Parliament are established to make recommendations on language-related matters.

Article 345: Official language or languages of a State

Formula: State Official Language = As per law and preference

Example: Each State can choose its official language(s) as per its law and preference.

Article 346: Official language for communication between a State and the Union

Formula: State-Union Official Language = Hindi or as specified by law

Example: Hindi or a language specified by law is used for communication between a State and the Union.

Article 347: Special provision relating to the language spoken by a section of the population of a State

Formula: Special Language Provision = Legislative recognition

Example: If a section of the population in a State speaks a language distinct from the official language, it can receive legislative recognition.

Article 348: Language to be used in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts and for Acts, Bills, etc.

Formula: Court and Legislative Language = English

Example: English is used in the Supreme Court, High Courts, and for Acts, Bills, and other official purposes at the national level.

Article 349: Special procedure for enactment of certain laws relating to language

Formula: Special Language Laws = As per the President's order

Example: Certain laws related to language require a special procedure for enactment, as specified by the President's order.

Article 350: Language to be used in representations for redress of grievances

Formula: Grievance Redressal Language = Choice of language

Example: Citizens have the choice to use their preferred language in representations for the redress of grievances.

350A. Article 350A: Facilities for instruction in mother-tongue at the primary stage

Formula: Mother-Tongue Instruction = Primary education facilities

Example: Facilities for instruction in the mother tongue are provided at the primary education stage.

350B. Article 350B: Special Officer for linguistic minorities

Formula: Linguistic Minorities Officer = Appointment by the President

Example: A Special Officer is appointed by the President to protect the interests of linguistic minorities.

Article 351: Directive for the development of the Hindi language

Formula: Hindi Language Development = Encouraged and promoted

Example: The development of the Hindi language is encouraged and promoted by the Union government.

Article 352: Proclamation of Emergency

Formula: Emergency Proclamation = By the President

Example: The President can proclaim a state of emergency in the country under certain circumstances.

352A. Article 352A: Provisions with respect to the use of the Hindi language

Formula: Hindi Language Use = During the emergency

Example: During a state of emergency, the use of the Hindi language is prescribed for official communication.

Article 353: Effect of Proclamation of Emergency

Formula: Emergency Effect = Modification of federal provisions

Example: During a state of emergency, certain federal provisions can be modified to address the emergency situation.

Article 354: Application of provisions relating to distribution of revenues while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation

Formula: Revenue Distribution = As specified during emergency

Example: The distribution of revenues between the Union and States can be modified as specified during a state of emergency.

Article 355: Duty of the Union to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbance

Formula: Union Duty = Protect States against external aggression and internal disturbance

Example: It is the duty of the Union government to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbance.

Article 356: Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in States

Formula: Constitutional Machinery Failure = President's rule

Example: If the constitutional machinery in a State fails, the President can impose direct rule through the Governor.

Article 357: Exercise of legislative powers under Proclamation issued under article 356

Formula: Legislative Powers under Article 356 = By Parliament

Example: During President's rule (under Article 356), Parliament can exercise legislative powers in the affected State.

Article 358: Suspension of provisions of Article 19 during emergencies

Formula: Article 19 Suspension = During a state of emergency

Example: During a state of emergency, certain freedoms under Article 19, such as freedom of speech and expression, can be suspended.

Article 359: Suspension of the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III during emergencies

Formula: Part III Rights Suspension = During a state of emergency

Example: During a state of emergency, the enforcement of fundamental rights under Part III of the Constitution can be suspended.

359A. Article 359A: Certificate for declaration of emergency

Formula: Emergency Certificate = By the President

Example: The President can issue a certificate to declare a state of emergency.

Article 360: Provisions as to financial emergency

Formula: Financial Emergency Provisions = President's discretion

Example: The President can proclaim a financial emergency in the country, which affects the financial stability of the nation.

Article 361: Protection of President and Governors and Rajpramukhs

Formula: President, Governors, and Rajpramukhs Protection = Immunity from legal proceedings

Example: The President, Governors, and Rajpramukhs have certain immunities and are protected from legal proceedings during their term of office.

361A. Article 361A: Protection of publication of proceedings of Parliament and State Legislatures

Formula: Proceedings Publication Protection = Legal immunity

Example: Publications of proceedings of Parliament and State Legislatures are protected from legal action.

Article 362: Recognition of existing laws, usages, and customs

Formula: Existing Laws and Customs Recognition = Unless inconsistent with the Constitution

Example: Existing laws, usages, and customs are recognized unless they are inconsistent with the Constitution.

Article 363: Bar to interference by courts in disputes arising out of certain treaties, agreements, etc.

Formula: Non-interference in Treaty Disputes = By courts

Example: Courts are not allowed to interfere in disputes arising out of certain treaties and agreements.

Article 364: Special provisions as to major ports and aerodromes

Formula: Major Ports and Aerodromes Special Provisions = Union control

Example: Major ports and aerodromes are subject to special provisions and are under the control of the Union government.

