

SAFALTA CLASS<sup>TM</sup>

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

# ADDITIONAL DATA

# Interim Government (1946) (Cong + ML)

1.	Jawaharlal Nehru	External Affairs & Commonwealth Relations
2.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Home, Information & Broadcasting
3.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Food & Agriculture
4.	Dr. John Mathai	Industries & Supplies
5.	Jagjivan Ram	Labour
6.	Sardar Baldev Singh	Defence
7.	C.H. Bhabha	Works, Mines & Power
8.	Liaquat Ali Khan	Finance → ML
9.	Abdur Rab Nishtar	Posts & Air
10.	Asaf Ali	Railways & Transport
11.	C. Rajagopalachari	Education & Arts
12.	I.I. Chundrigar	Commerce
13.	Ghaznafar Ali Khan	Health
14.	Joginder Nath Mandal	Law

## First Cabinet of Free India (1947) → Cong.

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Members</b>	<b>Portfolios Held</b>
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru  Sardar	Prime Minister; External Affairs & Commonwealth Relations; Scientific Research

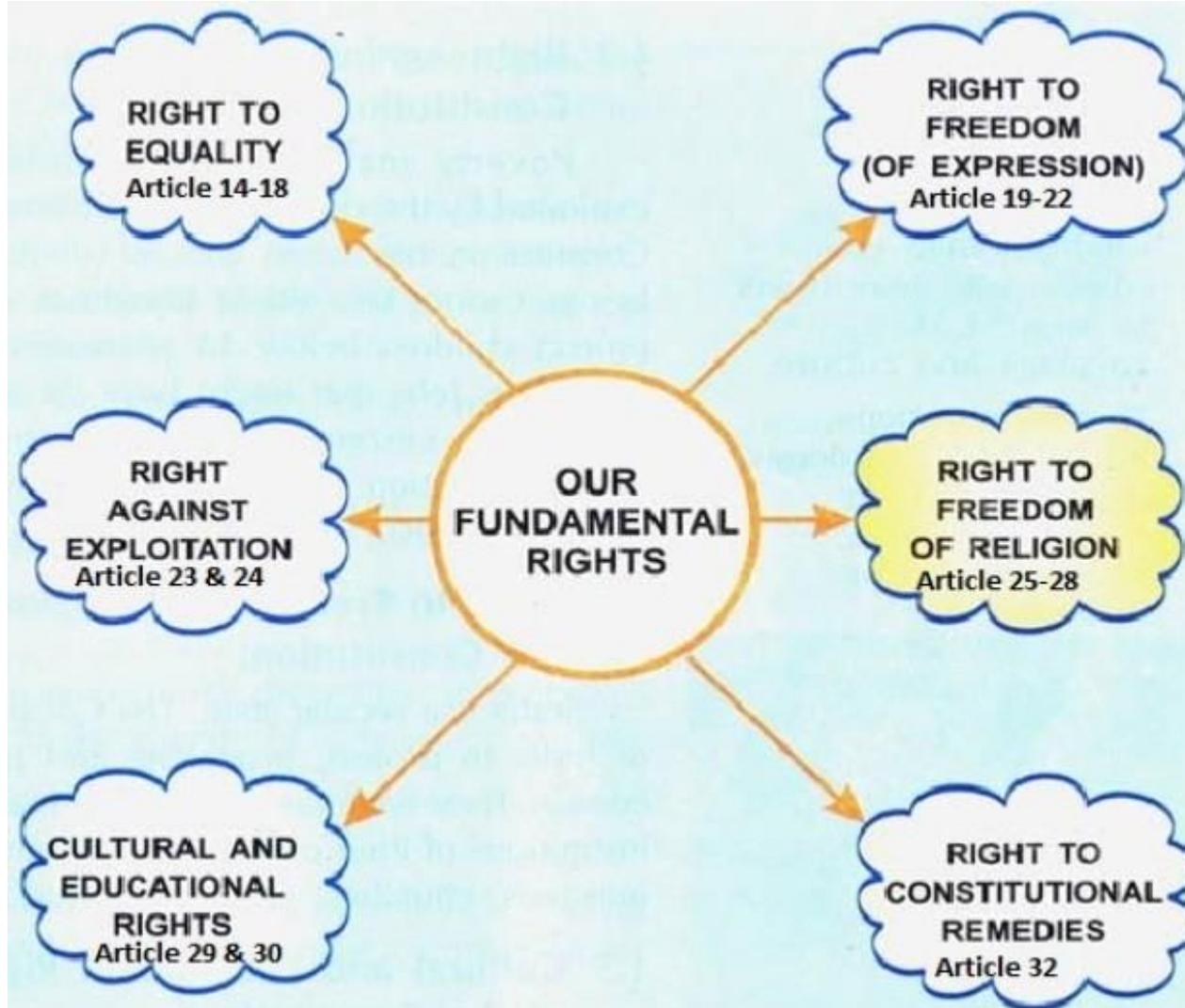
- |     |                           |  |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 2.  | Vallabhbhai Patel         | Home, Information & Broadcasting; States |
| 3.  | Dr. Rajendra Prasad       | Food & Agriculture                       |
| 4.  | Maulana Abul Kalam Azad   | Education                                |
| 5.  | Dr. John Mathai           | Railways & Transport                     |
| 6.  | R.K. Shanmugham Chetty    | Finance                                  |
| 7.  | Dr. B.R. Ambedkar         | Law                                      |
| 8.  | Jagjivan Ram              | Labour                                   |
| 9.  | Sardar Baldev Singh       | Defence                                  |
| 10. | Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur     | Health                                   |
| 11. | C.H. Bhabha               | Commerce                                 |
| 12. | Rafi Ahmed Kidwai         | Communication                            |
| 13. | Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherji | Industries & Supplies                    |
| 14. | V.N. Gadgil               | Works, Mines & Power                     |

