**THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA   
  
Preamble**

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| WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a [\_1](http://indiacode.nic.in/coiweb/coifiles/preamble-r1.htm)[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC] and to secure to all its citizens:  JUSTICE, social, economic and political;  LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;  EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;  and to promote among them all  FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the [\_2](http://indiacode.nic.in/coiweb/coifiles/preamble-r2.htm)[unity and integrity of the Nation];  IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION. |

Fundamental Rights

1. **Right to Equality**
2. **Right to Freedom** – Recently by the 86th Amendment Act, the Right to Education has been included in the list of Fundamental Rights as part of the Right to Freedom by adding Article 21(A).
3. **Right against Exploitation**
4. **Right to Freedom of Religion**
5. **Cultural and Educational Rights**
6. **Right to Constitutional Remedies.**

**List of Fundamental Duties:** **Art. 51A, Part IVA** of the [Indian Constitution](https://www.importantindia.com/1986/main-features-of-indian-constitution/), specifies the list of fundamental duties of the citizens. It says “it shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

1. to abide by the constitution and respect its ideal and institutions;
2. to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
3. to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
4. to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
5. to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
6. to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
7. to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wild-life and to have compassion for living creatures;
8. to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
9. to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
10. to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement.                                         **Further**, one more Fundamental duty has been added to the Indian Constitution by 86th Amendment of the constitution in 2002.
11. who is a parent or guardian , to provide opportunities for education to his child, or as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

**Article 33 in The Constitution Of India 1949**

33. Power of Parliament to modify the rights conferred by this Part in their application etc Parliament may, by law, determine to what extent any of the rights conferred by this Part shall, in their application to,

[(a)](https://indiankanoon.org/doc/314479/) the members of the Armed Forces; or

[(b)](https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1294789/) the members of the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order; or

[(c)](https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1515325/) persons employed in any bureau or other organisation established by the State for purposes of intelligence or counter intelligence; or

[(d)](https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1067104/) persons employed in, or in connection with, the telecommunication systems set up for the purposes of any Force, bureau or organisation referred to in clauses (a) to (c), be restricted or abrogated so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them

**Article 226 in The Constitution Of India 1949**

226. Power of High Courts to issue certain writs

[(1)](https://indiankanoon.org/doc/452476/) Notwithstanding anything in Article 32 every High Court shall have powers, throughout the territories in relation to which it exercise jurisdiction, to issue to any person or authority, including in appropriate cases, any Government, within those territories directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibitions, quo warranto and certiorari, or any of them, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III and for any other purpose

[(2)](https://indiankanoon.org/doc/618973/) The power conferred by clause ( 1 ) to issue directions, orders or writs to any Government, authority or person may also be exercised by any High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the territories within which the cause of action, wholly or in part, arises for the exercise of such power, notwithstanding that the seat of such Government or authority or the residence of such person is not within those territories

[(3)](https://indiankanoon.org/doc/938979/) Where any party against whom an interim order, whether by way of injunction or stay or in any other manner, is made on, or in any proceedings relating to, a petition under clause ( 1 ), without

[(a)](https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1268758/) furnishing to such party copies of such petition and all documents in support of the plea for such interim order; and

[(b)](https://indiankanoon.org/doc/274208/) giving such party an opportunity of being heard, makes an application to the High Court for the vacation of such order and furnishes a copy of such application to the party in whose favour such order has been made or the counsel of such party, the High Court shall dispose of the application within a period of two weeks from the date on which it is received or from the date on which the copy of such application is so furnished, whichever is later, or where the High Court is closed on the last day of that period, before the expiry of the next day afterwards on which the High Court is open; and if the application is not so disposed of, the interim order shall, on the expiry of that period, or, as the case may be, the expiry of the aid next day, stand vacated

[(4)](https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1627959/) The power conferred on a High Court by this article shall not be in derogation of the power conferred on the Supreme court by clause ( 2 ) of Article 32