

List of Important Articles in Indian Constitution -

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- Part 1: article 1 to 4
- Article 1 – Name and territory of the union.
- Article 2 – Admission and establishment of the new state.
- Article 3 – Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries, and name of existing states.
- Article 5 – Citizenship at the commencement of the constitution.
- Article 6 – Rights of citizenship of a certain person who has migrated to India from Pakistan.
- Article 10 – Continuance of rights of citizenship.
- Article 11 – Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law.

- Article 12 – Definition of the state.
- Article 13 – Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights.

Initially, the Constitution of India provided 7 basic fundamental rights, now there are only 6. The Right to property U/A 31 was removed from the list of fundamental rights by 44th amendment act 1978. A legal right U/A 300–A was made and included in Part XII of the constitution.

[link.of all articles](#)

- ***Article 14 – Equality before the law.***
- ***Article 15 – Prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.***
- ***Article 16 – Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.***
- ***Article 17 – Abolition of the untouchability.***
- ***Article 18 – Abolition of titles.***

Article 19 – Guarantees to all the citizens the six rights and they are:

- *a – Freedom of speech and expression.*
- *b – Freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms.*
- *c – Freedom to form associations or unions.*
- *d – Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India*

- *e – Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.*
- *f – Omitted*
- *g – Freedom to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.*

- *Article 20 – Protection in respect of conviction for offences.*
- *Article 21 – Protection of life and personal liberty.*

- *Article 22 – Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.*

Right against exploitation.

- *Article 23 – Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.*
- *Article 24 – Prohibition of employment of children (Under the age of 14) in factories and mines.*

Right to Freedom of Religion

- *Article 25 – Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.*
- *Article 26 – Freedom to manage religious affairs.*
- *Article 27 – Freedom as to pay taxes for promotion of any particular religion.*

- *Article 28 – Freedom from attending religious instruction.*

Cultural and Educational Rights

- *Article 29 – Protection of interest of minorities.*
- *Article 30 – Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.*

Right to Constitutional Remedies

Article 32 – Remedies for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Part 4 – Directive Principal of States Policy

Article 36 – Definition

Article 37– Application of DPSP

(Read about Directive Principles of States Policy in the linked article)

Article 39A – Equal justice and free legal aid

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

Article 43 – Living Wages, etc. for workers.

Article 43A – Participation of workers in the management of industries.

Article 44 – Uniform civil code

(applicable in Goa only)

Article 45 – Provision for free and compulsory education for children.

Article 46 – Promotion of educational and economic interest of scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST), and OBC.

Article 47– Duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.

Article 48 – Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Article 49 - Protection of monuments and places and objects of natural importance.

Article 50 – Separation of judiciary from the executive.

Article 51 – Promotion of international peace and security.

Part 4(fundamental. Dutie)

There are 11 fundamental duties. 42nd amendment act 1976 added 10 fundamental duties. 86th amendment act 2002 added one more to the list.

Part 5 – Union: Article 52 to Article 151

- *Article 52 – The President of India*
- *Article 53 – Executive Power of the union*
- *Article 54 – Election of President*
- *Article 61 – Procedure for Impeachment of the President*
- *Article 63 – The Vice-president of India*
- *Article 64 – The Vice-President to be ex-officio chairman the council of States*
- *Article 66 – Election of Vice-president*
- *Article 72 – Pardoning powers of President*
- *Article 74 – Council of ministers to aid and advise President*
- *Article 76 – Attorney-General for India*
- *Article 79 – Constitution of Parliament*
- *Article 80 – Composition of Rajya Sabha*
- *Article 81 – Composition of Lok Sabha*

- *Article 83 – Duration of Houses of Parliament*
- *Article 93 – The speakers and Deputy speakers of the house of the people*
- *Article 105 – Powers, Privileges, etc. of the House of Parliament*
- *Article 109 – Special procedure in respects of money bills*
- *Article 110 – Definition of “Money Bills”*
- *Article 112 – Annual Financial Budget*
- *Article 114 –Appropriation Bills*
- *Article 123 – Powers of the President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of parliament*
- *Article 124 – Establishment of Supreme Court*
- *Article 125 – Salaries of Judges*
- *Article 126 – Appointment of acting Chief justice*
- *Article 127 – Appointment of ad-hoc judges*
- *Article 128 –Attendance of retired judge at sitting of the Supreme Court*
- *Article 129 – Supreme Court to be a court of Record*

- *Article 130 – Seat of the Supreme Court*
- *Article 136 – Special leaves for an appeal to the Supreme Court*
- *Article 137 – Review of judgment or orders by the Supreme Court*
- *Article 141 – Decision of the Supreme Court of India binding on all the courts*
- *Article 148 – Comptroller and Auditor– General of India*
- *Article 149 – Duties and Powers of CAG*

- *Article 153 – Governors of State*
- *Article 154 – Executive Powers of Governor*
- *Article 161 – Pardoning powers of the Governor*
- *Article 165 – Advocate–General of the State*
- *Article 213 – Power of Governor to promulgate ordinances*
- *Article 214 – High Courts for states*
- *Article 215 – High Courts to be a court of record*
- *Article 226 – Power of High Courts to issue certain writs*
- *Article 233 – Appointment of District judges*
- *Article 235 – Control over Subordinate Courts*