1st woman min. of Ind. India.

# Fundamental Rights



Features  
of  
FR.



**The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution from Articles 12 to 35.**

**In this regard, the framers of the Constitution derived inspiration from the Constitution of USA (i.e., Bill of Rights).**

# Originally, the Constitution provided for seven Fundamental Rights-

1. Right to equality (Articles 14–18)
2. Right to freedom (Articles 19–22)
3. Right against exploitation (Articles 23–24)

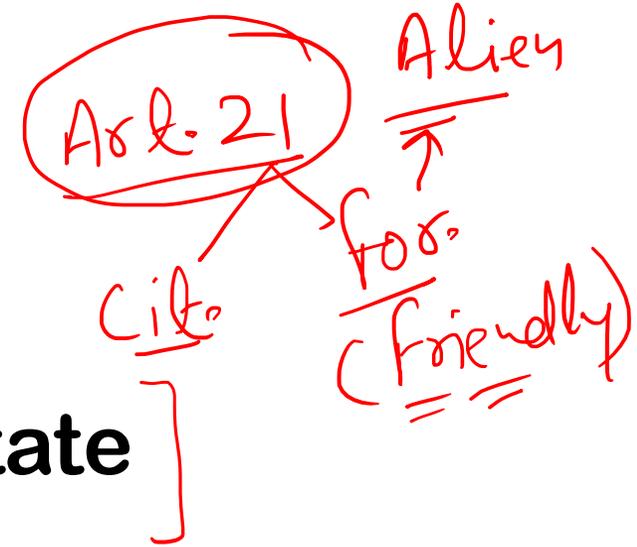
4. Right to freedom of religion (Articles 25–28)
5. Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29–30)
6. Right to property (Article 31) ✓
7. Right to constitutional remedies (Article 32)

**However, the right to property was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978.**

**It is made a legal right under Article 300-A in Part XII of the Constitution. So at present, there are only six Fundamental Rights.**

# Features of Fundamental Rights:

1. Some of them are available only to the citizens.

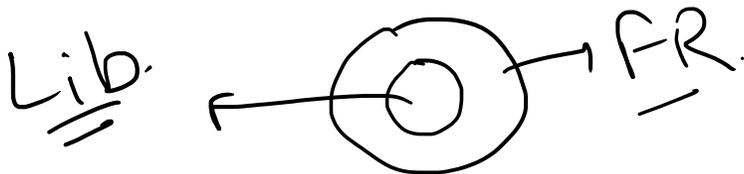


2. They are not absolute but qualified. The state can impose reasonable restrictions on them.

A

C

B



एव एव एव

3.

