

# Indian Constitution PDF 2020 - Important Articles of the Indian Constitution !

2020/06/09

Important Articles of the Constitution of India have always been a crucial part of GK and Current Affairs. Questions related to articles and amendments are regularly asked in competitive exams like [SSC](#), Banking, Railways, etc. Therefore, you should be familiar with important articles and information related to it. To help you get detailed information related to Articles of the Indian Constitution we are sharing the following article. Very few of us are aware that at the time the Indian Constitution was commenced, there were 395 articles. These articles were divided into 22 parts and 8 schedules. Indian Constitution is already the longest Constitution in the world. It has now grown to 448 articles in 25 parts, 12 schedules with 5 appendices, and 102 amendments. To get precise information read the article to know about the Important Articles of the Constitution of India, and its schedules here.

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### What do Important Articles of the Indian Constitution Deal With?

The Chief architect of the Constitution of India was Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. It was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949 and came into force on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950. The information below covers the parts of the Constitution, important articles of the constitution of India, and schedules of the Constitution of India. Carefully go through the information below and note the subjects and articles allotted for them.

PARTS	SUBJECTS	ARTICLES IN INDIAN CONSTITUTION	
I	The Union and its territory	1-4	
II	Citizenship	5-11	
III	Fundamental Rights	12-35	
IV	State Policy Directive Principles	36-51	
IV- A	Fundamental Duties	51-A	
	V		THE UNION

			THE UNION
The Executive		52-78	
Parliament		79-122	
President's Legislative Powers		123	
The Union Judiciary		124-147	
Comptroller and Auditor- General of India		148-151	
VI	THE STATES		
	General (Definition)	152	
	The Executive	153-167	
	The State Legislature	168-212	
	Legislative Powers of the Governor	213	
	The High Courts in the States	214-231	
	Subordinate Courts	233-237	
VIII	The Union Territories	239-242	
IX	The Panchayats	243 to 243-0	
IX-A	The Municipalities	243-P to 243-ZG	
IX-B	The Co-Operative Societies	243-ZH to 243-ZT	
X	The Scheduled and Tribal Areas	244 to 244-A	
XI	RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNION AND THE STATES		
	Legislative Relations	245-255	

	Administrative Relations	256-263	
	<b>XII</b>		<b>FINANCE, PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, AND SUITS</b>
Finance		264-290	
Borrowing		292-293	
Property, Contracts, Rights, Liabilities, Obligations, and Suits		294-300	
Right to Property		300-A	
<b>XIII</b>	Commerce, Trade, and Intercourse inside the territory of India	301-307	
<b>XIV</b>	<b>SERVICES UNDER THE UNION AND THE STATES</b>		
	Services	308-314	
	Public Service Commissions	315-323	
<b>XIV- A</b>	Tribunals	323-A to 323-B	
<b>XV</b>	Elections	324 to 329	
<b>XVI</b>	Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes	330-342	
<b>XVII</b>	<b>OFFICIAL LANGUAGE</b>		
	Language of the Union	343-344	
	Regional Languages	345- 347	
	Languages of the Supreme Court, High Courts, etc.	348- 349	
	Special Directives	350- 351	
<b>XVIII</b>	Emergency Provisions	352-360	

<b>XIX</b>	Miscellaneous	361-367
<b>XX</b>	Amendment of the Constitution	368
<b>XXI</b>	Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions	369-392
<b>XXII</b>	Short Title, Commencement, Authoritative Text in Hindi and Repeals	393-395

## Importance of Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights are one part or section of the Constitution of India. This section provides rights to the people. Fundamental rights are considered to be the basic rights of the people of India. These are irrespective of religion, caste, gender, or creed. In India, there are 6 fundamental rights as the property right was omitted from the list of fundamental rights. It includes –

- Right to Equality – Article 14 to 18
- Right to Freedom – Article 19 to 22
- Right against Exploitation – Article 23 to 24
- Right to Religion – Article 25 to 28
- Right to Education and Culture – Article 25 to 28

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## Directive Principles

Directive Principles comprise Economic, Social, and Political guidelines or Principles for a State. These principles signify that any particular state will encourage the welfare of people by giving them basic provisions such as food, shelter, and clothing. Directive principles include article 36 to article 51.

The Directive Principles mirror the reconstruction program declared by Gandhiji during the National Movement. Basically, these principles reflect the beliefs of liberalism. To fulfill his dream, some ideas were incorporated in Directive Principles to manage the state through article 36 to article 51.

## Some Important Articles of the Indian Constitution

Let us now look at some of the important articles of the Constitution of India and what they deal with.



ARTICLE	DEALS WITH
1	Union Name and its Territory
3	New States Formation, Alteration/Change of Boundaries, etc.
13	Laws conflicting with or in deprecation of the Fundamental Rights
14	Equality ahead of Law (generally called as Right to Equality)
15	Banning Discrimination (on the grounds of race, caste, religion, sex, or birthplace)
16	Equality in case of Public Employment
17	Abolition of Untouchability
18	Abolition of Titles
19	Preservation of Rights to Freedom (popularly known as Right to Freedom)

19(1)(a)	Liberty of Speech & Expression
19(1)(b)	Right to Peacefully Assemble
19(1)(c)	Liberty to form Association
19(1)(d)	Liberty to Move Freely through India
19(1)(e)	Freedom of Settle & Reside
19(1)(f)	Omitted
19(1)(g)	Liberty to Practice any Occupation, Profession, Business or Trade
21	Right to Personal Liberty and Life
21(1)(a)	Right to Education
23	Barring of Human Trafficking and Forced Labor
24	Prohibition of Child Labor
25	Freedom to Practice & Freely Propagate Religion

29	Safeguarding of Interests of Minorities
32	Remedies for the imposition of Fundamental Rights along with writs
44	Uniform Civil Code
50	Segregation of Judiciary from Executive
51	Development of International Peace and Security
51(1)(A)	Fundamental Duties
72	President Powers to Grant Pardons, etc.
76	Attorney-General of India
78	Prime Minister Duties
85	Parliament Session, Intermission and Dissolution
93	Lok Sabha Speaker & Deputy Speaker
100	Voting in Houses

105	Powers, Privileges, etc. of Parliament Members
106	Salaries and Allowances of Parliament Members
108	Combined Sitting of both Parliament Houses

























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