Article 14

Right to equality: The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws without any discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth within the territory of India..

Article 15

Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth

1. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
2. No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to
   1. access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and palaces of public entertainment; or
   2. the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public
3. Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children
4. Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Article 16

Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment

1. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State
2. No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect or, any employment or office under the State
3. Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from making any law prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under the Government of, or any local or other authority within, a State or Union territory, any requirement as to residence within that State or Union territory prior to such employment or appointment
4. Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favor of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State
5. Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any law which provides that the incumbent of an office in connection with the affairs of any religious or denominational institution or any member of the governing body thereof shall be a person professing a particular religion or belonging to a particular denomination

Article 17

Abolition of Untouchability: Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law

Article 18

1. No title, not being a military or academic distinction, shall be conferred by the State.
2. No citizen of India shall accept any title from any foreign State.
3. No person who is not a citizen of India shall, while he holds any office of profit or trust under the State, accept without the consent of the President any title from any foreign State.
4. No person holding any office of profit or trust under the State shall, without the consent of the President, accept any present, emolument, or office of any kind from or under any foreign State.

Article 19- right to freedom

1. To freedom of speech and expression
2. Peaceful assembly without arms
3. To form associations and unions
4. To move freely in territory of India
5. To reside and settle in any part of India
6. To practice any profession, occupation or business
7. Right to privacy ( added 2017 )

Article 20

1. Retrospective criminal legislation: If today the gov passes a law, today can't arrest someone by that law for violating yesterday.(Post facto legislation)
2. Double Jeopardy: (Punishment for the same crime can be done only once)
3. Compulsion to give self-incriminating evidence : Nobody can force you to give self-incriminating evidence.

Article 21- right to life and liberty

1. Protection of life and personal liberty- No person shall be deprived of life or personal liberty except according to procedure by law.
2. Right to livelihood, Right to privacy, Right to shelter, Right to health.
3. Right to free education up to 14 years of age.
4. Right to free legal aid, Right against solitary confinement, Right to a speedy trial, Right against handcuffing
5. Right against inhuman treatment, Right against delayed execution.
6. Right to privacy

**Article 14 (Right to Equality), 19 (Right to Freedom) and 21 (Right to Life and Liberty) are popularly known as the 'golden triangle' of the Indian Constitution. ... The golden triangle provides full protection to individuals from any encroachment upon their rights. The Supreme Court in the case of Maneka Gandhi v.**

Article 22

Right to Preventive detention- If the state finds you harmful, the state can arrest you. State cannot hold you in detention for more than 3 months. If the state wants to hold for more than 3 months, they have to provide adequate evidence against you. But it goes against article 21 **right to life**.

Article 23

Trafficking human beings, beggars and forced laborers are prohibited and punishable. However state can call for compulsory service for public purposes without discrimination.

Article 24

Prohibition of employment of children in factories. No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or anywhere within the territory of India.

Article 25-28

1. Provides religious freedom to all citizens of india. The objective is to sustain the principle of secularism in india
2. Any religious organisation will not force any tax for promotion of religion (25)
3. In no hindu temple there can be any bar for any caste(Sabrimala temple) (25)
4. you can profess to practice any religion you want without financial, economical or political gain. (25)
5. every religious group has the following: ( Article 26 1949 )
   1. Right to establish religious institution for charitable purpose
   2. In matter of religion this institution are free
   3. To acquire movable or immovable properties
   4. Whatever religion u r from u have to abide by the rules of the constitution.
6. Any gov institution (fully funded) there shall not be any propaganda of religion (27)
7. Inst where gov is partially or not funding at all where religious instructions are given, then student's (abv 18) or guardian's permission is required (28)