They are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement, if and when they are violated.

← Freedom

(V/S)

← Liberty

← एव एव एव

4.

They are defended and guaranteed by the Supreme Court.

(Art. 32)

→ Art. 226 ⇒ HC

Freedom + Law  
= Liberty

5.

They can be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21. ~~20~~ ~~21~~

Art. 352  
↳ Nat. Emergency

6.

**Their application to the members of armed forces, para-military forces, police forces, intelligence agencies and analogous services can be restricted or abrogated by the Parliament (Article 33).**

7.

Their application can be restricted while martial law is in force in any area.

Martial law means 'military rule' imposed under abnormal circumstances to restore order (Article 34). It is different from the imposition of national emergency.

→ No mention in Ind. Const. ⇐

Category	Consists of
<p>⑤</p> <p>1. <u>Right to equality</u> (Articles 14-18)</p>	<p>(a) Equality before law and equal protection of laws (Article 14).</p> <p>(b) Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, <u>race</u>, <u>caste</u>, <u>sex</u> or <u>place</u> of birth (Article 15).</p> <p>(c) Equality of opportunity in matters of <u>public employment</u> (Article 16).</p> <p>(d) Abolition of <u>untouchability</u> and prohibition of its practice (Article 17).</p> <p>(e) Abolition of titles except military and academic (Article 18).</p>

British

USA

Excep. =>

⑤ grounds

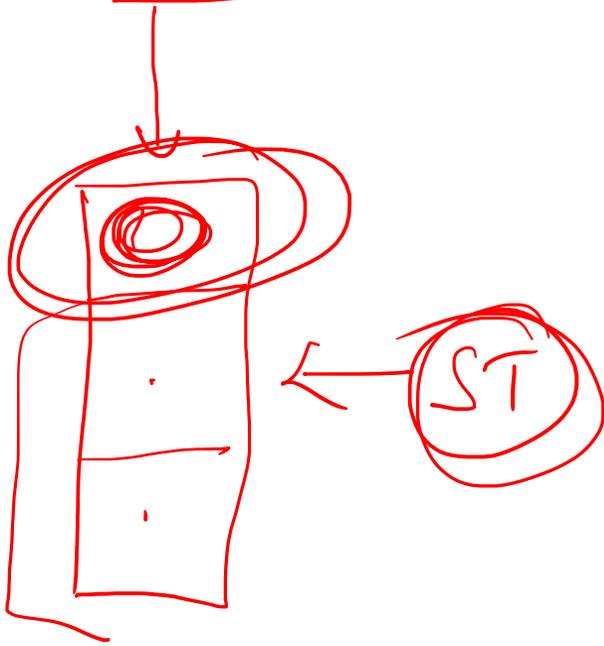
Art - 105  
=> MP

Reservation in Edu & Jobs

⇒

+ve Action

↳ Indira Sahni Case



Art - 18 ⇒ Abolition of  
Titles

⇒ National Awards

① B.R. + 3 Padmas

→ 1954 ✓

→ 1978 (Deesai ✗)

→ 1980 ✓  
69

Hereditary → Titles  
(X)

Rt. to Prof Prof ← 19(1)(f) ⇒ (X) (7) → (6) €

19(1)(a)

(a) Protection of six rights regarding freedom of: (i) speech and expression, (ii) assembly, (iii) association, (iv) movement, (v) residence, and (vi) profession (Article 19).

(b) Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20).

(c) Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21).

