

List of Important Articles of the Indian Constitution

The Indian Constitution had 395 Articles and 8 Schedules. It was framed by a Constituent Assembly which was established for the purpose in 1946. The Constitution of India is the lengthiest constitution in the world as no other constitution contains as many articles. The constitution of the USA has 7 Articles, China 138, Japanese 103 and Canadian 107 Articles. Now there are a total of 448 articles divided into 25 parts and 12 schedules in the Indian Constitution.

The question, however, is still asked from an older version of the constitution. Here is a compiled list of some important articles which you must read and get a fair idea to get well prepared for the upcoming exams

S. No.	Elements	Article
1.	Fundamental Rights	14-35
2.	Directive Principles of State Policy	36 – 51
3.	Fundamental Duties specified for citizens of India	51 A
4.	Official Language of Union Government of India – Hindi (Until it was changed to English)	343
5.	Imposition of President's Rule	356
6.	Autonomous Status to the state of Jammu & Kashmir	370
7.	Repeals India Independence Act and Government of India Act, 1935	395

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Other Important articles you must read and get a fair idea

Part of the Indian Constitution	Elements	Article
I	India as Union of States & the territories of the states	1
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	Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States	3
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1. Right to Equality	14 -18
a) Right to Equality – Equality before the law	14
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
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	19

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
b)	Freedom to manage religious affairs	26

c)	Freedom as to pay taxes for promotion of any particular religion	27
d)	Freedom from attending religious instruction	28
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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

	<p>e) Legislation to give effect to the provisions of this Part Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,</p> <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 <p>Explanation</p>	35
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17.	Protection of monuments and places and objects of natural importance	49

	18. Separation of judiciary from the executive	50
	19. Promotion of international peace and security	51



	<p>20. Fundamental Duties (originally 10 & now 11 duties by the 86th amendment act 2002)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthemb) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedomc) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of Indiad) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do soe) 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 womenf) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite cultureg) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creaturesh) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reformi) to safeguard public property and to abjure violencej) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievementk) 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)	51 (A)
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