

Features of the Indian Constitution

Chapter 10: The Constitution of India — An Introduction · Topic 2

Key Concept

The Indian Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights to all citizens, like equality, freedom of speech, and the right against exploitation, protecting individual liberties.

It also outlines Fundamental Duties for citizens and Directive Principles of State Policy, which guide the government in creating laws for social and economic welfare.

The constitution establishes a federal structure, dividing powers between the central government and state governments, while maintaining a strong central authority.

The Indian Constitution can be amended through a formal process, allowing it to adapt to changing needs while maintaining its core democratic and secular principles.

Quick Revision Notes

- The Indian Constitution was adopted in 1950.
- It is the longest written constitution in the world.
- India is a sovereign, secular, democratic republic.
- The constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights.
- It also outlines Fundamental Duties for citizens.
- Directive Principles guide social and economic policy.
- The constitution establishes a federal structure.
- The constitution can be amended through a formal process.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research one Fundamental Right in India's constitution.
- 2 Research one Fundamental Duty of Indian citizens.
- 3 Discuss what Directive Principles of State Policy mean.
- 4 Explain India's federal structure simply.
- 5 Research how the constitution can be amended.
- 6 Discuss why India's constitution being adaptable is important.