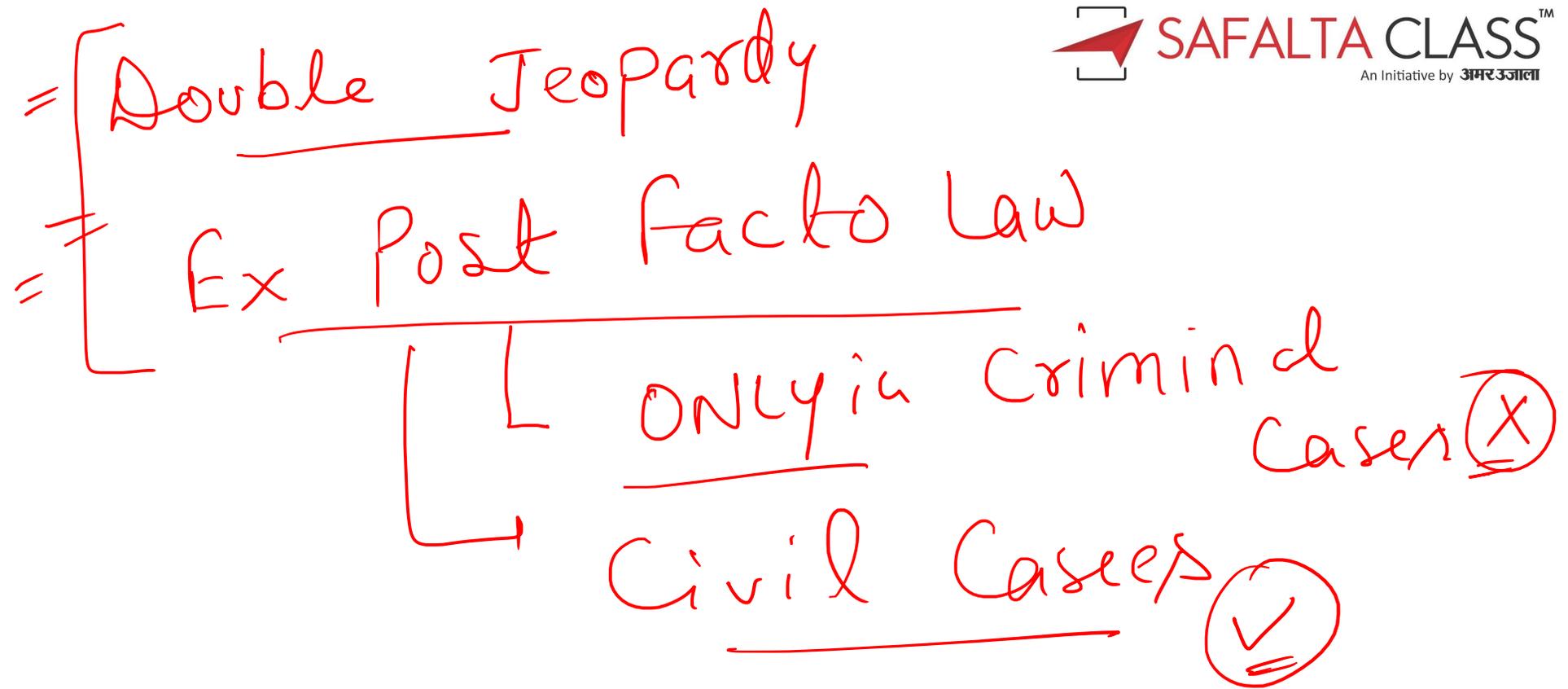
(d) Right to elementary education (Article 21A).

(e) Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases (Article 22).

2. Right to freedom (Articles 19-22)

4

6-14 yrs



3. Right  
against  
exploitation  
(Articles  
23–24)

(a) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour (Article 23).

(b) Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc. (Article 24).

Not to convert

4. Right to  
freedom of  
religion  
(Article 25–  
28)

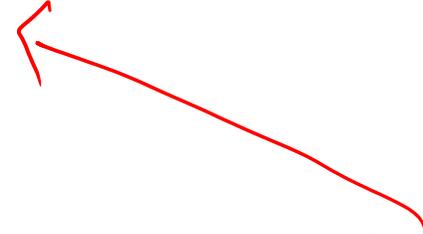
(a) Freedom of (conscience) and free profession, practice  
and propagation of religion (Article 25).

(b) Freedom to manage religious affairs (Article 26).

(c) Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any  
religion (Article 27).

(d) Freedom from attending religious instruction or  
worship in certain educational institutions (Article 28).

6



5. Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29–30)

- (a) Protection of language, script and culture of minorities (Article 29).
- (b) Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Article 30).