Article 365: Effect of failure to comply with, or to give effect to, directions given by the Union

Formula: Union Directions Effect = President's rule

Example: If a State fails to comply with Union directions, it may lead to the imposition of President's rule in that State.

Article 366: Definitions

Formula: Constitutional Definitions = As specified in this article

Example: Various terms and definitions used in the Constitution are specified in Article 366.

366A. Article 366A: Special provision as to educational grants for the benefit of Anglo-Indian community

Formula: Anglo-Indian Educational Grants = Special provisions

Example: Special provisions are made for educational grants benefiting the Anglo-Indian community's educational advancement.

Article 367: Interpretation

Formula: Constitution Interpretation = As specified in this article

Example: Article 367 provides guidelines for the interpretation of the Constitution.

Article 368: Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure thereof

Formula: Constitution Amendment = By Parliament, with specified procedure

Example: Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution, but it must follow the specified procedure outlined in Article 368.

368A. Article 368A: Special provision as to the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People

Formula: Anglo-Indian Representation = Special provisions

Example: Special provisions exist for the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People (Lok Sabha).

Article 369: Temporary power to Parliament to make laws with respect to certain matters in the State List as if they were matters in the Concurrent List

Formula: Temporary Parliament Power = Over State List matters

Example: Parliament can temporarily make laws on State List matters as if they were Concurrent List matters in specific cases.

Article 370: Temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir

Article 370 of the Indian Constitution is a temporary provision that grants special autonomous status to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It was initially included to recognize the unique circumstances under which Jammu and Kashmir became a part of India after gaining independence from British rule in 1947.

Key points about Article 370:

Autonomy: Article 370 allowed Jammu and Kashmir to have its own Constitution, a separate flag, and considerable autonomy over all matters except defense, foreign affairs, finance, and communications. This autonomy made Jammu and Kashmir different from other states in India.

Special Status: The special status under Article 370 meant that Indian laws and the Indian Constitution applied to Jammu and Kashmir only in matters specified in the Instrument of Accession signed by the state's Maharaja in 1947.

Modification: The provisions of Article 370 could be modified or abrogated only with the consent of the Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir, which was dissolved in 1957. This led to a situation where Article 370 became a permanent feature of the Indian Constitution.

Erosion of Autonomy: Over the years, various presidential orders were issued to extend several provisions of the Indian Constitution to Jammu and Kashmir. This gradual erosion of autonomy led to political and legal debates.

Repeal: On August 5, 2019, the Government of India, through a presidential order and a resolution passed in Parliament, effectively abrogated Article 370, revoking the special status of Jammu and Kashmir. The state was reorganized into two Union Territories: Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh.

Article 371: Special provisions with respect to the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat

Formula: Maharashtra and Gujarat Special Provisions = As specified in this article

Example: Article 371 contains special provisions for the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

371A. Article 371A: Special provision with respect to the State of Nagaland

Formula: Nagaland Special Provision = As specified in this article

Example: Article 371A contains special provisions for the State of Nagaland.

371B. Article 371B: Special provision with respect to the State of Assam

Formula: Assam Special Provision = As specified in this article

Example: Article 371B contains special provisions for the State of Assam.

371C. Article 371C: Special provision with respect to the State of Manipur

Formula: Manipur Special Provision = As specified in this article

Example: Article 371C contains special provisions for the State of Manipur.

371D. Article 371D: Special provisions with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh

Formula: Andhra Pradesh Special Provisions = As specified in this article

Example: Article 371D contains special provisions for the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Article 372: Continuance in force of existing laws and their adaptation

Formula: Existing Laws Continuance = Until altered by a competent authority

Example: Existing laws continue to be in force until they are altered or adapted by a competent authority.

372A. Article 372A: Power of the President to adapt laws

Formula: Law Adaptation Power = By the President

Example: The President has the power to adapt laws to bring them in line with the provisions of the Constitution.

Article 373: Power of the President to make orders in respect of the use of the English language

Formula: English Language Use Orders = By the President

Example: The President can make orders regarding the use of the English language for official purposes.

Article 374: Provisions as to Judges of the Federal Court and proceedings pending in the Federal Court or before His Majesty in Council

Formula: Federal Court Judges and Proceedings = Transferred to the Supreme Court

Example: The provisions related to Judges of the Federal Court and pending proceedings are transferred to the Supreme Court.

Article 375: Courts, authorities, and officers to continue to function subject to the provisions of the Constitution

Formula: Courts, Authorities, and Officers Continuance = Subject to the Constitution

Example: Courts, authorities, and officers continue to function, but they are subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

Article 376: Provisions as to Judges of High Courts

Formula: High Court Judges Provisions = Transferred to the Supreme Court

Example: Provisions related to Judges of High Courts are transferred to the Supreme Court.

