

UPSC Civil Services Exam

IAS Polity Notes

Topic: List of Important Articles in Indian Constitution

The important articles in the Indian Constitution are given below:

Part 1 – Article 1 to Article 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.

Part 2 – Article 5 to Article 11

- **Article 5** – Citizenship at the commencement of the constitution.
- **Article 6** – Rights of citizenship of certain person who have migrated to India from Pakistan.
- **Article 10** – Continuance of rights of citizenship.
- **Article 11** – Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law.

Part 3 – Article 12 to Article 35

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

Important 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.

Right to Equality: Article 14 to Article 18

- **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

Right to Freedom: Article 19 to Article 22

- **Article 19** – Guarantees to all the citizens the six rights and they are:
 - a) Right to freedom of speech and expression.
 - b) Right to assemble peacefully and without arms.
 - c) Right to form associations or unions.
 - d) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India.
 - e) Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.
 - f) Right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade, and 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 and Article 24

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

Right to Freedom of Religion: Article 25 and Article 28

- **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 25 and Article 28

- **Article 29** – Protection of interest of minorities.
- **Article 30** – Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.
- **Article 32** – Remedies for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Part 4 – Directive Principal of States Policy: Article 36 to Article 51

- **Article 36** – Definition

- **Article 37**– Application of DPSP (Directive Principal of States Policy)
- **Article 39A** – Equal justice and free legal aid
- **Article 40** – Organization of village panchayat
- **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 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 executive.
- **Article 51** – Promotion of international peace and security.

Part 4 A – Fundamental Duties: Article 51A

Initially, it had 10 duties, now it contains 11 duties by 86th amendments act 2002.

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

Part 6 – States: Article 152 to Article 237

- **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 court of record
- **Article 226** – Power of High Courts to issue certain writs
- **Article 233** – Appointment of District judges
- **Article 235** – Control over Sub–ordinate Courts

Part 7 – Repealed: Article 238

Part 8 – Union Territories: Article 239 to Article 242

Part 9 – Panchayats: Article 243 to Article 243 O

- **Article 243A** – Gram Sabha
- **Article 243B** – Constitution of Panchayats

Part 9A – Municipalities: Article 243 P to Article 243 ZG

Part 10 – Scheduled and Tribal Areas: Article 244

Part 11 – Centre-State Relations: Article 245 to Article 263

Part 12 – Finance, Properties, Contracts, and Suits: Article 264 to Article 300 A

- **Article 266** – Consolidated Fund and Public Accounts Fund
- **Article 267** – Contingency Fund of India
- **Article 280** – Finance Commission
- **Article 300 A** – Right to property

**Part 13 – Trade, Commerce, and Intercourse within the territories of India:
Article 301 to Article 307**

- **Article 301** – Freedom to trade, commerce, and intercourse
- **Article 302** – Power of Parliament to impose restrictions on trade, commerce, and intercourse.

Part 14 – Services under Centre and State: Article 308 to Article 323

- **Article 312** – All- India-Service
- **Article 315** – Public service commissions for the union and for the states
- **Article 320** – Functions of Public Service Commission

Part 14A – Tribunals: Article 323 A to Article 323 B

- **Article 323A** – Administrative Tribunals

Part 15 – Elections: Article 324 to Article 329

- **Article 324** – Superintendence, direction and control of Elections to be vested in an Election Commission
- **Article 325** – No person to be ineligible for inclusion in or to claim to be included in a special, electoral roll on grounds of religion, race, caste, or sex
- **Article 326** – Elections to the house of the people and to the legislative assemblies of states to be on the basis of adult suffrage

**Part 16 – Special Provisions to SC, ST, OBC, Minorities etc; Article 330 to
Article 342**

- **Article 338** – National Commission for the SC & ST
- **Article 340** – Appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes

Part 17 – Official Language: Article 343 to Article 351

- **Article 343** – Official languages of the Union
- **Article 345** – Official languages or languages of a state
- **Article 348** – Languages to be used in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts
- **Article 351** – Directive for development of the Hindi languages

Part 18 – Emergency: Article 352 to Article 360

- **Article 352** – Proclamation of emergency (National Emergency)
- **Article 356** – State Emergency (President's Rule)
- **Article 360** – Financial Emergency

Part 19 – Miscellaneous: Article 361 to Article 367

- **Article 361** – Protection of President and Governors

Part 20 – Amendment of Constitution: Article 368

- **Article 368** – Powers of Parliaments to amend the constitution

Part 21 – Special, Transitional, and Temporary Provisions: Article 369 to Article 392

- **Article 370** – Special provision of J&K
- **Article 371 A** – Special provision with respect to the State of Nagaland
- **Article 371 J** – Special Status for Hyderabad–Karnataka region

Part 22 – Short Text, Commencement, Authoritative Text in Hindi and Repeals: Article 392 to Article 395

- **Article 393** – Short title – This Constitution may be called the Constitution of India