

The Most Important Articles of the Indian Constitution



It is humanly not possible for any CLAT and Other Law Exam aspirant to remember all the 448 articles of the Indian Constitution which are divided into 25 parts. But a fair understanding of some articles, schedules and amendments is massively important to tackle polity section of CLAT 2021 and Other Law Exams. Here is a compiled list of some important articles which you must read and get a fair idea to get well prepared for the Indian Constitution part of CLAT 2021 and Other Law Exams.

The most important articles of the Indian Constitution

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1.	Fundamental Rights	12-35
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6.	Autonomous Status to the state of Jammu & Kashmir	370
7.	Repeals India Independence Act and Government of India Act, 1935	395

Other Important articles you must read and get a fair idea

Part of the Indian Constitution	Elements	Article
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	b) Right to Equality – Prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex. Or place of birth	15
	c) Right to Equality – Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment	16
	d) Right to Equality – Abolition of the untouchability	17
	e) Right to Equality – Abolition of titles	18
	2. Right to Freedom	19-22



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a) Guarantees to all the citizens of India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to freedom of speech and expression • Right to assemble peacefully and without arms • Right to form associations or unions • Right to move freely throughout the territory of India • Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India • Right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade, and business 	
b) Protection in respect of conviction for offences	20
c) Protection of life & personal liberty	21
d) Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases	22
Also Read:	
a) Right to Information	19(1)
b) Right to privacy	21
c) Right to education	21(A)
3. Right Against Exploitation	23-24
a) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour	23
b) Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines for under the age of 14	24
4. Right to Freedom of Religion	25 – 28
a) Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion	25
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c) Freedom as to pay taxes for promotion of any particular religion	27
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c) Power of Parliament to modify the rights in their application to Forces, etc.	33



	d) Restriction on rights while martial law is in force in any area	34
	e) Legislation to give effect to the provisions of this Part Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament shall have, and the Legislature of a State shall not have, the power to make laws Any law in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution in the territory of India continue in force until altered or repealed or amended by Parliament 	35
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	9. Living Wages, etc. for Workers	43
	10. Participation of workers in management of industries	43 (A)
	11. Uniform Civil Code for the citizens	44
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	13. Promotion of educational and economic interest of scheduled castes, ST, and OBC	46
	14. The duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health	47
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	17. Protection of monuments and places and objects of natural importance	49
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	19. Promotion of international peace and security	51
20. Fundamental Duties (originally 10 & now 11 duties by the 86th amendment act 2002)	51 (A)	
a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem		



	<p>b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom</p> <p>c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India</p> <p>d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so</p> <p>e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women</p> <p>f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture</p> <p>g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures</p> <p>h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform</p> <p>i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence</p> <p>j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement</p> <p>k) 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 (Stands not-in-force until the date is notified)</p>	
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