Article 377: Provisions as to Comptroller and Auditor-General of India

Formula: Comptroller and Auditor-General Provisions = Transferred to the Supreme Court

Example: Provisions related to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India are transferred to the Supreme Court.

Article 378: Provisions as to Public Service Commissions

Formula: Public Service Commissions Provisions = Transferred to the Union Public Service Commission

Example: Provisions related to Public Service Commissions are transferred to the Union Public Service Commission.

378A. Article 378A: Special provisions as to duration of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

Formula: Andhra Pradesh Assembly Duration = As specified in this article

Example: Article 378A contains special provisions regarding the duration of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

Article 379: Constitution of Advisory Committees for States

Formula: Advisory Committees Constitution = For specified States

Example: Advisory Committees are constituted for certain States as specified in this article.

Article 380: Special provisions as to financial assistance to States by the Union

Formula: Financial Assistance to States = By agreement

Example: Special provisions exist for providing financial assistance to States through agreements with the Union government.

Article 381: Obligation of States to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife

Formula: State Environment Obligation = Protect environment, safeguard forests, and wildlife

Example: States are obligated to protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests and wildlife.

Article 382: Power of the President to declare a failure of constitutional machinery

Formula: Constitutional Machinery Failure Declaration = By the President

Example: The President can declare a failure of constitutional machinery in a State under certain circumstances.

Article 383: Recommendations of the Finance Commission

Formula: Finance Commission Recommendations = Fiscal devolution

Example: The Finance Commission makes recommendations regarding the devolution of fiscal resources to States.

Article 384: Continuance of certain laws

Formula: Continuance of Laws = Until altered by a competent authority

Example: Certain laws continue to be in force until they are altered by a competent authority.

Article 385: Financial arrangements affecting certain States

Formula: Special Financial Arrangements = For specified States

Example: Special financial arrangements may be made for certain States as specified in this article.

Article 386: Power of President to remove difficulties

Formula: Difficulty Removal Power = By the President

Example: The President has the power to remove difficulties that may arise during the implementation of constitutional provisions.

Article 387: Effect of the provisions of laws inconsistent with this Constitution

Formula: Inconsistent Laws Effect = Void to the extent of inconsistency

Example: Laws inconsistent with the Constitution are void to the extent of their inconsistency.

Article 388: Authority of the President in making contracts, etc., and in exercising functions in relation to treaties

Formula: President's Contract and Treaty Authority = As per the Constitution

Example: The President has authority in making contracts, treaties, and exercising related functions as per the Constitution.

Article 389: Oath or affirmation by judges of the Supreme Court and Comptroller and Auditor-General

Formula: Supreme Court Judges and CAG Oath = As prescribed by law

Example: Judges of the Supreme Court and the Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG) take the oath or affirmation as prescribed by law.

Article 390: Power to extend functions of the Public Service Commission

Formula: Public Service Commission Functions Extension = By the President's order

Example: The President can extend the functions of the Public Service Commission as per an order.

Article 391: Appointment of retired judges at sittings of High Courts

Formula: Retired Judges Appointment = At High Court sittings

Example: Retired judges can be appointed to sit at the sittings of High Courts.

Article 392: Power to regulate the procedure and conduct of business in the Supreme Court and the procedure for filing and hearing of appeals and other proceedings before the Supreme Court

Formula: Supreme Court Procedure Regulation = As per law and rules

Example: The procedure and conduct of business in the Supreme Court are regulated by law and rules.

Article 393: Power of the Governor to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases

Formula: Governor's Pardon and Sentence Power = In specified cases

Example: Governors have the power to grant pardons, suspend, remit, or commute sentences in certain cases.

Article 394: Interpretation

Formula: Constitution Interpretation = As specified in this article

Example: Article 394 provides guidelines for the interpretation of the Constitution.

394A. Article 394A: Special provision as to the continuance of orders under Section 132A of the Government of India Act, 1935

Formula: Continuance of Section 132A Orders = Until altered by a competent authority

Example: Orders under Section 132A of the Government of India Act, 1935, continue to be in force until altered by a competent authority.

Article 395: Repeals

Formula: Constitution Repeals = Certain laws and provisions

Example: The Constitution repeals certain laws and provisions that were in force before its adoption.

Article 396: Special provision as to cases where the corresponding new States legislation is passed before the appointed day

Formula: New States Legislation = Before the appointed day

Example: Special provisions apply when legislation for new States is passed before the appointed day of their formation.

Article 397: Power of the President to remove difficulties

Formula: Difficulty Removal Power = By the President

Example: The President has the power to remove difficulties that may arise during the implementation of constitutional provisions.

Article 398: Power to adapt and modify laws

Formula: Law Adaptation and Modification = By the President

Example: The President has the power to adapt and modify laws to align them with the provisions of the Constitution.

Article 399: Reference to the Collector

Formula: Collector Reference = For determining land value

Example: Reference to the Collector is made for determining the value of land.